

Europe: Historical Understandings (**Study Guide Answer Key**)

SS6H6: The student will analyze the impact of European exploration and colonization on various world regions. *(a) Identify the causes of European exploration and colonization; include religion, natural resources, a market for goods, and the contributions of Prince Henry the Navigator.*

400. Why did Prince Henry the Navigator want to send ships south to Africa?

He wanted a route around Africa to the Asian markets.

401. Which religion did Prince Henry the Navigator hope to spread?

Christianity.

(b) Trace the empires of Portugal, Spain, England, and France in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

402. Which Italian cities dominated the trade routes from Asia to Europe for a long time?

Genoa and Venice.

403. Which result of the Crusades to the Holy Land helped Europeans become explorers?

Europeans' mapmaking skills improved.

404. Which islands in the Americas did Christopher Columbus believe were part of Asia?

Bahamas.

405. Put the following events in the order in which they occurred.

1. *The Spanish conquered the Aztecs and the Incas.*
2. *The Pope sent Europeans to remove Muslims from the Holy Land.*
3. *Christopher Columbus explored the Bahamas.*
4. *Spain controlled the Philippines.*

2, 3, 1, 4.

(c) Trace the colonization of Australia by the United Kingdom.

406. Who claimed Australia for Great Britain?

Captain James Cook.

407. Which coast of Australia did Captain James Cook claim for England in 1770?

East.

408. What type of people were the first British colonists in Australia?

Prisoners.

409. What was the common route used by ships sailing from England to Australia in the eighteenth century?

South along the west African coast to the cape of Good Hope, then east into the Indian Ocean.

410. Which was NOT a reason that Great Britain colonized Australia?

To find gold and spread Christianity.

(d) Explain the impact of European empire building in Africa and Asia on the outbreak of WWI.

411. Which statement BEST describes how economics played a role in European colonies in the nineteenth century?

Europe wanted more sources of raw materials needed for manufacturing.

412. How did nationalism play a part in Europe's competition to colonize Africa and Asia?

Having colonies made countries feel more important and successful than other countries.

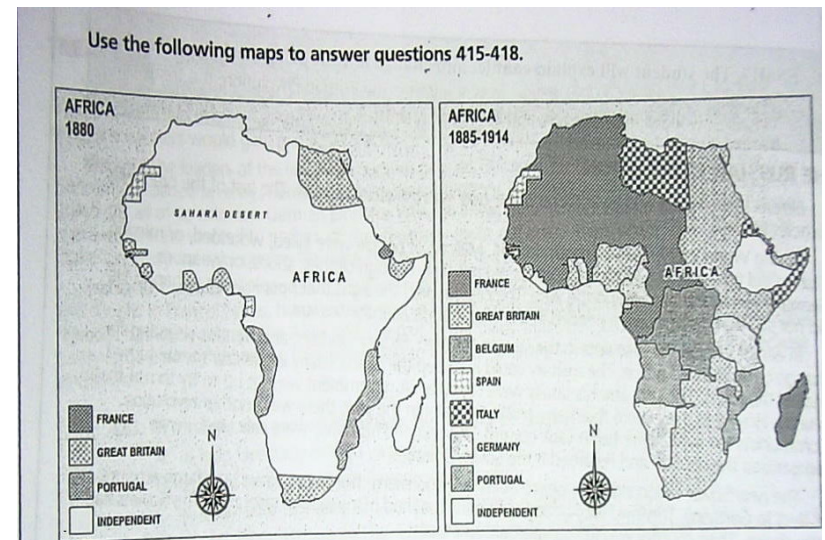
413. What was a result of militarism and nationalism in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

World War I.

414. Which group of nations formed the Central Powers?

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire.

Use this map to answer questions 415-418.



415. During the Scramble for Africa during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which two European powers controlled the most African land?

Great Britain and France.

416. What physical feature covered most of French West Africa?

Desert.

417. Which European power controlled most of northwest Africa during the colonial era?

France.

418. Which statement summarizes the information on the maps?

Europe's claims in Africa increased from 1880 to 1914.

SS6H7: The student will explain conflict and change in Europe to the 21st century. **(a) Describe major developments following World War I: The Russian Revolution, the Treaty of Versailles, worldwide depression, and the rise of Nazism.**

419. What type of government did Czar Nicholas II have in Russia?

Autocracy.

420. Which was a cause of the Russian Revolution?

There were food shortages in Russia.

*Use these statements to answer question 421.

- *did not protect the Russian royal family
- *changed Russia's name to the Soviet Union
- *made a treaty with Germany to end the war
- *gave up large amounts of Russian land to Germany

421. Which person did the actions listed in the above statements?

Vladimir Lenin.

422. What was the goal of France in the Treaty of Versailles?

To make sure Germany did not invade France in the future.

423. Which part of the Treaty of Versailles was most damaging to the German economy?

Germany had to pay the Allies large sums of money.

424. How did the Allies hope to keep Germany from becoming too powerful again?

The Germans were not allowed to have a large army or navy.

425. In the story, why was the manager of the shoe factory shaking his head?

He did not know what to do with all the shoes that no one bought.

426. Which were effects of the depression?

Farmers lost their land and banks closed.

427. Why did business come to a halt after the stock market crash?

People did not have money to spend, or they were afraid to spend what money they did have.

428. Who was the leader of the Nazi Party in Germany?

Adolf Hitler.

429. What happened to people who spoke out against Hitler in Germany?

Some were put in prison; others were murdered.

430. Put the following events in the order in which they happened?

1. Hitler was named chancellor of Germany
2. Germany invaded Poland.
3. Germans were unhappy because of high unemployment and poverty.
4. France and Great Britain declared war on Germany.

3, 1, 2, 4.

*Use these statements in the box to answer question 431.

*Hitler promised to rebuild Germany's military

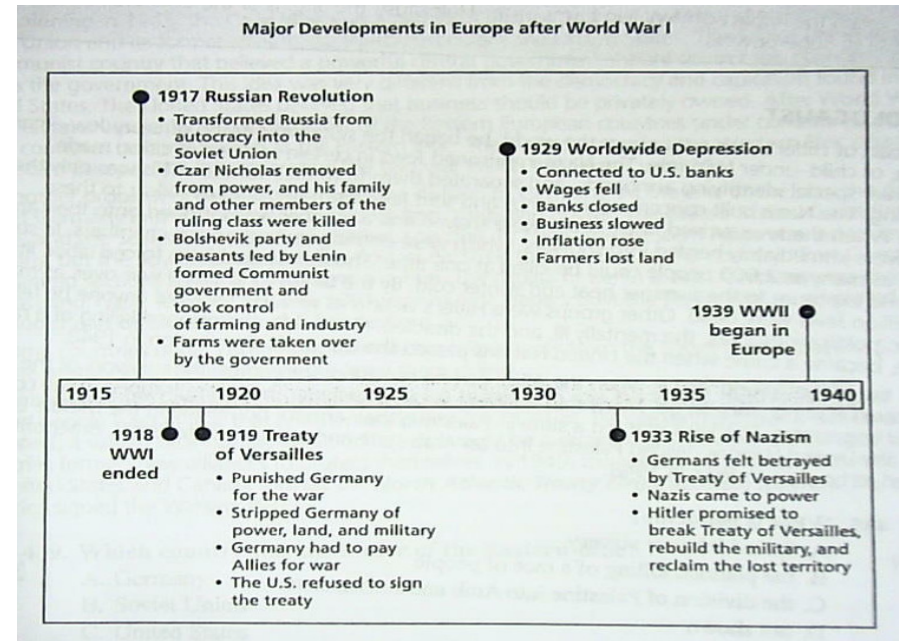
*The Treaty of Versailles angered Germans.

*Hitler said he would get back Germany's lost land.

431. Which statement explains what these sentences are about?

Reasons why Hitler and the Nazis came to power in Germany.

Use the chart to answer questions 432-434.



432. Which of the Allies refused to sign the Treaty of Versailles?

United States.

433. About how many years passed between the end of the World War I and the start of World War II?

21.

434. What major event happened in 1917?

The Russian Revolution.

(b) Explain the impact of WWII in terms of the Holocaust, the origins of the Cold War, and the rise of Superpowers.

435. What is genocide?

The planned killing of a race of people.

436. Who created the country of Israel?

United Nations.

437. Who was spared in the Holocaust?

None of the above.

438. What actions did the United Nations take as result of the Holocaust?

Created a Jewish state and made genocide a crime.

439. Which country was the leader of the Eastern Bloc?

Soviet Union.

440. What are the two terms used to describe the dividing line between eastern and western, communist and non-communist areas?

Berlin Wall and Iron Curtain.

441. Which was one of the areas of disagreement between the Soviet Union and the United States during the Cold War?

Best type of economic system.

442. When was the Cold War?

After World War II.

443. The Warsaw Pact was to the Soviet Union as NATO was to the...

United States.

444. As a world superpower, the Soviet Union had...

A seat on the UN Security Council.

445. As a world superpower, the United States had...

Military bases all over the world.

446. Which condition is required to be considered a superpower?

Influence over world events.

447. Why did Gorbachev reduce government control of the economy?

An unstable economy due to increased military spending.

448. What marked the end of the Cold War?

The destruction of the Berlin Wall.

449. What was the largest country created from the former Soviet Union?

Russia.