RLP-WHB · RLP World History B — World Wars, Cold War and the Contemporary World

Unit 1: The Broken Peace and the Rise of Totalitarianism

Practice Workbook. The same problems, in the same order, as the Practice sections of the online lessons.

Name _____ Period _____

Lesson 1.1 — Making Peace in 1919 — Versailles, the Fourteen Points and the League

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) Treaty of Versailles signed; (b) Fourteen Points; (c) Senate's second rejection of the treaty; (d) reparations set at 132 billion gold marks; (e) May Fourth Movement.

2. Define *mandate* as used in Article 22 of the League Covenant, and give two examples.

APPLICATION

3. Source Article 231: “The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage…” Who wrote it, and why did Germans call the treaty a Diktat?

4. Promise versus outcome: Point V promised that in colonial questions “the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight.” How did the settlement treat that promise in China and in the Ottoman Arab lands?

5. Perspectives: how would Clemenceau and a German voter of 1919 each describe the treaty's terms for Germany?

REVIEW

6. Review (World History A, Unit 4): which event of 1914 does the date of the Versailles signing, 28 June 1919, deliberately recall?

Lesson 1.2 — Redrawing the Map — Borders, Refugees and Money after 1919

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) Sykes-Picot Agreement; (b) Balfour Declaration; (c) Greek-Turkish population exchange; (d) Nansen passport created; (e) Hussein-McMahon correspondence begins.

2. Using the exchange-rate table, how many times did the dollar's price in marks multiply from 1914 (4.2) to November 1923 (about 4.2 trillion)?

APPLICATION

3. Read the Balfour Declaration closely. It promises “a national home for the Jewish people” and that nothing shall “prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine.” What does it promise each group, and what does it leave out?

4. Corroborate or contradict: compare the Hussein-McMahon correspondence, the Sykes-Picot Agreement and the Balfour Declaration. Why did Arab nationalists feel betrayed after 1919?

5. Cause or sequence? “Germany suffered hyperinflation in 1923; the Great Depression began in 1929.” Did one cause the other? What links the postwar economy to the Depression?

REVIEW

6. Review (World History A, Unit 2): the Congress of Vienna redrew Europe's map in 1815 without regard to nationality. How did the peacemakers of 1919 try to do the opposite, and why was it hard?

Lesson 1.3 — Seminar — Things Fall Apart: Disillusionment after the Great War

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) The Sun Also Rises; (b) Dada begins in Zurich; (c) The Waste Land; (d) Amritsar massacre; (e) Guernica.

2. In Owen's poem, what does 'the old Lie' refer to?

APPLICATION

3. Source Yeats's lines “The best lack all conviction, while the worst / Are full of passionate intensity.” When were they written, and why is it risky to call them a prophecy of fascism?

4. Compare how disillusionment looked to a British veteran-poet and to a Chinese student in 1919.

5. The Sun Also Rises (1926) carries the epigraph “You are all a lost generation.” Whose words are they, and what kind of evidence is an epigraph?

REVIEW

6. Review (World History A, Unit 3): which earlier artistic movement also reacted against order and reason, and how did it differ from postwar modernism?

Lesson 1.4 — Workshop — Lenin, Stalin and the Soviet Dictatorship

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) Cheka founded; (b) first Five-Year Plan; (c) New Economic Policy; (d) Constituent Assembly dissolved; (e) Great Terror at its height.

2. Define *collectivisation* and *Holodomor*.

APPLICATION

3. Sourcing: in 1933 the Soviet press denied the famine, some Western reporters in Moscow played it down, and Gareth Jones, who walked through Ukrainian villages, reported it. What does this tell a historian about the sources available at the time?

4. Cause or sequence? “Collectivisation began in 1929; famine struck Ukraine in 1932-1933.” Explain the causal chain.

5. Why did Lenin dissolve the Constituent Assembly in January 1918, and what does the decision show about how the Bolsheviks meant to hold power?

REVIEW

6. Review (World History A, Unit 3): Marx predicted revolution in the most industrial countries. Where did the first communist revolution actually happen, and why is that significant?

Unit 1 checkpoint

1. What did Clemenceau most want from the peace?
   A. A League of Nations
   B. Security for France and reparations
   C. Independence for colonies
   D. Italian territory
2. True or false: The United States joined the League of Nations.
3. Article _____ of the Treaty of Versailles made Germany accept responsibility for the war's loss and damage.
4. Which became a British mandate?
   A. Syria
   B. Iraq
   C. Lebanon
   D. Poland
5. Why do historians chart the 1923 hyperinflation on a logarithmic scale?
   A. It looks nicer
   B. The values grow by such huge factors that an ordinary scale flattens the early ones to zero
   C. Logarithms are required by law
   D. The data are approximate
6. True or false: The 1923 Greek-Turkish population exchange was based on religion.
7. Who called the young people scarred by the war 'a lost generation'?
   A. Hemingway
   B. Gertrude Stein
   C. Yeats
   D. Owen
8. Postwar disillusionment helped totalitarian movements because…
   A. people trusted old institutions more
   B. loss of faith in failed institutions left a void that movements promising certainty could fill
   C. art became realistic
   D. the League was strong
9. Lenin's secret police, founded in December 1917, was the _____.
10. True or false: The Soviet press openly reported the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine.
11. Which is a dissimilar trait of Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union?
    A. Single party
    B. Secret police
    C. State ownership of the economy versus direction of private business
    D. Press control
12. True or false: The Nazis won an outright majority in a free election before Hitler became chancellor.