1. An economic system in which the society owns the businesses and the profits are shared with the community is called?
   A. Mixed Economy
   B. Capitalism
   C. Mercantilism
   D. Socialism

2. An economic system in which individuals own and make decisions concerning businesses and prices. The goal is to make a profit.
   A. Mixed Economy
   B. Capitalism
   C. Mercantilism
   D. Socialism

3. In a certain country, all decisions concerning the production of goods and services are made by the government. Following a revolution, a new economic system is set up in which some decisions regarding production of goods and services are made by the government and others are made by decisions are made by individuals and private companies.

   How has the economy changed?
   A. From a mixed economy to a market economy.
   B. From a command economy to a mixed economy
   C. From a market economy to a traditional economy.
   D. From a market economy to a command economy

4. What method is typically used by citizens in democracies to achieve governmental change?
   A. Elections
   B. Revolution
   C. Civil Wars
   D. Secession

5. To prepare an army for war is to _______ it.
   A. Organize
   B. Prepare
   C. Mobilize
   D. Militarize

6. The main purpose of the League of Nations was:
   A. to punish Germany
   B. to disarm the entire world
   C. to aid in reconstruction of post-war Europe
   D. to give countries a place to discuss their differences without going to war

7. What is the name of the country that re-appeared on maps following World War I?
   A. Poland
   B. Germany
   C. Serbia
   D. Austria-Hungary

8. Money paid to compensate a country for damages done in war is called a:
   A. repayment
   B. Reparation
   C. Settlement
   D. Accountant

9. The president of the United States during World War I was:
   A. Coolidge
   B. Roosevelt
   C. Wilson
   D. Lincoln
10. The treaty to end World War I was called:
   A. Treaty of Versailles
   B. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
   C. Treaty of Verdun
   D. Treaty of Munich

11. Why was this treaty considered weak?
   A. There were no specific rules to follow
   B. The average person did not understand the treaty
   C. The United States decided to enforce it
   D. There was no way to enforce their demands

12. Which country never ratified the treaty that ended World War I?
   A. Germany
   B. United States
   C. France
   D. Great Britain

13. During my stay in power, the Soviet Union became a Communist country. Who am I?
   A. Gorbachev
   B. Lenin
   C. Trotsky
   D. Hitler

14. I ruled the Soviet Union with a “steel hand” for almost 25 years. Who am I?
   A. Stalin
   B. Lenin
   C. Trotsky
   D. Hitler

15. The man who returned from exile to lead Russia following World War I was:
   A. Stalin
   B. Lenin
   C. Trotsky
   D. Hitler

16. Lenin’s New Economic Policy was designed to
   A. end all traces of capitalism
   B. rebuild the Soviet economy
   C. make the Soviet Union into an industrial state
   D. end state control over farms and industry

17. Who was responsible for the deaths of 500-1000 innocent people at the czar’s palace in 1905?
   A. the czar because he ordered it
   B. Lenin because he ordered it
   C. Stalin because he ordered it
   D. the czar’s police and generals who were in charge while the Czar was away

18. The event in the above question is known as:
   A. the Duma Massacre
   B. the Innocent Slaughter
   C. Brest Litovsk
   D. Bloody Sunday

19. I was the czarina during the Russian Revolution. Who am I?
   A. Alexandra
   B. Catherine
   C. Elizabeth
   D. Victoria

20. The name of the Siberian peasant who claimed to be a holy man and had great influence on the czarina was:
   A. Lenin
   B. Stalin
   C. Rasputin
   D. Alexandra
21. An economy where all the economic decisions are made by a government is called a:
   A. market economy
   B. socialistic economy
   C. Mixed economy
   D. command economy

22. A large area made up of many farms and operated by nearly 100 families is known as a:
   A. market farm
   B. collective farm
   C. command economy
   D. town farm

23. Who succeeded Lenin?
   A. Stalin  
   B. Trotsky  
   C. Czar Nicholas  
   D. Rasputin

24. Which of the following was not a mistake of the czar?
   A. moving the headquarters to the front
   B. allowing Rasputin to influence the decisions of the government
   C. entering World War I
   D. creating the Duma

25. What was the name of the treaty that got Russia out of World War I?
   A. Treaty of Versailles
   B. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
   C. Treaty of Verdun
   D. Treaty of Munich

   A. United States of Soviet Russia
   B. United Social Soviet Republicans
   C. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
   D. United States Senior Reunion

27. The policy of avoiding political ties to other nations is known as:
   A. Independence  
   B. Isolationism  
   C. Leave alone  
   D. Laissez-faire

28. All the plans for German recovery after World War I were dependent on what?
   A. support of the German people
   B. support of the League of Nations
   C. success and stability of the United States economy
   D. support from American presidents

29. During the 1920’s, the attitude of many Americans toward other countries was:
   A. the United States should be active in international affairs
   B. the U.S. should avoid political connections to other countries
   C. As a great power, the U.S. should dominate the world
   D. The U.S. should only concentrate on events in Europe
30. Which of the following did not play a role in the outbreak of World War II?
   A. the failure of Great Britain and France to stop Hitler
   B. the willingness of the United States to be a peacemaker
   C. the decision to permit German occupation of the Rhineland
   D. the American policy of isolationism

31. The leader of Italy during the later Depression years and into World War II was:
   A. Hitler       B. Roosevelt       C. Churchill       D. Mussolini

32. The leader of Germany wrote an autobiography. What was the name of the book?
   A. My Mission   B. Mein Kampf     C. My Germany      D. Mein German

33. What group of people in Germany was in the most danger because of the views of their leader?
   A. Russians     B. Americans      C. Jews           D. French

34. What was the name of the president of the United States throughout the Depression and most of World War II?
   A. Eisenhower   B. Roosevelt      C. Hoover         D. Truman

35. The German brand of fascism was called:
   A. Nazism       B. Socialism       C. Communism      D. Capitalism

36. The night when 7500 Jewish owned shops and businesses were destroyed by the Germans is called:
   A. Territorial Rights Night
   B. Anti-Semitism Night
   C. the Kristallnacht
   D. The Night of Long Knives

37. What country did Japan attack before the start of WWII?
   A. China       B. Italy        C. Germany      D. France

38. Germany’s Nuremberg Laws of 1935:
   A. prohibited censorship
   B. guaranteed civil rights
   C. outlawed political rallies
   D. deprived Jews citizenship

39. What country was not an Axis power during World War II?
   A. Germany     B. France       C. Italy        D. Japan

40. What country was attacked by Germany, which is the official start to WWII?
   A. Czechoslovakia   B. Poland     C. Ethiopia    D. Belgium

41. What date did World War II begin for the United States?
   A. December 7, 1941
   B. October 12, 1939
   C. May 5, 1940
   D. June 6, 1940
42. Which of the following countries was NOT a member of the “Big Three” during World War II?
A. Russia  B. United States  C. France  D. England

43. The name of the port where many British soldiers were rescued by civilian boat craft was:
A. Dunkirk  B. London  C. El Alamein  D. Nagasaki

44. Name the Prime Minister of Great Britain who tried to convince his countrymen that Hitler would stop demanding land. He was wrong in his belief and was replaced.
A. Churchill  B. Chamberlain  C. George  D. Mussolini

45. What treaty did Hitler despise because he believed the Germans had been treated unfairly?

46. The pact between Germany and Russia that stated the two countries would not go to war with each other for ten years was:
A. Moscow Accord  B. Hitler-Berlin Pact  C. Berlin Peace Pact  D. Non-Aggression Pact

47. The English Prime Minister who refused to surrender to Hitler and rallied his people was:
A. Churchill  B. Chamberlain  C. Henry VIII  D. Lloyd George

48. The air force battle over Great Britain in which Hitler tried to break the will of the British people to fight was called?
A. The D-Day invasion  B. The Normandy invasion  C. The German invasion  D. The Battle of Britain

49. What is the date that will live in infamy?
A. June 22, 1940  B. December 7, 1941  C. December 7, 1940  D. June 6, 1944

50. What happened on that date?
A. D-Day  B. Pearl Harbor  C. El Alamein  D. WWII began

51. In what country is Normandy Beach located?
A. Germany  B. Italy  C. Great Britain  D. France

52. The battle in the Pacific Ocean that turned the momentum of the naval war in favor of the Allies was the battle of:
A. Coral Sea  B. Midway  C. Stalingrad  D. Britain
53. I was the general who led the D-Day invasion. Who am I?
   A. De Gaulle   B. Montgomery   C. Patton   D. Eisenhower

54. Perhaps the most famous concentration camp due to the amount of people held and killed there is:
   A. Dunkirk   B. Auschwitz   C. Tripoli   D. Treblinka

55. The imprisonment of Japanese Americans during the war occurred. Americans placed Japanese in places called:
   A. internment camps
   B. concentration camps
   C. Alcatraz camps
   D. Japanese ghettos

56. At this Conference, Allied leaders met to discuss the future of Europe
   A. Munich Conference
   B. Yalta Conference
   C. Potsdam Conference
   D. Berlin Conference

57. At this Conference, Allied leaders met to discuss the future of Japan
   A. Munich Conference
   B. Yalta Conference
   C. Potsdam Conference
   D. Berlin Conference

58. I made the decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan. Who am I?
   A. Roosevelt   B. Hoover   C. Truman   D. Eisenhower

59. The city where the first atomic bomb was dropped was:
   A. Nagasaki   B. Tokyo   C. Hiroshima   D. Taiwan

60. The peace plan to end the war was signed on a ship. What was the name of that ship?
   A. U.S.S. Arizona
   B. U.S.S. Ohio
   C. U.S.S. Missouri
   D. U.S.S. Miami

61. The two main rivals during the Cold War were
   A. The United States and Japan
   B. The United States and Germany
   C. The United States and The Soviet Union
   D. The United States and France

62. The 38th parallel became an important dividing line between
   A. Korea and China
   B. North and south China
   C. North and South Korea
   D. China and Taiwan (Formosa)
63. The main goal of the Truman Doctrine was to
   A. promote free elections in Europe
   B. contain the spread of communism
   C. force Germany to pay war reparations
   D. maintain international peace through the UN.

64. The Soviet Union closed off the road to U.S., French, and British supply trucks to the city of Berlin, Germany. How did allies get supplies to West Berlin?
   A. Ignore the Soviet Blockade
   B. Stopped supplying West Berlin
   C. Smuggle supplies to West Berlin during the night
   D. The Berlin Airlift

65. The first event in the space race that alerted Americans that they are vulnerable to the Soviets.
   A. Yuri Gagarin reaches space
   B. Soviet satellite “Sputnik” launched
   C. U-2 spy plane shot down
   D. John Glenn orbits earth

66. The theory that held that if one country fell to communism, others would follow was called
   A. fallen timber theory
   B. Communist theory
   C. Domino theory
   D. Truman Doctrine