History 12

Paris Peace Conference to Outbreak of Second World War

Test Terminology & Written Question Choices

A good understanding of the following list of terms, individuals and events will ensure a good performance on the upcoming exam.

Militarism

Arms Race

Nationalism

Imperialism

Alliance System

Triple Entente

Triple Alliance

Western Front

Trench Warfare

Battle of Attrition

Total War

Armistice

14 Points

Self-Determination

Woodrow Wilson

Georges Clemenceau

David Lloyd George

Treaty of Versailles

Sykes-Picot Deal, 1916

Balfour Declaration, 1917

Mandate System

Fascism

Totalitarianism

Propaganda

Italian Irredenta

Proportional Rep. = Pizza Parliament

Benito Mussolini (Il Duce)

March on Rome (1922)

Black Shirts

Acerbo Law (1923)

Lateran Accords (1929)

Ethiopian/Abyssinian Incident (1935)

Hoare-Laval Plan

Weimar Republic (1919-1933)

Freikorps

Munich Putsch (1923)

Adolf Hitler (Mein Fuhrer)

Mein Kampf

Aryanism

Anti-Semitism

* Nuremburg Laws
* Kristallnacht (1938)

National Socialist German Workers Party (NAZI Party)

Stormtroopers (SA)

Lebensraum

Inflation Crisis (1923)

Gustav Streseman

Dawes Plan (1924)

Locarno Treaties (1925)

Depression

President Hindenburg

Reichstag Fire

Enabling Act (1934)

Night of the Long Knives (1934)

Hitler’s Associates

* Heinrich Himmler (Gestapo/SS)
* Hermann Goering (Luftwaffe)
* Joseph Goebbels (Propaganda)

Autarky

Autobahn

Berlin Olympics (1936)

Maginot Line

League of Nations

Collective Security

Isolationism

Manchurian Incident (1931)

Sanctions/Embargo

Lytton Report (1932)

Spanish Civil War (1936-39)

* Guernica

Rome-Berlin Axis (1936)

Pact of Steel (1939)

Appeasement

Rhineland (1936)

Anschluss (1938)

Munich Conference (1939)

* Sudetenland

Neville Chamberlain

Anti-Comintern Pact (1936)

Pact of Steel (1939)

The paragraph and essay questions for the test will be taken from the following selection:

1. To what extent was Woodrow Wilson able to influence the delegates at the Paris Peace

Conference?

2. Identify the measures taken by France and assess the effectiveness of the French efforts to build their own security during the interwar years.

3. Describe the steps taken by Hitler, after his appointment as Chancellor, to turn Germany into a totalitarian dictatorship.

4. Explain how the international crises caused by Japan (1931), Italy (1935) and the Spanish Civil War (1936-39) demonstrated the weakness of the League of Nations.

5. Explain why Britain and France could be held partly responsible for the outbreak of World War II.

6. Explain how Britain’s actions and policies between 1935 and 1939 contributed to the outbreak of World War II.

7. Explain how the actions of opposition groups in Germany and actions taken by foreign states weakened the Weimar Republic between 1919 and 1923.

8. Explain how the principle of anti-Semitism was applied between 1933 and 1939.

9. Describe the actions taken by Hitler between 1933 and 1939 to restore Germany’s position as a great power.

10. To what extent did Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin use similar methods in establishing their dictatorships?

11. Explain how the appeasement of Germany contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War in Europe.

12. Describe the political and economic situation in Germany from 1919 to 1933.

13. Using examples between 1919 and 1939 identify and explain four causes of the Second World War.

**Test Structure**

* Matching (20)
* 25-30 Multiple Choice
* 10 Fill in the Blank (with terms?)
* 1 Paragraph Response (5)
* 1 Essay Response (15)