

DOWNLOAD PDF CHAPTER 33 THE GREAT WAR THE WORLD IN UPHEAVAL

Chapter 1 : The Great War: The World in Upheaval

The peace agreement signed in , at the end of World War I, between the Allies of World War I and the Kingdom of Hungary- regulated the status of an independent Hungarian state and defined its borders.

B his death caused Russia to rush to the defense of Austria. C his death caused Germany to rush to the defense of Serbia. D his death ended plans for national self-determination within the Austro-Hungarian empire. E his death brought to a head the tensions underlying the alliances in eastern and western Europe. B competition for foreign markets. D competition for colonies in east and southwest Africa. E All these answers are correct. C protect merchant shipping and conduct high-seas battles. D launch underwater attacks with unmanned torpedoes. B provide mutual defense and support in case of attack. C cooperatively share resources in African colonies. B a quick invasion of Russia so that the war would only be fought on one front. C a blockade of France to starve that country into submission. D a swift knockout of France, combined with defensive action against Russia. E simultaneous invasions of France, Britain, and Russia, with heavy reliance on the navy. A machine guns B armored tanks C airplanes D poisonous gas E nuclear submarines E nuclear submarines 6 Compared to the western front, fighting on the eastern front was A more fluid, as the Germans made inroads into Russia. B a deadlock, with German and Austrian troops trapped for months in trenches. C more encouraging for the Allies, especially on the Balkan peninsula. D not as deadly, with far fewer casualties. A more fluid, as the Germans made inroads into Russia. B deadly territory between opposing trenches. C killing field around Verdun. D German route of invasion through Belgium. E peninsula of Gallipoli. A The demands of total war actually reduced opportunities for women. B Women engaged in combat for the first time. C Women in many countries received the vote in the years after the war. D Women gained new economic status that continued long after the war. B reduce China to the status of a Japanese protectorate. C demand that the British turn over control of Hong Kong. D reduce Korea to the status of a Japanese protectorate. B it demonstrated that the British navy was no match for German dreadnoughts. C this decisive battle finally broke the stalemate on the western front. D this British-directed debacle cost the lives of many Canadian, Australian, and New Zealander troops. E it demonstrated that, after the arrival of American troops, the Allies would win the war. E days in August leading up to the outbreak of the Great War. D Russian revolution in November B an assassination attempt revealed that his family was in danger. C troops garrisoned in the capital mutinied. D German forces seized the Ukraine. B continued policies that discriminated against minorities. C denied Russians the right to free speech and free press. D promised to continue the war to victory. B would be led by a small, highly-disciplined party acting on behalf of the workers. D would not succeed until Russian workers were joined by workers all over the world. E could not succeed if it alienated the church and the military. C American prejudice against German immigrants. D the political ambition of Woodrow Wilson. B Britain and France were determined to strip Germany of military power. C Russia was forced to cede much of Manchuria to Japan. D Woodrow Wilson gained acceptance of his Fourteen Points. A It was conceived by Woodrow Wilson. B It was rejected by the U. C It was designed to solve international disputes through arbitration. D It had no power to enforce its decisions. E It was dominated by the countries of Europe.

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"Ten days that shook the world" is a reference to the A) Paris settlement of the Great War B) debacle at Gallipoli C)

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German thrust toward Paris in August D) Russian revolution in November E) days in August leading up to the outbreak of the Great War.

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Term which became popular in World War I and World War II for the civilian "front" that was symbolic of the greater demands of total war -Soldiers depended on home front to relax them and to let them enjoy themselves before returning to war.

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The peace treaty between the Ottoman Empire and Allies at the end of World War I 4. Signed on 10 September by the victorious Allies of World War I on the one hand and by the Republic of German-Austria on the other- it contained the Covenant of the League of Nations and as a result was not ratified by the United States 5.