

1.2 Development of Western Political Ideas

He who trusts any man with supreme power gives it to a wild beast, for such his appetite sometimes makes him: passion influences those in power, even the best of men, but law is reason without desire. . . .
—Aristotle

3. Which feature of modern Western democratic government reflects Aristotle's views as given above?

A the direct election of members of the legislature

B the power of the courts to review the law

C the granting of emergency powers to the chief executive

D the requirement that government actions must adhere to the law

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3. Which feature of modern Western democratic government reflects Aristotle's views as given above?

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1.2 Development of Western Political Ideas

. . . for the administration of justice . . . is the principle of order in political society. —Aristotle, Politics

5. From Aristotle's statement above, it can be inferred that

- A** monarchs protect citizens from tyranny.
- B** only elected officials should impose laws.
- C** laws maintain the stability of the nation.
- D** majority rule ensures a stable government.

1.2 Development of Western Political Ideas

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—Aristotle, Politics*

5. From Aristotle's statement above, it can be inferred that

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1.3 Influence on other Political Systems

From the Constitution of Japan

We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land. . . .

6. Which of these is a source for the ideas outlined in the Japanese Constitution?

A Charter of the United Nations

B legal writings of Thomas Hobbes

C writings on constitutions by Voltaire

D United States Constitution

1.3 Influence on other Political Systems

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6. Which of these is a source for the ideas outlined in the Japanese Constitution?

D United States Constitution

2.1 Democratic philosophers

8. The English philosopher John Locke argued that life, liberty, and property are

A natural rights that should be protected by government.

B political rights to be granted as determined by law.

C economic rights earned in a capitalistic system.

D social rights guaranteed by the ruling class.

2.1 Democratic philosophers

8. The English philosopher John Locke argued that life, liberty, and property are

A natural rights that should be protected by government.

2.1 Democratic philosophers

. . . all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety. —Virginia Declaration of Rights, 1776

9. Which philosopher's ideas were the basis for this quotation from the *Virginia Declaration of Rights*?

- A** Charles-Louis Montesquieu
- B** Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- C** John Locke
- D** Voltaire

2.1 Democratic philosophers

. . . all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety. —Virginia Declaration of Rights, 1776

9. Which philosopher's ideas were the basis for this quotation from the *Virginia Declaration of Rights*?

C John Locke

2.2 Democratic Documents

10. Both the United States Declaration of Independence and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man emphasized the idea that governments must

A guarantee economic prosperity.

B protect the rights of people.

C support established religious beliefs.

D operate on a system of checks and balances.

2.2 Democratic Documents

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2.2 Democratic Documents

Use the following information to answer the question below.

Natural Rights Philosophy

Emphasizes individual rights to life, liberty and property.

11. What document *best* exemplifies the natural rights philosophy described above?

A *The Communist Manifesto*

B *Plato's Republic*

C *Luther's Ninety-five Theses*

D *The Declaration of Independence*

2.2 Democratic Documents

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Natural Rights Philosophy

Emphasizes individual rights to life, liberty and property.

11. What document *best* exemplifies the natural rights philosophy described above?

D The Declaration of Independence

2.2 Democratic Documents

12. How did the Magna Carta (1215) contribute to the development of the English government?

A It created a two-house parliament.

B It extended voting rights.

C It provided for a bill of rights.

D It limited the power of the monarch.

2.2 Democratic Documents

12. How did the Magna Carta (1215) contribute to the development of the English government?

D It limited the power of the monarch.

2.2 Democratic Documents

13. In which of the following documents is the principle of limitation of governmental power first stated?

A Magna Carta

B Declaration of Independence

C English Bill of Rights

D French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

2.2 Democratic Documents

13. In which of the following documents is the principle of limitation of governmental power first stated?

A Magna Carta

2.4 French Revolution Influence

17. When members of the Third Estate took the Tennis Court Oath (1789) at the start of the French Revolution, they were attempting to

A establish a military government.

B draft a new national constitution.

C restore the king to power.

D persuade Napoleon to take power.

2.4 French Revolution Influence

17. When members of the Third Estate took the Tennis Court Oath (1789) at the start of the French Revolution, they were attempting to

B draft a new national constitution.

2.4 French Revolution Influence

18. Which of these first demonstrated that popular protest would play a role in the French Revolution?

A the reign of the Committee of Public Safety

B the trial of Louis XIV

C the fall of the Bastille

D the Civil Constitution of the Clergy

2.4 French Revolution Influence

18. Which of these first demonstrated that popular protest would play a role in the French Revolution?

C the fall of the Bastille

2.4 French Revolution Influence

19. What was one factor that enabled Napoleon to seize control of France?

- A** the weakness of the French government
- B** the endorsement by foreign governments
- C** the support Napoleon received from French aristocrats
- D** the strong democratic reforms Napoleon advocated

2.4 French Revolution Influence

19. What was one factor that enabled Napoleon to seize control of France?

A the weakness of the French government

3.1 Industrialization of England

21. The agricultural changes which took place in England during the 1600s contributed to England's later industrial development by

A strengthening the importance of the family farm.

B breaking large estates into smaller farms.

C encouraging city dwellers to return to farming.

D producing more food with fewer workers.

3.1 Industrialization of England

21. The agricultural changes which took place in England during the 1600s contributed to England's later industrial development by

D producing more food with fewer workers.

3.2 Influence of Science and Technology

22. Louis Pasteur's research into germ theory in the nineteenth century is significant because it

A created safety standards for machine workers.

B led to techniques that increase crop production.

C identified the importance of vitamins to nutrition.

D proved that cleanliness helps to prevent infections.

3.2 Influence of Science and Technology

22. Louis Pasteur's research into germ theory in the nineteenth century is significant because it

D proved that cleanliness helps to prevent infections.

3.3 Population and Migration

Use the information to complete the statement.

*The streets were hot and dusty on the summer day. Stokers emerged from low underground doorways into factory yards, and sat on steps, and posts, and palings, wiping their swarthy visages, and contemplating coals. The whole town seemed to be frying in oil. There was a stifling smell of hot oil everywhere. The steam-engines shone with it, the mills throughout their many stories oozed and trickled it. —Charles Dickens, *Hard Times*, 1854*

23. The historical era *most* likely referred to in this quotation is the

A Industrial Revolution.

B Great Awakening.

C French Revolution.

D Enlightenment.

3.3 Population and Migration

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*The streets were hot and dusty on the summer day. Stokers emerged from low underground doorways into factory yards, and sat on steps, and posts, and palings, wiping their swarthy visages, and contemplating coals. The whole town seemed to be frying in oil. There was a stifling smell of hot oil everywhere. The steam-engines shone with it, the mills throughout their many stories oozed and trickled it. —Charles Dickens, *Hard Times*, 1854*

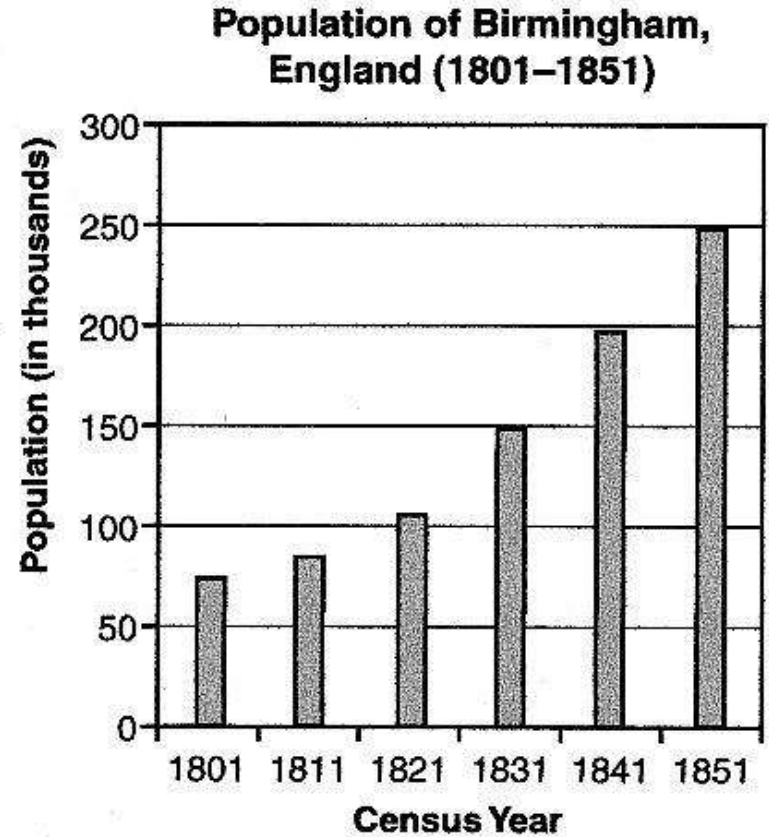
23. The historical era *most* likely referred to in this quotation is the

A Industrial Revolution.

3.3 Population and Migration

24. What historical trend was *most* responsible for the change in Birmingham's population shown in the chart?

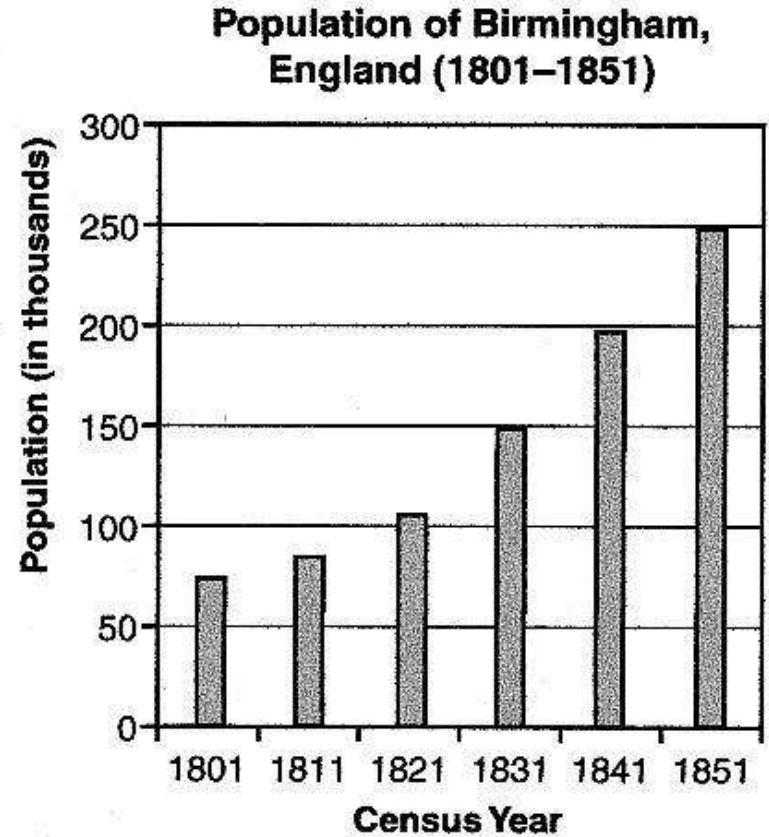
- A immigration from the colonies
- B industrial growth
- C improvements in urban health care
- D famine in rural areas



3.3 Population and Migration

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B industrial growth



4.1 Imperialism and Colonialism

31. At the end of the 1800s, colonies were generally seen as a

A place to banish criminals.

B sign of a country's relative power.

C location to train military forces.

D method for suppressing nationalism.

4.1 Imperialism and Colonialism

31. At the end of the 1800s, colonies were generally seen as a

B sign of a country's relative power.

4.1 Imperialism and Colonialism

32. Economically, what enabled Japan to become a colonial power after 1894?

A Agricultural advances increased the population and forced Japan to look for new land.

B Japanese trade wars against the United States removed regional competition for colonies.

C Industrialization allowed Japan to expend resources on military and colonial expansion.

D The Japanese were forced to acquire colonies in Asia when European trade was banned.

4.1 Imperialism and Colonialism

32. Economically, what enabled Japan to become a colonial power after 1894?

C Industrialization allowed Japan to expend resources on military and colonial expansion.

4.3 Impact of Imperialism

34. In 1900, anti-foreign sentiment in China led to an uprising known as the

- A Nian Rebellion.**
- B Boxer Rebellion.**
- C Taiping Rebellion.**
- D Sepoy Rebellion.**

4.3 Impact of Imperialism

34. In 1900, anti-foreign sentiment in China led to an uprising known as the

B Boxer Rebellion.

5.1 Causes of World War 1

39. According to some historians, Europe's system of alliances prior to 1914 increased the likelihood that

A democratic ideals would spread throughout the continent.

B nations would be protected from economic exploitation.

C colonization of undeveloped nations would cease.

D small disputes would develop into large-scale wars.

5.1 Causes of World War 1

39. According to some historians, Europe's system of alliances prior to 1914 increased the likelihood that

D small disputes would develop into large-scale wars.

5.1 Causes of World War 1

41. One major reason for the tension between France and Germany before World War I was that

A France had begun to surpass Germany in industrial output.

B Germany wanted to join the Triple Entente with Great Britain.

C Germany controlled French access to the North Sea.

D France wanted to regain lands previously seized by Germany.

5.1 Causes of World War 1

41. One major reason for the tension between France and Germany before World War I was that

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5.1 Causes of World War 1

42. Great Britain's stated reason for declaring war on Germany in 1914 was the

A French attacks on German colonies.

B U.S. entry into the war.

C Serbian assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

D German invasion of Belgium.

5.1 Causes of World War 1

42. Great Britain's stated reason for declaring war on Germany in 1914 was the

D German invasion of Belgium.

5.2 World War 1 Battles

43. Why did most of the combat on the Western Front in World War I take place in a relatively small area?

A There is only a small amount of flat land in all of Europe.

B The armies became immobile because of trench warfare.

C Each side cut off the fuel supply of the other.

D Germany's military tactics were based on "static warfare."

5.2 World War 1 Battles

43. Why did most of the combat on the Western Front in World War I take place in a relatively small area?

B The armies became immobile because of trench warfare.

5.3 Russian Revolution and WW1

45. How did Russia's participation in World War I affect its empire?

A A string of decisive military victories gained land from the Central Powers.

B Russia's sale of supplies to its western allies strengthened its economy.

C The czar adopted the reforms necessary to win the support of the Russian people.

D Economic hardships brought on by the war resulted in the downfall of the czar.

5.3 Russian Revolution and WW1

45. How did Russia's participation in World War I affect its empire?

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6.1 Treaty of Versailles Effects

48. President Wilson said that his Fourteen Points would provide a framework for

A a lasting and just peace.

B determining war reparations.

C expanding colonial empires.

D punishing aggressor nations.

6.1 Treaty of Versailles Effects

48. President Wilson said that his Fourteen Points would provide a framework for

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6.1 Treaty of Versailles Effects

49. A major goal of France and Great Britain at the Conference of Versailles following World War was to

A create a politically unified Europe.

B keep Germany from rebuilding its military forces.

C restore pre-war imperial governments to power.

D help Germany rebuild its industrial economy.

6.1 Treaty of Versailles Effects

49. A major goal of France and Great Britain at the Conference of Versailles following World War was to

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6.1 Treaty of Versailles Effects

50. What aim did Italian leader Vittorio Orlando have during the creation of the Treaty of Versailles?

A to gain territory from Austria-Hungary

B to assume control of Austria's industries

C to guarantee the partition of Germany

D to gain possession of Austria's overseas colonies

6.1 Treaty of Versailles Effects

50. What aim did Italian leader Vittorio Orlando have during the creation of the Treaty of Versailles?

**A to gain territory from
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6.1 Treaty of Versailles Effects

51. What basic idea was shared by both Britain and France at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919?

A Italy should give up its colonies in Africa.

B Germany should be divided into occupation zones.

C German military power should be permanently restricted.

D The Central Powers should divide the cost of the war equally.

6.1 Treaty of Versailles Effects

51. What basic idea was shared by both Britain and France at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919?

C German military power should be permanently restricted.

7.1 Causes and Consequences of the Russian Revolution

Particular obstructive workers who refuse to submit to disciplinary measures will be subject, as non-workers, to discharge and confinement in concentration camps.

—Vladimir Lenin, Decree of November 14th, 1919

60. The excerpt above describes Lenin's method for dealing with those who opposed

A Russian involvement in World War I.

B the establishment of a communist government.

C technological advances in industry.

D the implementation of a market economy.

7.1 Causes and Consequences of the Russian Revolution

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60. The excerpt above describes Lenin's method for dealing with those who opposed

B the establishment of a communist government.

8.1 Pre-WW2 Aggression

66. In 1939, France and Great Britain declared war on Germany as a direct result of the German

A annexation of Austria.

B occupation of the Rhineland.

C seizure of the Sudetenland.

D invasion of Poland.

8.1 Pre-WW2 Aggression

66. In 1939, France and Great Britain declared war on Germany as a direct result of the German

D invasion of Poland.

8.1 Pre-WW2 Aggression

67. Which nation sought to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere between 1931 and 1945?

A Japan

B India

C China

D Korea

8.1 Pre-WW2 Aggression

67. Which nation sought to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere between 1931 and 1945?

A Japan

8.3 WW2 Battles and Decisions

69. Following the United States' entry into World War II, American and British leaders decided that their highest priority would be to

A recapture Pacific possessions lost to the Japanese.

B invade Europe and defeat Germany.

C send armies to the Russian Front to help the Soviet Union.

D strike directly at the Japanese home islands.

8.3 WW2 Battles and Decisions

69. Following the United States' entry into World War II, American and British leaders decided that their highest priority would be to

B invade Europe and defeat Germany.

8.3 WW2 Battles and Decisions

70. Why did Hitler sign a non-aggression treaty with Stalin on the eve of World War II?

A to prevent the League of Nations from acting to stop the war

B to show that Hitler had changed his views on communism

C to allow Germany to invade Poland without Soviet opposition

D to insure that Germany had direct access to the Baltic Sea

8.3 WW2 Battles and Decisions

70. Why did Hitler sign a non-aggression treaty with Stalin on the eve of World War II?

C to allow Germany to invade Poland without Soviet opposition

9.1 Post WW2 Power Shifts

75. Which of these is the main reason that Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Romania became satellites of the Soviet Union?

A These areas were given to the Soviet Union by a League of Nations mandate.

B The people in each country voted in free elections to ally with the Soviets.

C The Soviet army occupied these areas at the end of World War II.

D Hitler surrendered control of these areas to the Soviet Union at the end of the war.

9.1 Post WW2 Power Shifts

75. Which of these is the main reason that Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Romania became satellites of the Soviet Union?

C The Soviet army occupied these areas at the end of World War II.

9.1 Post WW2 Power Shifts

76. The economic recovery of Japan following World War II focused *primarily* on

A rebuilding its military and weapons capabilities.

B exporting raw materials in exchange for consumer goods.

C developing an agricultural economy and marine resources.

D developing industry and an export economy.

9.1 Post WW2 Power Shifts

76. The economic recovery of Japan following World War II focused *primarily* on

D developing industry and an export economy.

9.1 Post WW2 Power Shifts

77. What was one outcome of World War II?

A England and France increased their overseas colonial possessions.

B The communists gained control over most of Western Europe.

C Japan and Germany became dominant military powers in their regions.

D The Soviet Union emerged as an international superpower.

9.1 Post WW2 Power Shifts

77. What was one outcome of World War II?

D The Soviet Union emerged as an international superpower.

9.2 Causes of Cold War

78. Which of the following was a primary cause of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union?

A a competition for political influence over other countries

B direct, armed conflict between the two nations

C a deep reduction in military expenditures

D the founding of the United Nations

9.2 Causes of Cold War

78. Which of the following was a primary cause of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union?

A a competition for political influence over other countries

9.2 Causes of Cold War

79. U.S. intervention in Vietnam came as a result of the Cold War policy of

A détente.

B brinkmanship.

C appeasement.

D containment.

9.2 Causes of Cold War

79. U.S. intervention in Vietnam came as a result of the Cold War policy of

D containment.

9.2 Causes of Cold War

80. What was one major goal of the Soviet Union during the early years of the Cold War?

A to establish a competitive market economy

B to create a defensive buffer zone in Eastern Europe

C to expand individual liberties in the Baltic republics

D to attract foreign economic investments

9.2 Causes of Cold War

80. What was one major goal of the Soviet Union during the early years of the Cold War?

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9.3 Effects of Containment

Use the information below to complete the statement that follows.

One way of life is based upon the will of the people, and is distinguished by . . . freedom from political oppression.

The second way of life is based on the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the will of the majority. It relies upon . . . the suppression of personal freedoms.

81. This quote from a speech delivered in 1947 forms part of the rationale for the

- A** Monroe Doctrine.
- B** New Frontier.
- C** Truman Doctrine.
- D** Good Neighbor Policy.

9.3 Effects of Containment

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81. This quote from a speech delivered in 1947 forms part of the rationale for the

C Truman Doctrine.

9.3 Effects of Containment

82. When the United States sent military aid to African governments to help them resist communism, it was continuing a foreign policy first asserted in the

A Marshall Plan.

B Potsdam Agreement.

C Truman Doctrine.

D Teheran Conference.

9.3 Effects of Containment

82. When the United States sent military aid to African governments to help them resist communism, it was continuing a foreign policy first asserted in the

C Truman Doctrine.

9.3 Effects of Containment

83. What crisis brought the Soviet Union and the United States to the brink of nuclear war in 1962?

A an attempt by leaders in communist Hungary to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact

B the creation of East Germany as a separate Soviet military occupation zone

C an invasion of South Korea by armed communist forces from North Korea

D the installation in Cuba of Soviet offensive intermediate-range missiles

9.3 Effects of Containment

83. What crisis brought the Soviet Union and the United States to the brink of nuclear war in 1962?

D the installation in Cuba of Soviet offensive intermediate-range missiles

9.5 Soviet Satellite Uprisings

Use the following information to answer the question from *Events of 1968*

began as a writers' protest

hard-line Communist leader resigned and was replaced by one more open to democratic reform

new leader instituted reforms allowing greater freedom of speech and the press

Soviets reestablished control and restored hard-line Communists to power

84. In what country did the events being described above take place?

A Czechoslovakia

C Hungary

B Yugoslavia

D Poland

9.5 Soviet Satellite Uprisings

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84. In what country did the events being described above take place?

A Czechoslovakia

9.5 Soviet Satellite Uprisings

85. The Soviet Union dealt with uprisings in Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia during the 1950s and 1960s by

A taking over direct rule of these countries.

B crushing the uprisings with military force.

C permitting greater democratic reforms in government.

D privatizing industrial enterprises.

9.5 Soviet Satellite Uprisings

85. The Soviet Union dealt with uprisings in Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia during the 1950s and 1960s by

B crushing the uprisings with military force.

9.6 Effects of the Establishment of Israel

86. The Arab oil embargo against the United States in 1973 was initiated because of U.S. support for

A Egypt in the Suez Crisis.

B Iraq in its conflict with Iran.

C Israel in the Yom Kippur War.

D Greece in its conflict with Turkey.

9.6 Effects of the Establishment of Israel

86. The Arab oil embargo against the United States in 1973 was initiated because of U.S. support for

C Israel in the Yom Kippur War.

9.8 United Nations, NATO, Etc.

87. NATO was created in order to

A develop goodwill between Eastern and Western Europe.

B encourage diplomatic solutions to regional problems in North Africa.

C facilitate regional economic development in North America.

D create a unified military defense between the U.S. and Western Europe.

9.8 United Nations, NATO, Etc.

87. NATO was created in order to

D create a unified military defense between the U.S. and Western Europe.

9.8 United Nations, NATO, Etc.

88. The Warsaw Pact was developed in 1955 as a response to the

A formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

B start of the Communist revolution in Cuba.

C U.S. development of the hydrogen bomb.

D UN intervention in Korea.

9.8 United Nations, NATO, Etc.

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