

### Humanities 3

On test day, five versions of each test are distributed. Each version consists of fifty multiple-choice questions, and the questions on each version are COMPLETELY DIFFERENT from the questions on the other versions. What this means is that 250 of the items on the study guides for each test (Lecture and Textbook, and Readings) will appear on the fifty versions of the test, but only fifty will appear on the version that you get. The tests are randomly shuffled by the History Department office staff, so there is no way to know which version any student will receive. That is why you must study *all* of the study guide items.

#### Lecture Items:

1. What role did World War 1 play as an underlying cause of World War 2?
2. What were the roots of German nationalist and militarist extremism?
3. What was the *Dolchstoßlegende* (Stab in the Back Legend)?
4. What were the roots of Italian nationalist and militarist extremism?
5. What were the roots of Japanese nationalist and militarist extremism?
6. What was the *Luftwaffe*?
7. What does *panzer* mean?
8. What were the beliefs of Bushido?
9. To what policy does 'isolationism' refer? What nation or nations embraced it?
10. What was 'appeasement'? What caused it? What nations embraced it?
11. What were the aims of Italian aggression in the 1930s? What were its targets?
12. What were the aims of German aggression in the 1930s? What were its targets?
13. What were the aims of Japanese aggression in the 1930s? What were its targets?
14. What was the "China Incident"? What were its causes?
15. What was the Anti-Comintern Pact aimed against? Who signed the Pact?
16. Why did the *Anschluss* take place? What was its target?
17. What was the Sudetenland? Why is it important in leading up to World War 2?
18. What was the purpose of the Munich Conference? What does Munich symbolize?
19. What was the immediate cause of World War 2?
20. How did submarine design improve during World War 2?
21. How did tank design improve during World War 2?
22. What new aircraft engine technology was introduced during World War 2?
23. How did bomber designs improve during World War 2?
24. How did fighter designs improve during World War 2?
25. What new naval weapon technologies were introduced during World War 2?
26. What is radar? Who developed it and how was it employed during World War 2?
27. What new types of naval vessels were introduced in World War 2?
28. What is a V-1? Who used it, and for what purpose?
29. What is a V-2? Who used it, and for what purpose?
30. What new weapons of mass destruction were developed in World War 2, and by whom?
31. How did World War 2 revolutionize the numbers of weapons used in war?
32. What innovations in land warfare were introduced in World War 2?
33. What does *Blitzkrieg* mean? What were the elements of a *Blitzkrieg*?

34. What changes in naval tactics were introduced in World War 2?
35. What was a *kamikaze* attack? How were *kamikaze* attacks used?
36. What makes “total war” total? What new types of targets did it focus on in World War 2?
37. What means were used to attack civilian populations? How successful were those attacks?
38. What success did attacks on economic targets enjoy? How or why did they succeed or fail?
39. What nations comprised the Axis?
40. What nations comprised the Allies?
41. What role did Winston Churchill play in World War 2? What role has he come to symbolize?
42. How does code-breaking work? What role did it play in World War 2?
43. What were ‘Ultra’ and ‘Enigma’?
44. What were ‘Magic’ and ‘Purple’?
45. What was the Maginot Line? What role did it play in 1940?
46. What happened at Dunkirk? Why was it important in World War 2?
47. What strategy did the Germans use to defeat France in 1940?
48. What made the Battle of Britain significant? What was its outcome?
49. What three developments decided the outcome of World War 2?
50. What was the Afrika Korps?
51. Who was Erwin Rommel?
52. Why did the Japanese decide to enter the war?
53. What was Pearl Harbor? What date is associated with Pearl Harbor?
54. What disproves the claims that Franklin Roosevelt conspired in the events at Pearl Harbor?
55. What significance did the Battle of Stalingrad have in World War 2?
56. What significance did the Battle of Midway have in World War 2?
57. What significance did the Battle of Guadalcanal have in World War 2?
58. What significance did the Battle of El Alamein have in World War 2?
59. Who was Dwight Eisenhower? Why is he important?
60. What was the importance of the Normandy invasion?
61. What was D-Day? What date is associated with it?
62. What type of warfare is amphibious warfare? How did it operate?
63. What does “island-hopping” mean? Where was it used and how did it function?
64. Who was Douglas MacArthur? Why is he important?
65. What was the significance of Okinawa?
66. What issues were raised in the debate about invading Japan?
67. What is the significance of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
68. What does ‘casualty’ mean?
69. How many dead did Germany lose in World War 2?
70. How many dead did Japan lose in World War 2?
71. How many dead did China lose in World War 2?
72. How many people were killed by atomic bombs in World War 2?
73. How many dead did America lose in World War 2?
74. How many dead did the Soviet Union lose in World War 2?
75. What country lost the most civilians dead in World War 2?

Textbook Items:

1. What role did the Aryans play in Hitler's thought?
2. What was the doctrine of *Lebensraum*? Where did Hitler believe it was to be found?
3. What attitude did Hitler take toward the League of Nations?
4. What steps did Hitler take to rearm Germany?
5. What was Hitler's "diplomatic revolution"?
6. What was a "panzer division"? What was its role?
7. Who was Neville Chamberlain? With what policy is he associated?
8. What countries had been absorbed into the Japanese empire by 1933?
9. From what internal tensions did Japan suffer in the 1930s?
10. What was Manchukuo?
11. What did the Japanese do at Nanjing?
12. What role did Vichy France play in World War 2?
13. What was the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere? How did it work in reality?
14. What racial considerations did the Nazis use in dealing with conquered peoples?
15. How did the Nazis exploit foreign labor during the war?
16. What sorts of resistance activities grew up in Nazi-occupied Europe and Germany?
17. What resistance to the Nazis and Hitler emerged in Germany itself?
18. Who were the Free French and who led them?
19. What did the *Einsatzgruppen* do?
20. What were "death camps"? How did they function?
21. What was Auschwitz-Birkenau?
22. What happened at the Wannsee Conference?
23. What groups were targeted in the "Other Holocaust"?
24. What economic and industrial steps did the Soviet Union take to mobilize after it was attacked?
25. How were women used in the Soviet war effort?
26. What economic and social steps did the US take to mobilize for war?
27. What social problems were caused by mobilization in the US?
28. How was German economic mobilization for war different from that elsewhere?
29. What role did Albert Speer play in the war?
30. What was the Blitz?
31. What were "firestorms"?
32. What made the bombings of Hamburg and Dresden significant in World War 2?
33. What role did Los Alamos, New Mexico play in World War 2?
34. How did the United Nations originate? On whose initiative was it founded?
35. What was the "iron curtain"? Who coined the term?
36. What was the Cold War? What were the various "sides" in the Cold War?
37. What was the purpose of the Marshall Plan? How well did it work?
38. What did containment policy attempt to do?
39. What led to the Berlin Air Lift? What did the Air Lift attempt to do? Did it work?
40. What was the focus of the US-Soviet nuclear arms race?
41. What was mutual deterrence? What did it attempt to deter? Did it succeed?
42. What is NATO and what brought NATO into being? What countries were members?
43. What was the Warsaw Pact? What was its purpose and who were its members?

44. What led to the Korean War? Who was involved? What were its consequences?
45. Who was involved in the First Vietnam War? What were its consequences?
46. Who was Ho Chi Minh? What role did he play in postwar politics?
47. What did the policy of massive retaliation seek to accomplish? What did it threaten to do?
48. What was an ICBM? What role did ICBMs play in the Cold War?
49. What is the historical significance of *Sputnik I*? Who built *Sputnik I*?
50. What did the “missile gap” refer to? Who raised the issue?
51. Who built the Berlin Wall? Why was it built?
52. What sparked the Cuban Missile Crisis? How did it end and what was the result?
53. What happened at the Bay of Pigs? Why did it happen?
54. What was decolonization? What caused it? How did it differ from place to place?
55. What was the tone of the African struggle for independence? What groups led it?
56. Who were the Mau Mau? Where were they active? What did they want?
57. What was ‘apartheid’? Whose policy was it and when was it introduced? What role did the ANC play? Who was the ANC’s leader?
58. What was the “Question of Palestine”? How did different countries take sides in it?
59. How and when did the state of Israel come into existence?
60. Who was Nasser? What role did he play in Middle Eastern affairs?
61. What did Pan-Arabism call for? Who was its chief advocate?
62. What caused the Six-Day War? What were its consequences?
63. What disputes surrounded India’s achievement of independence in 1947?
64. What role did Chiang Kai-shek play in China?
65. What role did Mao Zedong play in China?
66. What was the purpose of the Great Leap Forward? What were its results?
67. What did postwar economic recovery in the Soviet Union emphasize? What did it neglect?
68. What policy did Stalin impose on literary and scientific after World War 2?
69. How did Nikita Khrushchev’s policies compare to those of Stalin?
70. Where did anti-Soviet upheavals take place in Eastern Europe? (see also chap. 29)
71. Who was Charles de Gaulle? What brought him to power in France? What policies did he pursue?
72. What factors brought West Germany into existence? What policies did it pursue?
73. How did Great Britain develop during the 1945-1956 period?
74. What was the purpose of the Common Market? What countries belonged?
75. What lay behind the economic boom in postwar America?
76. Who was Sen. Joseph McCarthy? What role did he play in US politics?
77. What was the purpose of the “Great Society” programs? Who pushed them?
78. What was the purpose of the US Civil Rights Act of 1964 and voting rights act?
79. What lay behind racial violence in the US in the 1960s? Where did it happen?
80. What changes affected the European middle and lower classes after 1945?
81. What programs comprised the European welfare state?
82. What gender issues affected European welfare state policies?
83. What was the “baby boom”? What caused it?
84. What changes took place in birth control in the 1960s?
85. How did women’s roles in the workforce change during the 1950s, 60s, and 70s?

86. Where did women get the right to vote following World Wars 1 and 2?
87. What role did Simone de Beauvoir play in the women's movement?
88. What characteristics define Abstract Expressionism? Who was its leading artist?
89. What characteristics define Pop Art? Who was its leading artist?
90. What was the point of the Theater of the Absurd? What was its leading play?
91. What is the central point of Existentialism? Who were the leading Existentialists?
92. What religious ideas did Karl Barth teach?
93. What was Vatican II? What did it do?
94. In what sense has culture emerged as a consumer commodity?
95. What role has America had in postwar popular culture?
96. What are the origins of rock and roll? How did it become popular?
97. What changes took place in manners and morals in the 1960s and afterwards?
98. What problems affected higher education in the 1960s?
99. What motivated student protests in the 1960s and 1970s?
100. What issues did the feminist movement protest in the late 1960s and 1970s?
101. What role did Betty Friedan play in the feminist movement?
102. What was the Kent State University incident in 1970? What effect did it have?
103. What sort of policy did Leonid Brezhnev pursue in the USSR?
104. What was détente?
105. What problems afflicted the Soviet economy and government in the 1970s?
106. What was Solidarity? Who supported it?
107. What role did Lech Walesa play in Poland?
108. What policies did Margaret Thatcher pursue?
109. What was the "Southern Strategy"? How did it affect American politics?
110. What gave rise to the Watergate scandal? What was its result?
111. What caused 'stagflation'?
112. What policies comprised the "Reagan Revolution"?
113. What was "supply-side economics"? How did supply-side economics affect the US debt?
114. Who were the Vietcong?
115. What military problems did America encounter in the Vietnam War (or "Second Vietnam War")?
116. What was the "domino theory"?
117. What was the motive behind the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution? What was its result?
118. Who were the Red Guards? What did they do?
119. What policies did the US and USSR pursue in the 1970s era of détente?
120. What was the "evil empire"? Who coined the term, and why?
121. What was the nickname "Star Wars" applied to?
122. What did Alan Turing invent, and why?
123. What issues gave rise to the environmental movement?
124. What happened at Chernobyl?
125. What are the beliefs of postmodernism in philosophy?
126. What is Deconstruction?
127. Who were Jacques Derrida and Michel Foucault?
128. What are the characteristics of postmodernism in art?

129. What are the characteristics of postmodernism in literature?
130. What policies did Mikhail Gorbachev pursue as leader of the USSR?
131. What factors led to the breakup of the Soviet Union?
132. What policies did Boris Yeltsin pursue as leader of Russia?
133. What policies has Vladimir Putin pursued as leader of Russia?
134. In what countries was Communism overthrown in 1989? What factors led to its demise?
135. What role did Vaclav Havel play in the end of Communism in eastern Europe?
136. The destruction of what symbol led to the reunification of Germany in 1990?
137. What factors led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia?
138. What is meant by “ethnic cleansing”?
139. What role did Slobodan Milošević play in the events that followed the breakup of Yugoslavia?
140. What problems affected Germany in the wake of its reunification?
141. What caused the fall of Margaret Thatcher’s government?
142. From what earlier organization did the European Union originate? What are its goals?
143. What is the euro? What problems does it face?
144. What qualifications are necessary for admission to the EU? Where has it expanded?
145. What factors motivate terrorist acts?
146. What are “guest workers”? What controversies has their presence sparked?
147. What role does Christian fundamentalism play in American politics?
148. What is the meaning of ‘fundamentalism’ within Islam?
149. What are multinational corporations? What role do they play in the world economy?
150. What caused the collapse of the world economy in 2008 and the Great Recession?