

The Great War and the Interwar Period Review

Directions: Answer the questions below using your class materials, notes, and the textbook. If you have misplaced any notes or class materials, you can find them on mrcaseyhistory.com. Answer all questions on loose leaf. You do NOT need to rewrite the question, but make sure to have your name, the assignment title, and question numbers on your loose leaf.

1. Why was the region of the Balkans called the “Powder Keg” of Europe before World War I? (Marching Toward War Reading, Ch 26 Sec 1)
2. What were the long-term causes of WWI? What was the immediate cause? (The Balkan Powder Keg DBQ, Ch 26 Sec 1)
3. What were some of the new military technologies that were introduced during WWI? Give at least three examples. How did these new technologies make war more deadly? (New Industrial War, Ch 26 Sec 2)
4. What is propaganda and how was it used during WWI? (Ch 26 Sec 3, The Propaganda War)
5. What was the Armenian Genocide? What arguments are made to prove it was genocide? What arguments are made to suggest it was not genocide?
6. In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles hurt Germany? Give three examples. Use the specific vocabulary! (The End of the War to End All Wars, Ch 26 Sec 4)
7. In Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points, he emphasized the right of nations to Self-Determination. What did he mean by this term? How was this philosophy applied unequally in different parts of the world? (Ch 26 Sec 3-4, The End of the War to End All Wars)
8. Describe what promises were made in each of the following documents from the British and to what extent these promises were kept:
 - a. Hussein-McMahon Correspondence
 - b. Sykes-Picot Agreement
 - c. Balfour Declaration
9. Who held power in Russia before the Communists took over, and how did they use that power? (Russia- Reform and Reaction, Ch 22 Sec 5)
10. What were three causes of the Russian Revolution? Explain each. (Russia- Reform and Reaction, Revolution and Civil War in Russia, Russian Revolution Station Activity, Ch 26 Sec 5)
11. Why was Lenin’s Communist Revolution, or Bolshevik Revolution, so successful? Give two reasons. (Revolution and Civil War in Russia, Russian Revolution Station Activity, Ch 26 Sec 5)
12. During the Russian Civil War, who was the Red Army? Who was the White Army? Why did foreign support of the white Army actually help the Red Army to win? (Revolution and Civil War in Russia, Russian Revolution Station Activity, Ch 26 Sec 5)
13. What was the NEP, and what was its purpose? How did the style of Communism in Russia change after war was over? (Revolution and Civil War in Russia, Russian Revolution Station Activity, Ch 26 Sec 5)
14. What problems did Mexico face during the early 20th century? Give two specific examples (Mexico Political Cartoons, Ch 27 Sec 1)
15. What does Pan-Africanism mean and what were the goals of this movement? (Nationalism Around the World, Gandhi and Anti-Colonial Nationalism, Ch 27 Sec 2)
16. Why did many colonies begin demanding independence after WWI? (Gandhi and Anti-Colonial Nationalism)
17. What is the difference between modernization and westernization?
18. What were the main goals of Atatürk’s reforms? Give examples of reforms and how they align with these goals. (Kemal Atatürk The Father of Turkish Reform, How Atatürk Made Turkey Secular, Nationalism Around the World, Ch 27 Sec 2)
19. Did Atatürk’s reforms benefit or harm Turkey? Present at least one argument for each side. (Kemal Atatürk The Father of Turkish Reform, How Atatürk Made Turkey Secular, Nationalism Around the World, Ch 27 Sec 2)

20. What was Gandhi's Homespun Cloth movement? What was the motivation behind it? What did the movement hope to achieve? (Gandhi and Indian Nationalism, Ch 27 Sec 3)
21. What was Gandhi's Salt March? What was the motivation behind it? What did the march hope to achieve? (Gandhi and Indian Nationalism, Ch 27 Sec 3, Gandhi Scenes)
22. What is Satyagraha? What did it mean to Gandhi? How did he successfully use this approach to "fight" British rule? Why was it so effective? (Gandhi and Anti-Colonial Nationalism, Gandhi and Indian Nationalism, Ch 27 Sec 3)
23. In what ways did Gandhi disagree with the following Indian leaders, and what conflicts did it cause? (The Stubbornness of Gandhi)
 - a. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar
24. What was the Long March? How did it ultimately help Mao Zedong and the Communist Party? (Struggle for the Future of China, The Long March Infographic, Ch 27 Sec 4)
25. Why did Japan engage in Imperialism during the late 19th and early 20th centuries? Give two reasons. (Ultrationalists Dominate Japan Notes, Ch 27 Sec 5)