Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Hour\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**World History: Second Semester Study Guide**

You will be expected to identify, analyze, and evaluate various charts, graphs, political cartoons, reading excerpts, and maps on the exam. Use the following two examples as practice for what may be expected of you.



1. What is the title of the graph?

2. What is the source of the graph?

3. What is the date of the graph?

4. What do the numbers on the X-axis and Y-axis represent?

5. What is the general trend of this graph?

6. This graph suggests a potential problem for nations (Circle the correct answer)

(a) with a favorable balance of trade

(b) with both industrial and agricultural exports

(c) that rely on a cash crop to support their economy

(d) whose economies have been diversified



7. List the objects or people you see in the cartoon.

8. Identify the cartoon caption and/or title.

9. Record any important dates or numbers that appear in the cartoon.

10. Are there any objects that are symbols? If yes, what do they symbolize?

11. Describe the action taking place in the cartoon.

12. Explain the message of the cartoon.

13. Which concept is illustrated by the cartoon? (Circle the correct answer)

(a) scarcity (c) revolution

(b) capitalism (d) interdependence

**Strands 6 and 7**

14. Explain the impact of the **Agricultural Revolution** in England in the late 1700s. (p. 717)

15. Describe the impact of the **Irish potato famine** of the 1840s. (p. 754)

16. Describe several reasons for the **mass migrations** of people in the world. (754, 1017)

(For example: religious conflict)

17. How did the **Opium Wars** affect the relationship between western powers and China? (p. 806)

18. What were the results of Commodore Matthew Perry's expeditions to Japan? (p. 810)

19. Explain the significance of Karl Marx and outline his beliefs (communism). (p. 736)

20. What is ***laissez-faire* capitalism**? (p. 734)

21. Why were railroads an important part of the Industrial Revolution? (p. 722-722)

22. What are **spheres of influence**? Where did European nations use spheres of influence? (p. 807)

23. What was the result of the **Meiji Restoration** on Japan? (p. 810)

24. Define **nationalism**. (p. 687)

25. Give examples of nationalism as a unifying force and examples of nationalism as a divisive force. (two answers)   
 (p. 687-697)

26. Identify Otto von Bismarck and Giuseppe Garibaldi. What do they have in common? (p. 694-695)

27. Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in England (give several reasons)? (p. 718)

28. Name some social reforms that took place in Western Europe (Britain, France, and Germany) during the 1800s.

(For example: child labor laws) (p. 738-740, 747)

29. What is **Social Darwinism**? (p. 775, 766)

30. Define **imperialism**. What caused imperialism? (p. 773)

31. Describe native people's reactions to imperialism in the following areas:

* South Africa (p. 778)
* India (p. 793-794)
* China (p. 803, 806-807)

32. What new nations in Europe were formed after World War I? (p. 859-860)

33. Why was the Balkan Peninsula known as the "powder keg of Europe"? (p. 843-845)

34. Define the following types of warfare:

* Trench (p. 847)
* Guerilla (p. 669)
* Nuclear (p. 946, 969-970)
* Biological (1088, see notes)

35. Define **interdependence**. (p. 1068)

36. What conditions allowed for the rise of totalitarian dictatorships in the period between WWI and WWII?   
(p. 874-875)

37. Name three totalitarian dictators and the country they led. (p. 875-876, 911-912)

1.

2.

3.

38. Give examples of the aggressive actions of Japan, Italy and Germany during the interwar period between WWI and WWII.

* Japan: (p. 916)
* Italy: (p. 916)
* Germany: (p. 918)

39. How did the League of Nations react to the aggressive actions of Japan, Italy, and Germany during the interwar period between WWI and WWII? (p. 916-918)

40. What is **appeasement**? (p. 917)

41. Define **militarism**. (p. 841-842)

42. Define **genocide**. (p. 937)

43. Identify **Vladimir Lenin** and explain his significance. (p. 868-873)

44. Who led the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia? (p. 870-871)

45. What was Lenin's NEP? (p. 872-873)

46. Describe the policies of Joseph Stalin in the USSR, including:

* five year plans (p. 877)
* collective farms (p. 878)
* the Great Purge (p. 876)

47. Identify **Mohandas Gandhi**. Where was he from? Why was he important? (p. 888-889)

48. What is **civil disobedience**? (p. 888)

49. What was the **Balfour Declaration**? (p. 1017)

50. Who was **Ataturk** (Mustafa Kemal) and why was he important? (p. 890)

51. How did the use of the atomic bomb affect the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? (p. 947)

52. Define **total warfare**. (p. 853, 956)

**Strand 8.1**

53. The communists were successful in China because they were supported by which groups of people? (p. 884)

54. Compare NATO and the Warsaw Pact, including countries involved and reasons formed. (p. 969)

55. Explain how the city of Berlin was affected by the Cold War. (p. 968-969; 1053-1054)

56. What were some specific programs or policies that the U.S. did in response to the threat of the Soviet Union during the Cold War? (p. 967-970, 990-991)

57. Name some ways that the Cold War was taken into outer space. (p. 971)

58. Explain how and why both Vietnam and Korea were split during the Cold War era. (p. 976-981)

59. How did the end of the Cold War affect the city of Berlin and the Soviet Union differently? (p. 1052-1058)

How was Eastern Europe affected? (p. 1052-1054, 1055-1058)

60. Using specific examples, explain how Mikhail Gorbachev was important in ending the Cold War. (p. 1046-1049)

**Strand 8.2**

61. Who was Nelson Mandela and what was his role in ending apartheid in South Africa? (p. 1043-1044)

62. What are the main differences/causes of conflict between Pakistan and India? (p. 997-999)

63. Explain the main reasons that Israel is in conflict with the Palestinians/Arabs in the area, including the main events of this conflict. (p. 1018-1020)

**Strand CG1**

64. What are some causes for the increase in the world population in the last 100 years? (p. 726)

65. Why was the state of Israel established after World War II? (p. 1017)

**Strand CG2**

66. Due to its location, Russia needs and has traditionally sought access to what kind of geographic feature? (p. 639

67. How has the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) changed since the end of the Cold War?   
(p. 1082)

68. What are the economic goals of the European Union? (p. 1077)

69. What region in the world exports the greatest amount of oil? (p. 891)

70. What are some of the components of the United Nations? (For example, the UN includes the International Court of Justice. (p. 966)

**Strand CG3**

71. What are some of the problems facing developing nations today? (p. 1078-1079)

72. How has Islamic fundamentalism influenced and impacted modern societies? (p. 1087-1088)

73. What is the impact, or role of, interdependence and modern technology on the global economy?

(1071)

74. How has the Suez Canal and Panama Canal influenced world trade patterns? (p. 788,820)

75. What impact does OPEC have on the global economy? (p. 1079)

**Strand CG4**

76. Give examples of genocide being used as a political and/or military strategy in the modern world. (p. 844, 957, 1056, 1084)

77. How have nuclear weapons influenced Pakistan-India relations? (p. 1000)

78. What role does the international community play in stopping genocide? (see notes)

79. How has the growth of nuclear proliferation affected global politics? (p. 1083, 969-970)

80. What is/has been the role of the United Nations regarding ethnic conflicts? (p. 1084)

81. How have ethnic and religious conflicts in Northern Ireland, the Middle East, and the Balkans impacted those regions?

* Northern Ireland (p. 1089)
* The Middle East (p. 1019-1023)
* Balkans (p. 1056-1058)