These questions are directly related to your chapter readings. The page numbers are given to help you find the necessary information, but be aware that some information will be found throughout the entire chapter. **All responses must be written in your own words and not directly (or indirectly) copied from the textbook nor other sources**.

1. Study the events in “A Map of Time” with the chapter’s title, “Collapse at the Center”, in mind. What does “the center” refer to? **Page 883**
2. What aspects of Europe’s nineteenth-century history contributed to the First World War? **Page 884**
3. How does war unify a nation? **Page 885**
4. What impact did WWI have on women? **Page 887**
5. In what ways did World War I mark new departures in the history of the twentieth century? **Page 888**
6. Looking at the map on **Page 889**, list the newly created states post-WWI.
7. In what ways was the Great Depression a global phenomenon? **Page 891**
8. How was the dictatorship of Vargas an example of political change that resulted from the economic impact of the Great Depression? **Page 893**
9. Who are the examples of 20th Century authoritarian governments? **Page 895**
10. In what ways did fascism challenge the ideas and practices of European liberalism and democracy? **Page 896**
11. What was distinctive about the German expression of fascism? What was the basis of popular support for the Nazis? **Page 898**
12. How did Japan’s experience during the 1920s and 1930s resemble that of Germany, and how did it differ? **Page 901**
13. Read the “Zooming in” on Etty Hillesum and answer the questions on **Page 903**.
14. Compare the similarities and differences in reactions to the Great Depression in German and Japan. **Page 904**

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| Similarities | Differences |
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1. What was the purpose of the Cherry Blossom Society? **Page 905**
2. Contrast the beginnings of WWI and WWII in Europe. **Page 909**
3. In what way were the origins of World War II in Asia and in Europe similar to each other? How were they different? **Page 907**
4. How did World War II differ from World War I? **Page 910**
5. Read the “Zooming in”: Hiroshima and answer the question posed on **Page 913**.

20. How did WWII lead to Europe’s loss of control over its colonies in Africa and Asia? **Page 915**

1. What was the purpose of the formation of the United Nations? **Page 915**
2. How was Europe able to recover from the devastation of War? **Page 916**
3. What was the purpose of the Marshall plan? What is the US role in rebuilding Japan? **Page 919**

23. Which country was least affected by the Great Depression?

(A) Germany

(B) Japan

(C) Soviet Union

(D) United States

24. What effect did World War II have on communism?

(A) It discredited the international communist movement and the Soviet Union.

(B) It transformed communism into a global movement committed to world peace.

(C) It allowed communism to take root in the Middle East and Africa.

(D) It enabled communist parties in Eastern Europe and China to assume power.

25. Which of the following was a more prominent feature of WWII than WWI?

(A) The blurring of the line between civilian and military targets

(B) The practice of trench warfare and defensive military strategies

(C) The mass enthusiasm for war in Britain and France

(D) The forceful and quick response of the Allies to German aggression

26. The new states that had been carved out of which empire were governed as mandates of the League of Nations after World War I?

(A) The Austro-Hungarian Empire

(B) The Ottoman Empire

(C) The Russian Empire

(D) The Holy Roman Empire

27. Which of the following represents a response among many Latin American countries to the global repercussions of the Great Depression?

(A) War socialism

(B) Democratic socialism

(C) Policies modeled on the New Deal

(D) Import substitution industrialization

28. What happened to Europe's empires in Asia and Africa after the end of World War II?

(A) European empires merged into a single global empire run by the United States.

(B) European empires were dismantled by the military force of the United Nations.

(C) European empires expanded as they absorbed the colonies of the Axis Powers.

(D) European empires collapsed as colonies demanded and achieved independence.

29. Which of the following contributed to Western European recovery after the devastation of World War II?

(A) The ability of Western European countries to integrate their economies

(B) The ability of Western European countries to exploit their colonies

(C) The humanitarian and economic aid provided by the United Nations

(D) The economic and political leadership exercised by the Soviet Union

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a political ideology marked by its intense nationalism and authoritarianism.

31. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a worldwide economic downturn that began in 1929 with the New York stock market crash and continued in many areas until the outbreak of World War II.

32. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a huge U.S. government initiative to aid in the post–World War II restoration of Europe.

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a military and political alliance founded in 1949 that committed the United States to the defense of Europe in the event of Soviet aggression.

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a movement in the country's political life between 1930 and 1945 that was marked by extreme nationalism, a commitment to elite leadership focused around the emperor, and dedication to foreign expansion

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officially ended World War I (WWI).

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first Japanese city to be destroyed by an atomic bomb developed by the United States in 1945.