

1. Which one is NOT a similarity between the American and French Revolutions?
 - a. They were both products of the Enlightenment
 - b. They were both started by the same kind of battle
 - c. They were both overthrowing monarchy
 - d. They were both about taxes
2. Which one is NOT a difference between the American and French Revolutions?
 - a. The American Revolution was not bloody, while the French was
 - b. The American Revolution produced an independent nation, the French produced instability
 - c. The American Revolution was about taxes, the French was about ideas
 - d. The American Revolution was not supported by the nobles, the French was
3. Why did Britain industrialize before, and faster than, all other countries?
 - a. Because Britain had low tax rates
 - b. Because British people were smarter than others
 - c. Because the British had political freedom
 - d. Both A and C above
4. The Industrial Revolution was revolutionary because it changed technology, but it also transformed English, European, and American society.
5. Who was the Scottish engineer who created an engine to pump water three times as quickly as the Newcomen engine?
 - a. Roger Newcomen
 - b. Charles Darwin
 - c. Adam Smith
 - d. James Watt
6. What were the years of the American Revolution? 1776 to 1783
7. What were the years of the French Revolution? 1789 to 1799
8. What were the years of the Industrial Revolution era? 1750s to 1914 ish
9. What were the types of inventions during the First Industrial Revolution?
 - a. Machines
 - b. Factories
 - c. Steam power
 - d. All of the above
10. What were the types of inventions during the Second Industrial Revolution?
 - a. Chemicals
 - b. Telephone
 - c. Automobiles
 - d. Airplanes
 - e. All of the above
11. What problems were the French King and Queen, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, ignoring?
 - a. Debt, and therefore taxes, because of the Seven Years' War and the American Revolution
 - b. The three estates were frustrated with each other
 - c. Rising food prices
 - d. All of the above
12. By 1789, how long had it been since a French king had called an Estates General meeting?
 - a. Since 1614
 - b. Since 1718
 - c. Since 1776
 - d. Since 1914
13. How did voting work in the French Estates General?
 - a. The 10,000 clergy in the First Estate had as much say as the 25 million peasants in the Third Estate
 - b. The 400,000 nobility of the Second Estate had half as much say as the 10,000 clergy of the First Estate
 - c. The 25 million peasants of the Third Estate had 25 million times as much say as the 10,000 clergy
 - d. All of the above
14. What did the French Third Estate invite the other estates to do?
 - a. To kill King Louis XVI
 - b. To eat cake with them
 - c. To meet without the king's permission

- d. All of the above
15. How did the First and Second Estates respond to the Third Estate's invitation?
- They responded with joy
 - They accepted the invitation to tea
 - They were frustrated with the Third Estate
 - They were too scared to meet without the king's permission
16. Why did the Third Estate meet in an indoor tennis court?
- Because they were all avid tennis players
 - Because Louis had locked them out of the Estates General building
 - Because they had to hide from soldiers who were scared of tennis courts
 - All of the above
17. What was the Tennis Court Oath?
- The Third Estate took an oath to continue meeting in the tennis court
 - The Third Estate vowed to each other that they would continue meeting until they had written a new Constitution for France
 - The Third Estate swore to kill every member of the aristocracy within the next month and bring their heads there to the tennis court
 - All of the above
18. What did the Third Estate do once they had taken the Tennis Court Oath?
- They stormed the Bastille Prison, killing many innocent people, even some of the people they meant to free
 - They wrote the *Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen*, which was partially an imitation of the American Declaration of Independence
 - They forced the nobility to give up their rights and declare all classes in France equal, on August 4, 1789
 - All of the above
19. To prove his dedication to the revolution he could see was happening, Louis XVI declared war on Austria.
20. What were the years of the French First Republic? 1793 to 1795
21. Whose wars did the French First Republic continue?
- George III's
 - Napoleon's
 - Louis XVI's
 - Stalin's
22. How did Napoleon gain popularity during the First Republic?
- By being the only one to be able to win in the wars against Austria and Prussia
 - Because French forces were being defeated by the Austrians and Prussians
 - Because everyone thought he was good looking
 - All of the above
23. How did Robespierre and the Jacobin group come to power?
- By being the only one to be able to win in the wars against Austria and Prussia
 - Because French forces were being defeated by the Austrians and Prussians
 - Because everyone thought he was good looking
 - All of the above
24. What were the years of the Thermidorian Reaction? 1795 to 1799
25. Who ruled France during the Thermidorian Reaction?
- The Jacobins
 - Robespierre
 - Napoleon
 - The Directory
26. What did the Directory do to de-Christianize France?
- They changed the calendar
 - They made clergy employees of government
 - They took over the Notre Dame Cathedral and renamed it "The Temple of Reason"
 - All of the above
27. Where and when was Napoleon Bonaparte born?
- On the island of Corsica in 1769
 - On the island of Elba in 1814

- c. On the island of St. Helena in 1815
d. All of the above
28. What ethnicity was Napoleon?
a. French
b. Spanish
c. English
 d. Italian
29. What kind of schools did Napoleon attend?
a. Classical
 b. Military
c. Public
d. Private
30. Where did the Directory send Napoleon in 1798?
a. Russia
b. Iceland
 c. Egypt
d. Israel
31. What did Napoleon do with his trip to Egypt?
a. He made sure all of his triumphs, including finding the Rosetta Stone, were sent to France
b. He brought artists and poets with him to draw and write about his triumphs
c. He had newspaper articles and paintings about him sent to France to continue his popularity
 d. All of the above, in short, Napoleon used the trip for propaganda purposes
32. When did Napoleon come back to France and set up his government? 1799
33. What did Napoleon call himself in 1799?
a. Emperor
b. King
 c. First Consul
d. President
34. When did Napoleon crown himself the Emperor of France? 1804
35. What did Napoleon do while emperor?
a. Took over the whole world
b. Terrified Europeans that Europe would become a French Empire
c. Defeated or made alliances with Spain, Germany, Austria, Poland, and parts of Russia.
 d. Only B and C above
36. When did the leaders of Europe exile Napoleon to the island of Elba? 1814
37. What did Napoleon do in 1815?
a. He died in exile
 b. He escaped from exile
c. He got married
d. All of the above
38. Who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo?
 a. Sir Arthur Wellesley, First Duke of Wellington
b. Sir Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty
c. Sir Archibald Gracie, survivor of the Titanic
d. All of the above
39. What was the name of the island to which the Congress of Vienna exiled Napoleon for the second and last time, and on which he died in 1821?
a. Corsica
b. Elba
 c. St. Helena
d. England
40. What was Napoleon's Civil Code?
a. Made an alliance with the U.S.
b. Fake re-christianization
c. Anti-women's rights
 d. Only B and C above

41. Why did industrialization make Westerners optimistic?
- Because machines make human beings happy
 - Because all of the new inventions gave them the idea that humans could accomplish anything
 - Because machines make human beings sad
 - Because all of the new inventions gave them the ideas that humans would soon kill each other
42. What were the years of the First Industrial Revolution? 1750s to 1850s
43. What kinds of labor-saving devices were invented in the First Industrial Revolution?
- Plows
 - Steam engines
 - Machines to spin yarn into cheap cloth
 - All of the above
44. What did most of the factories in the First Industrial Revolution mass-produce?
- Clothing
 - Food
 - Chemicals
 - Only A and B above
45. What were the years of the Second Industrial Revolution? 1850s to 1914ish
46. Who led the Second Industrial Revolution?
- Russia
 - Britain
 - Germany
 - Poland
47. What did factories begin to run on in the Second Industrial Revolution?
- Steam
 - Oil
 - Electricity
 - Nuclear power
48. How was oil used in the Second Industrial Revolution?
- To make gasoline for the newly-invented automobile
 - To make hair products for the new women's hair styles
 - To make plastics
 - Only A and C above
49. What kind of engine was invented in the Second Industrial Revolution?
- The Steam Engine
 - The Jet Engine
 - The Internal Combustion Engine
 - All of the above
50. What are some examples of the electronic communications systems that were invented in the Second Industrial Revolution?
- Telegraph
 - Telephone
 - Radio
 - All of the above
51. To what were many of the 19th-century ideologies responding?
- The Enlightenment
 - The American Revolution
 - The French Revolution
 - The Industrial Revolution
52. What was 19th-century liberalism?
- 19th-century liberals wanted democracy, no kings, freedom, and they loved the Enlightenment
 - 19th-century liberals wanted kings, aristocracy, church, tradition, and slow change
 - 19th-century liberals wanted everyone to get along, and did not care how government was set up
 - All of the above
53. What was 19th-century conservatism?
- 19th-century conservatives wanted democracy, no kings, freedom, and they loved the Enlightenment
 - 19th-century conservatives wanted kings, aristocracy, church, tradition, and slow change

- c. 19th-century conservatives wanted everyone to get along, and did not care how government was set up
d. All of the above
54. Who proposed communism?
a. The German, Karl Marx
b. The Englishman, Charles Darwin
c. The German, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
d. The Englishman, Robert Owen
55. What did Karl Marx think history was?
a. History was pushed forward by heroes/great men/supermen, who could commit crimes if needed
b. History was simply a struggle between the rich and the poor
c. History is very complicated, and includes many motives
d. All of the above
56. What were the years of Charles Darwin's life? ¹⁸⁰⁹ 1812 to ¹⁸⁸² 1870
57. What are the ways in which people have taken Darwin's ideas further than he meant?
a. Darwin himself said that the eye was too complicated to have evolved through even millions of years of natural selection / survival of the fittest
b. Social Darwinists, including Hitler, have taken Darwin's ideas to mean that society, classes, countries, etc. evolve like biological species evolve
c. Biological Evolutionists have taken Darwin's rather moderate theories and research to say that it is absolute proven fact that humans evolved from goo, through fish, then monkeys, into humans
d. Only B and C above
58. What did Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel think history was?
a. History was pushed forward by heroes/great men/supermen, who could commit crimes if needed
b. History was simply a struggle between the rich and the poor
c. History is very complicated, and includes many motives
d. All of the above
59. Who was the hero many thought was an Hegelian hero?
a. Jesus
b. Socrates
c. Napoleon
d. Hitler
60. What was Luddism?
a. Violent destruction of machines
b. Because machines put them out of jobs, and seemed inhuman
c. The movement lasted from 1811 to 1817
d. All of the above
61. Who proposed socialism?
a. The German, Karl Marx
b. The Englishman, Charles Darwin
c. The German, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
d. The Englishman, Robert Owen
62. What is anarchism?
a. No government or laws
b. No cars
c. No technology
d. All of the above
63. What was Romanticism?
a. Mix of Enlightenment and Middle Ages
b. Passion, risk, adventure, heart, love, drama, irrationality is ok
c. A movement in which many people fell in love with each other
d. Only A and B above
64. Why did some merchants see industrialization as a good thing?
a. Machines reduced prices
b. Making things faster would increase international trade
c. Cheaper products and more international trade would increase wages
d. All of the above

1. What were the years of the era of nationalism? 1850s to 1914
2. What might have caused nationalism? industrialization
3. What were the years of the First World War? 1914 to 1918
4. What might have caused the First World War? nationalism
5. What is a nation?
 - a. A government
 - b. A country
 - c. A people group
 - d. A family
6. Which country led the way in nationalism?
 - a. Britain
 - b. Italy
 - c. Russia
 - d. Germany
7. Who was the leader of German nationalism?
 - a. The German Kaiser
 - b. The Austrian Emperor
 - c. Otto von Bismarck
 - d. Adolf Hitler
8. Why was the rest of Europe worried about Germany in the 1870s?
 - a. Because they wondered how quickly Germany would industrialize
 - b. Because they wondered how quickly Germany would colonize
 - c. Because they wondered how quickly Germany would be able to beat other European armies and navies
 - d. All of the above
9. What empire did Germany and Russia think would soon fall apart in the late 1800s, and wanted to beat the other to snatching up its parts?
 - a. The Ottoman Empire
 - b. Turkey
 - c. The Sick Man of Europe
 - d. All of the above
10. How did Britain express its nationalism?
 - a. Through industrialization
 - b. Through colonization
 - c. Through imperialism
 - d. B and C above
11. Which queen led Britain in its imperialism?
 - a. Queen Elizabeth
 - b. Queen Victoria
 - c. Queen Elizabeth II
 - d. Queen Catherine
12. Which Russian czar taxed beard length to try to make Russia more Western?
 - a. Peter the Great
 - b. Alexander
 - c. Nicolas II
 - d. Vladimir Lenin
13. Which empire did not understand nationalism very well?
 - a. The German Empire
 - b. The British Empire
 - c. The Austrian Empire
 - d. The Russian Empire

14. What was the name of the Austro-Hungarian Empire from Charlemagne in the 800s to the 1300s?
 - a. Holy Roman Empire
 - b. Austrian Empire
 - c. Austro-Hungarian Empire
 - d. All of the above
15. What was the name of the Austro-Hungarian Empire from the 1300s to 1867?
 - a. Holy Roman Empire
 - b. Austrian Empire
 - c. Austro-Hungarian Empire
 - d. All of the above
16. Which one was NOT a nation ruled by the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the late 1800s?
 - a. Croats
 - b. Serbs
 - c. Hungarians
 - d. French
17. What did the nations ruled by the Austro-Hungarian Empire feel?
 - a. They felt very happy about Austro-Hungarian rule
 - b. They never really thought about Austro-Hungarian rule
 - c. They wanted to rule, or at least be ruled by their own people
 - d. They were very supportive of Austro-Hungarian rule
18. What did the Austrian emperor do to give in to Hungarian nationalism in 1867?
 - a. He changed the name of his empire to include the Hungarians in the name of the empire
 - b. He allowed the Hungarians to have their own parliament which would report to him
 - c. He made Hungarian the official language of the eastern half of the empire
 - d. All of the above
19. What did the Bosnians and Serbs do on June 28, 1914?
 - a. They assassinated the Austrian Crown Prince, Archduke Franz Ferdinand
 - b. They revolted from the Austrian empire
 - c. They moved to independent Serbia
 - d. All of the above
20. Why did one assassination send the world to war?
 - a. Because all of the Europe was very sad at Franz Ferdinand's death
 - b. Because of treaties between countries requiring them to defend each other
 - c. Because everyone loves war!
 - d. All of the above
21. When did the treaties that caused the domino effect of the First World War begin to be formed?
 - a. In 1815
 - b. During the Congress of Vienna
 - c. When Europe was trying to avoid letting another Napoleon rise
 - d. All of the above
22. How did Bismarck unify the German nation into an empire?
 - a. Through pragmatically working with all opinions in the German regions
 - b. By convincing the Germans that if they united, they could be stronger
 - c. By saying in sweet, fatherly, religious ways that the Germans should be united
 - d. A and B only
23. How did Mazzini unite the Italian nation into a country?
 - a. By saying in sweet, fatherly, religious ways that the Italians should be united
 - b. By convincing the Italians that if they united, they could be stronger
 - c. By saying that it was the human duty of all Italians to be in a nation together
 - d. A and C only
24. Why did Germany need colonies?

- a. To compete with Russia and Britain
 - b. To gain power
 - c. To gain resources
 - d. All of the above
25. Why did Kipling think Europeans needed to take colonies?
- a. B, C, and D
 - b. Not for economic benefit, that was for sure!
 - c. To show off to other European powers
 - d. To spread freedom, civilization, and industrialization
26. Who was assassinated on June 28, 1914?
- a. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, crown prince of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
 - b. Gavrilo Princip, 19-year-old Black Hand terrorist from Serbia
 - c. The German Kaiser, Wilhelm II
 - d. The British King, Edward VII
27. Which country was NOT one of the Central Powers during World War One?
- a. The Ottoman Empire
 - b. Germany
 - c. Austria
 - d. Russia
28. Which country was NOT one of the Allies during World War One?
- a. The Ottoman Empire
 - b. Britain
 - c. France
 - d. Russia
29. How was war viewed in the Middle Ages?
- a. As a frustrating means to power
 - b. As a means to kill whomever you did not like
 - c. As a game of skill played only by the elite
 - d. As a terrifying event
30. How was war viewed after the First World War?
- a. As an exciting, honorable endeavor
 - b. As mass murder accomplished by anyone who can operate a simple machine
 - c. As a strategy game, like chess
 - d. All of the above
31. What kinds of things did soldiers have to deal with in trench warfare?
- a. Rats
 - b. Trench foot
 - c. Claustrophobia
 - d. Fighting unseen enemies
 - e. All of the above
32. What were the men who fought in WWI called?
- a. The Lost Generation
 - b. The Greatest Generation
 - c. Generation Y
 - d. The Shellshocked Generation
33. What was the name of the treaty that ended WWI?
- a. The Congress of Vienna
 - b. The Treaty of Versailles
 - c. The Treaty of Paris
 - d. The Treaty of Weimar
34. What were the two things the Treaty of Versailles said about Germany?

- a. B and C below
b. The treaty blamed Germany for the First World War
c. The treaty required Germany to pay billions to the allies to help rebuild from war destruction
d. The treaty forgave Germany for the destruction caused in WWI
35. What do some people say the Treaty of Versailles caused?
a. It caused Germany to recover from WWI very easily
b. It caused Hitler to come to power in Germany
c. It caused WWII
d. B and C above
36. What kind of government did Russia switch to in the interwar years?
a. Fascist (Benito Mussolini)
b. Republican (Weimar)
c. Communist (Lenin and later, Stalin)
d. All of the above
37. What kind of government did Italy switch to in the interwar years?
a. Fascist (Benito Mussolini)
b. Republican (Weimar)
c. Communist (Lenin and later, Stalin)
d. All of the above
38. What kind of government did Germany switch to in the interwar years?
a. Fascist (Benito Mussolini)
b. Republican (Weimar)
c. Communist (Lenin and later, Stalin)
d. All of the above
39. What was the name of Russia's Revolution of 1917?
a. Beneficial
b. Between
c. Bolshevik
d. Menshevik
40. Adolf Hitler captured Germany with the hope of creating a thousand-year Third Reich
41. The Second World War was Hitler's war.
42. When did American forces drop a nuclear bomb over Hiroshima?
a. Month August
b. Day 6th
c. Year 1945
43. What years were the interwar years? 1919 to 1939
44. How did the first industrialized war change society?
a. Women's roles changed – they took jobs men left when they went off to war
b. Class barriers – broken down because being a lord or knight didn't make you any more effective
c. Opinions on war – many people were terrified of another war breaking out
d. All of the above
45. What kind of revolution was the Russian Revolution of February 1917? [CHOOSE TWO]
a. The Bolsheviks revolted against the Provisional Government
b. The Russian people revolted against the 1,500-year old czarist government
c. Russia attempted a republican government
d. Russia became communist for 73 years
46. What kind of revolution was the Russian Revolution of October 1917? [CHOOSE TWO]
a. The Bolsheviks revolted against the Provisional Government
b. The Russian people revolted against the 1,500-year old czarist government
c. Russia attempted a republican government
d. Russia became communist for 73 years

47. What did the Russian government act like from 1917 to 1990?
- It was Communist
 - It was very good
 - It was an ally with the West
 - All of the above
48. What was the name of the German government after the Kaiser abdicated in 1918?
- The Third Reich
 - The Weimar Republic
 - The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 - The Empire
49. What was the biggest problem with the Weimar Republic?
- It was a republic, that was its biggest problem
 - The German people were too used to living under kings, so they were not ready to vote or be politicians
 - It was a Great Depression-era government, that was its biggest problem
 - It was based in Weimar, that was its biggest problem
50. What were some examples of the economic problems after WWI in Germany?
- It took a wheelbarrow of money to buy a loaf of bread
 - It was cheaper to burn money as fuel than to buy wood with that money
 - It was cheaper to use the money as wallpaper than to buy wallpaper with it
 - All of the above
51. How did the Treaty of Versailles make the German people feel?
- Tricked by the allies into a harsh peace treaty
 - Unjustly blamed for the First World War
 - Looked down upon by the other European countries
 - All of the above
52. What was what Neville Chamberlain tried with Hitler called?
- Peace
 - Love
 - Negotiation
 - Appeasement
53. What did Hitler disobey about the Treaty of Versailles immediately after he came into power in 1933?
- He rebuilt the army
 - He rebuilt the navy
 - He rebuilt the air force
 - All of the above
54. Who saw what Germany was doing in the 1930s and tried to alert the world?
- Russia
 - Poland
 - France
 - Austria
55. Why did Britain not want to pressure Germany under Hitler to obey the Treaty of Versailles?
- Because Britain feared Germany would explode into war again
 - Because Neville Chamberlain was just wicked
 - Because Britain was tired of telling Germany what to do
 - All of the above
56. Who was British Prime Minister from 1937 to 1940?
- Neville Chamberlain
 - Adolf Hitler
 - Winston Churchill
 - Joseph Stalin

57. Adolf Hitler and Neville Chamberlain both agreed that, after the restrictions of the Treaty of Versailles, the German people needed Lebensraum.
58. What were the years of the Second World War? 1939 to 1945
59. What country did Hitler invade in 1939?
- Sudetenland
 - Austria
 - Czechoslovakia (and Poland not long later)
 - Russia
60. What regions had Hitler already invaded by 1939? [CIRCLE TWO]
- Sudetenland
 - Austria
 - Czechoslovakia
 - Russia
61. Who had warned Chamberlain of Hitler's goals?
- Joseph Stalin
 - Adolf Hitler
 - Winston Churchill
 - Franklin Delano Roosevelt
62. How did Winston Churchill know of Hitler's goals?
- By talking to Hitler
 - By reading Hitler's book
 - By discussing things with Neville Chamberlain
 - All of the above
63. Why did Britain and France declare war on Germany in 1939?
- Because they knew how Hitler was treating the Jews
 - Because they feared another Napoleon situation
 - Because they hated Hitler as a person
 - All of the above
64. Why was slaughtering a people group not that weird for Europeans to do in the 1930s and 40s?
- Because the Austrian Empire and Ottoman Empire had had many people groups in them slaughtered over the past few centuries
65. Why was the way Hitler talked about Jews not that weird for his time?
- Because people in the 1920s and 30s naturally talked in hateful ways
 - Because Hitler was a loveable man
 - Because even 1920s Americans were talking about forcibly sterilizing groups like the Jews
 - Because Germany was known for its Jew-hatred leading up to Hitler's election
66. How has Hitler perhaps helped the world?
- He got rid of a lot of Jews
 - He made killing off a whole race very exciting
 - He made Germany powerful
 - He made treating minority groups badly unpopular
67. How many Jews died in the 6 years of the Holocaust? 6 million
68. Who was British Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955?
- Neville Chamberlain
 - Adolf Hitler
 - Winston Churchill
 - Joseph Stalin
69. How was Winston Churchill such a great leader?
- Because he knew his enemy: he had read Hitler's book *Mein Kampf* and knew Hitler's plans
 - Because he never gave up: he kept Britain going through incessant bombings and being alone
 - Because he was inspiring: he gave speeches that gave the British hope

- d. All of the above
70. What position did Joseph Stalin hold in Russia from 1924 to 1953?
- Prime Minister of the Duma
 - President of Russia
 - General Secretary of the Communist Party
 - Secretary of State for Russia
71. For how many deaths can Stalin be held responsible worldwide, because of the violence it took to spread communism into South America and Asia? 60 million
72. When did the Germans surrender?
- Month May
 - Day 7
 - Year 1945
73. What were the Nuremberg Trials?
- 13 trials from 1945 to 1949 trying those involved in the Holocaust
 - A set of laws Hitler used to persecute the Jews
 - A city in Germany
 - The trial of Adolf Hitler
74. Why did the Japanese finally surrender?
- Because of the 75,000 deaths
 - Because of the shock that one bomb could destroy a whole city
 - Because they were starving to death
 - Because they thought surrender honorable
75. When did the Japanese surrender?
- Month September
 - Day 2
 - Year 1945

