



World History III

Test Pack

Table of Contents

To the Teacher	v
Testing Students Who Do Not Test Well	vi
Test-Taking Strategies for <i>Power Basics</i>	vii
Pretest	1
Unit 1 Test: A New Century and World War I	13
Unit 2 Test: The World Between the Wars	18
Unit 3 Test: World War II	23
Unit 4 Test: The World After World War II	28
Unit 5 Test: The Americas	33
Unit 6 Test: Europe and the Former Soviet Union	38
Unit 7 Test: The Middle East and Africa	43
Unit 8 Test: Asia and Australasia	48
Posttest	53
Answer Key	65
Student Record-Keeping Form	67
Strategies for Standardized Testing	68



WORLD HISTORY III • PRETEST

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. What statement correctly describes the early years of the twentieth century?
 - a. A lot of wrong ideas about human beings and human nature developed.
 - b. Very few new inventions became available.
 - c. People in many parts of the world were affected by new technology.
 - d. People around the world were isolated from one another.

2. What section of the world was called a “powder keg” in the years just before World War I?
 - a. southeast Asia
 - b. Latin America
 - c. Western Europe
 - d. the Balkans

3. Which of the following statements about the opposing sides in World War I is correct?
 - a. The Allies had many fewer people than did the Central Powers.
 - b. The most powerful members of the Central Powers were located side by side and spoke the same language.
 - c. The Allies had a weak navy.
 - d. The Central Powers wanted war but were not at all prepared for it.

4. Which of the following slogans expresses an aim of peace negotiations following World War I?
 - a. “Asia for Asians.”
 - b. “Make the world safe for democracy.”
 - c. “We must have living space.”
 - d. “Remember the *Maine*!”

5. Which of the following was a problem with the peace agreements that ended World War I?
 - a. People of different ethnic groups were put together in new nations.
 - b. Russia insisted on many things that it wanted.
 - c. Germany refused to admit any guilt for starting the war.
 - d. all of the above

UNIT 4 TEST • THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. What were summit conferences?
 - a. diplomatic meetings in mountain resorts
 - b. meetings of the top leaders of the world's strongest nations
 - c. meetings of high-level spies among allied nations
 - d. planning sessions at the United Nations

2. What was the Warsaw Pact?
 - a. an agreement among the Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellites to provide troops in case of war
 - b. a military alliance among the Western nations
 - c. an economic union of Western European countries
 - d. an economic agreement among the Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellites

3. What happens when an industry is nationalized, as with the railroads in the United Kingdom?
 - a. The industry earns more profits.
 - b. The government takes over the industry.
 - c. The industry is run along communist lines.
 - d. The industry becomes privately owned.

4. What was the purpose of NATO when it was first formed?
 - a. to prevent communist Soviet control from spreading to Western Europe
 - b. to alarm the Soviet Union
 - c. to invade Eastern Europe and take control away from the Soviet Union
 - d. to keep peace in the Pacific area

5. What colonial problem did Charles de Gaulle have to solve when he became president of France?
 - a. recapturing France's old colonial empire
 - b. ending the war in Indochina
 - c. taking over U.S. military bases
 - d. ending the war in Algeria

6. Why did France, the United Kingdom, and the United States want their recent enemy, Germany, to become a strong ally of theirs?
- a. to make amends for having beaten Germany in World War II
 - b. to give the German people back their pride
 - c. to help make the United Nations strong
 - d. so that Germany would be a powerful barrier against Soviet expansion into Western Europe
-

7. Why were the Arabs and Jews in Palestine so bitterly opposed to each other?
- a. They were natural enemies.
 - b. They spoke different languages.
 - c. Jews had carried out a war of genocide against Arabs in World War II.
 - d. Both Arabs and Jews considered Palestine to be their homeland.
-

8. What policies did Nasser follow in Egypt?
- a. an expensive living style and political corruption
 - b. strict communist control of society
 - c. economic and social welfare reforms
 - d. close ties to the Western nations
-

9. What action did the Arab League take in 1948?
- a. It expelled Egypt for being friendly toward Israel.
 - b. It started the Gulf War against Iraq.
 - c. It invaded the Balkan states.
 - d. It went to war with the new nation of Israel.
-

10. What caused a great world crisis in the Middle East in 1956?
- a. Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal
 - b. the war between the Arab nations and Israel
 - c. the communist takeover of the Suez Canal
 - d. the building of the Aswan High Dam

-
11. What description best applies to many of the people of North Africa?
- a. Arab traders and desert nomads
 - b. Christian industrial workers
 - c. black nationalists
 - d. poor black farmers
-
12. What businesses paid royalties to Iraq and Iran?
- a. arms manufacturers
 - b. foreign-owned and foreign-controlled oil companies
 - c. trading caravans from the Far East
 - d. book publishers in Europe
-
13. What was the policy of apartheid that was enforced in South Africa?
- a. communist control of the economy
 - b. strict separation of the races
 - c. cultural diversity
 - d. a blending of the races, socially and politically
-
14. What differences developed between China and the Soviet Union during the 1950s?
- a. The Soviet Union gave up communism, while China did not.
 - b. China pushed for worldwide communist revolution, while the Soviet Union turned to peaceful coexistence.
 - c. The Soviet Union pushed for worldwide communist revolution, while China turned to peaceful coexistence.
 - d. China tried to take control of the Soviet Union's satellites in Eastern Europe.
-
15. What was the Third World?
- a. the third major continent of the world
 - b. the third most powerful nation in the world
 - c. the nations of southern Asia
 - d. the underdeveloped, non-Western countries of the world

WORLD HISTORY III • POSTTEST

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. What was a characteristic of the industrial nations in the early twentieth century?
 - a. People were mostly tied to the land.
 - b. Women often worked outside the home.
 - c. People had few choices about how to lead their lives.
 - d. Science and technology did not affect people's lives very much.

2. Why did European nations make alliances?
 - a. to find partners in developing colonial empires
 - b. to satisfy a desire for world peace
 - c. to do their duty according to their own laws
 - d. to become stronger in the face of European rivals

3. What act started World War I?
 - a. the assassination of the Austrian archduke by a Serbian nationalist
 - b. Great Britain's invasion of Germany
 - c. Japan's bombing of Pearl Harbor
 - d. Hitler's invasion of Czechoslovakia

4. Which of the following slogans applied to World War I?
 - a. "Asia for Asians."
 - b. "This is the war to end all wars."
 - c. "Remember the Alamo!"
 - d. "Make way for the master race."

5. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the peacemaking process at the end of World War I?
 - a. No countries got any of the new territories they had wanted.
 - b. Russia caused many problems with its demands at the peace conference.
 - c. Germany inserted many items in the peace treaty that other nations did not like.
 - d. The United States did not sign the Versailles Treaty.