

Woodridge High School World History

Mr. Hearty & Mr. Bellisario

A council of workers and soldiers

1. Soviet
2. Kulaks
3. Collective

A large farm owned and operated by
peasants as a group.

1. Soviet
2. Kulaks
3. Collective

Wealthy peasants

1. Prosperous Soviets
2. Kulaks
3. Collective

A form of government in which a one-party dictatorship tries to regulate every aspect of the lives of its citizens.

1. Democracy
2. Theocratic State
3. Totalitarian State

A style of art glorying soviet life.

1. Soviet
Expressionism
2. Soviet Realism
3. Soviet
Impressionism

Russian czar who abdicated in 1917

1. Nicholas I
2. Nicholas II
3. Phillip II

A “holy man” who had great influence over the czarina, Alexandra.

1. V.I. Lenin
2. Leon Trotsky
3. Gregory Rasputin

Marxist leader of the Russian Revolution

1. V.I. Lenin
2. Leon Trotsky
3. Gregory Rasputin

Ruthless Soviet leader who industrialized the Soviet Union

1. Joseph Stalin
2. Nikita Khrushchev
3. Mikhail Gorbachev

A Russian Poet

1. Osip Mandelstam
2. Frank Lloyd Wright
3. David Copperfield

Rebel Mexican leader

1. Diego Rivera
2. Don Francisco
Demarco
3. Pancho Villa

The government takeover of natural resources, businesses, or industries

1. Nationalization
2. Industrialization
3. Imperialism

Muralist who portrayed the struggles of the Mexican people

1. Diego Rivera
2. Don Francisco
Demarco
3. Pancho Villa

A system of racial segregation in South Africa

1. Jim Crow Laws
2. Mandela Laws
3. Apartheid

The refusal to obey unjust laws

1. Self-righteous Law
2. Civil Disobedience
3. Rule-break
conformity theory

Leader of the Muslims in India

1. Jiang Jieshi
2. Ali Khamenei
3. Muhammed Ali
Jinnah

Leader who ordered massacre of Chinese Communist

1. Jiang Jieshi
2. Ali Khamenei
3. Muhammed Ali
Jinnah



Current Emperor of Japan

1. Hirohito
2. Akihito
3. Naruhito

Strike by workers in many different industries at the same time

1. Specific industry strike
2. General strike
3. Labor counsel strike

Head of the socialist French government in the mid-1930s.

1. François Hollande
2. Leon Blum
3. Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte

American President who introduced the “New Deal”

1. Calvin Coolidge
2. Herbert Hoover
3. Franklin D.
Roosevelt

Polish-born scientist who
experimented with radioactivity.

1. Marie Curie
2. Eva Joly
3. Philippe Poutou

A writing technique that relates a character's thoughts and feelings as they occur.

1. Prose
2. Streams of Consciousness
3. Free Writes

British novelist who write using stream
of consciousness.


1. Virginia Woolf
2. Bram Stokers
3. Vanessa Stephen

Young women during the 1920s who rejected traditional ways.

1. Dancers
2. Flappers
3. Chanters

A detention center for civilians
considered enemies of the state.

1. Concentration Camp
2. Military prison
3. Civilian state prison



Giving into the demands of an aggressor in order to keep the peace.

1. Appeasement
2. Pacifism
3. State concession
end-game theory

Opposition to all war

1. Appeasement
2. Pacifism
3. State concession
end-game theory

Lighting War

1. Genocide
2. Blitzkrieg
3. Armament

Deliberate destruction of a group of people.

1. Genocide
2. Blitzkrieg
3. Armament

One who cooperates with an enemy force occupying a country.

1. Kamikaze
2. Containment
3. Collaborator

Japanese pilots who undertook suicide missions to attack American warships.

1. Kamikaze
2. Containment
3. Collaborator

Limiting communism to areas already under Soviet control

1. Bottlenecking
2. Containment
3. Collaborator

State of tension and hostility among nations without armed conflict.

1. Supreme Ideology
2. Cold War
3. Brinkmanship

Allied to neither the United States nor the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

1. Traitors to the superpowers
2. Nonaligned
3. Interdependence

Dependence of countries on goods, resources, and knowledge from other parts of the world.

1. Self-sustained state
2. Nonaligned
3. Interdependence

Use of random violence to reach political goals.

1. Terrorism
2. Foreign aggressors
3. Enemy non-combatants

A business with branches in many countries.

1. Multinational corporation
2. Single business headquarters
3. Collaboration of corporations

The selling of state-owned industries to private investors.

1. Nationalization
2. Publicization
3. Privatization

A form of pollution

1. Acid Rain
2. Black Gold
3. Spongy moss

A movement in the Catholic Church to take a more active role in opposing the social conditions that contributed to poverty in Latin America.

1. Liberating theology
2. Theology of Americas
3. Catholic liberation

Prime Minister who trimmed Britain's welfare state during the 1980s.

1. Margaret Thatcher
2. Hillary Clinton
3. Kate Middleton

Leader who restored France's power
after World War II.

1. Charles De Gaulle
2. Nicolas Sarkozy
3. Jean-Luc Mélenchon

Senator who led a campaign against communists in the United States.

1. Joseph McCarthy
2. Martin Luther King Jr.
3. John F. Kennedy

Leader of the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s.

1. Rosa Parks
2. Martin Luther King Jr.
3. John F. Kennedy

Communist leader who controlled the
Soviet Union for almost twenty years
(1964 – 1982).

1. Leonid Brezhnev
2. Nikita Khrushchev
3. Mikhail Gorbachev

Which grew dramatically in Japan after World War II?

1. Diet
2. Gross National Product (GDP)
3. Trade deficit

Which faced corruption charges and threats to its power in the 1990s?

1. Diet
2. Liberal Democratic Party
3. Trade deficit

What is Japan's parliament called?

1. Diet
2. Liberal Democratic Party
3. Emperor's legislators

What is it called when a nation imports more goods than it exports?

1. Trade equilibrium
2. Trade surplus
3. Trade deficit

Mao's efforts to increase farm and industrial output.

1. Great Leap Forward
2. Mao's Five Year Plan
3. Mao's Decree

Collections of farms that had to meet
production quotas set by the
government.

1. Communes
2. Kulaks
3. Collectivization

Movement to purge China of counterrevolutionaries.

1. Mao's Great Purge
2. Little Red Books Massacre
3. Cultural Revolution

Book of Mao Zedong's saying heralded by the Red Guard.

1. Little Black Book
2. Little Mao Book
3. Little Red Book

India and Pakistan have fought several wars over _____ in the Himalayas.

1. Manchuria
2. Tibet
3. Kashmir

_____ was prime minister of India
from 1947 to 1964.

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Gandhi
3. Man Mohan Singh

Two of Pakistan's presidents have
come from the _____.

1. Gandhi Family
2. Bhutto Family
3. New Delhi Tribe

Sikh separatists occupied the _____ in Amritsar to push demands for their own state.

1. Golden Temple
2. Taj Mahal
3. Indian Parliament

The _____ called for a government guided by Hindu principles.

1. BJP
2. National Liberation Front
3. Conservative of Gandhi

Independent state declared by Jews in 1948.

1. Isreal
2. Palestine
3. Zion

Organization that promotes Arab solidarity and worked for common economic goals.

1. Al-Qaida
2. Arab League
3. Sunni League

Repressed minority ethnic group in Turkey and Iraq.

1. Kurds
2. Sunni
3. Shia

Structure built in southeastern
Anatolia in Turkey in the late 1980s.

1. Ataurk Dam
2. Golden Islamic Temple
3. Constantinople

Semidesert region hit by drought in the 1980s.

1. Gobi
2. Sahel
3. Sierra Nevada

Combination of private and state-run enterprises.

1. Command economy
2. Free market economy
3. Mixed economy

A country having a single political party with any likelihood of winning elections.

1. One-party system
2. Uni-party defacto
3. Democratic system

A massacre in this town in South Africa caused the African National Congress to move from nonviolent protest to armed struggle.

1. Capetown
2. Johannesburg
3. Sharpeville

_____ received help from the
Soviet Union in their fight for
independence.

1. SEATO
2. African National Congress
3. SWAPO

_____ freed Nelson Mandela from
prison in 1990.

1. Francois Pienaar
2. Louis Botha
3. F.W. De Klerk

The _____ was formed to oppose white domination in South Africa.

1. Afrikaners
2. Black Panthers
3. African National Congress

_____ was elected president in
South Africa's first multiracial
elections.

1. Francois Pienaar
2. Nelson Mandela
3. Jacob Zuma

1962 event almost brought the
superpowers to the brink of nuclear
war.

1. Construction of the
Berlin Wall
2. Cuban Missile Crisis
3. Vietnam War

President of Chile overthrown in a U.S.-backed coup.

1. Hugo Chavez
2. Salvador Allende
3. Sebastian Piñera

Program launched by President Kennedy to promote aid to Latin America.

1. SEATO
2. NAFTA
3. Alliance for Progress

Mexico linked its economy to the U.S.
and Canada through this agreement.

1. NAFTA
2. SEATO
3. EU

A failed coup attempt in Cuba in 1961.

1. Bay of Pigs
2. Operation Castro
3. Miami freedom fighters

Altering the chemical code of living things.

1. Genetic Enhancements
2. Genetic Engineering
3. Universal Design

The relaxation of political tension during the Cold War.

1. Détente
2. Glasnost
3. Perestroika

A government with a capitalist economy that takes responsibility for the social and economic needs of its people.

1. Mixed economy
2. Welfare state
3. Communism

The gap between what a government spends and what it takes in through taxes and other sources.

1. Deficit
2. Surplus
3. Over taxation

A person who speaks out against the
government.

1. Collaborator
2. Conscientious objector
3. Dissident

Political openness

1. Détente
2. Glasnost
3. Perestroika