**Conflict in Europe Study Guide** Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_

Use this sheet and your vocabulary crossword to prepare for the unit test.

What event was the immediate cause of WWI?

The assassination of the Austrian Archduke by a member of the Black Hand, a Serbian nationalist group

Why did the US enter WWI?

The Zimmerman Telegram – a telegram sent from Germany to Mexico promising Mexico the return of some territory that now belonged to the U.S. in exchange for assistance from Mexico

And

The sinking of the Lusitania – a civilian British passenger ship which was torpedoed by German U-Boats, sinking it and killing 128 Americans

List the Triple alliance members (Central Powers) of WWI

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

List the Triple Entente members (Allied Powers) of WWI

United Kingdom, France, Russia

List the ways the Treaty of Versailles punished Germany

B – Blame (had to take responsibility for the war)

R – Reparations (had to pay for damage to countries during the war)

A – Armed Forces (had to down-size or demilitarize – get rid of their air force)

T – Territory – (had to give up territory, including all of their colonies)

Why did the US refuse to sign the Treaty of Versailles?

They thought it was too harsh, unfair to Germany

List the ways the Great Depression hurt citizens world-wide… (what happened to people as a result of the depression)

Loss of jobs

Loss of homes

Impacted trade around the world

Banks failed/closed

Drought caused lack of food

How did life in Russia change after the 1917 revolution?

Russia no longer had a royal family

Russia became a communist country

How did Hitler gain control of Germany?

He promised to make Germany strong and great again.

He promised to solve their economic problems

He told them what they wanted to hear.

Once in control, how did Hitler keep control over Germany?

Fear and intimidation. Using the Gestapo, he had people arrested or executed if they criticized or spoke against him

What did Hitler blames the Jews for?

Everything. ☺ Germany’s economic problems.

What was the Holocaust?

The killing of 6 million Jews and almost 5 million people from other groups.

What does Genocide mean?

The killing or destruction of an entire race/group of people.

What is Anti-Semitism?

Hatred or distrust of anything to do with the Jews.

What were the Nuremberg Laws?

Laws that determined who was considered Jewish and who was not, and identified other racial/ethnic groups as enemies of Germany. These laws stated that Jews could not be German citizens and therefore had no rights.

What were concentration camps?

Hard-labor camps where Jews, Gypsies, Slavs, Communists, the disabled, and other groups Hitler disliked were sent and tortured, neglected, starved, experimented on, or executed.

At the end of WWII how did the map of Europe change? Which country gained the most land?

Germany was divided into four parts and control was given to the U.S., France, U.K., and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union got the most land.

What big decision did President Truman have to make at the end of WWII?

Whether or not to use the atomic bomb on Japan.

What was “Iron Curtain”?

An imaginary or metaphorical dividing line between eastern and western (communist and non-communist) European countries

What was the purpose of the Berlin Wall?

To keep East Berliners in the communist society, particularly professionals and skilled workers, and to keep those in West Berlin out.

What was the “Marshall Plan”?

An American plan to loan money to western European countries to help them repair and rebuild after damages from WWII

What was the purpose of N.A.T.O.?

To stop the spread of communism to other countries

What was the “Warsaw Pact”?

The eastern European (communist) alliance that wanted to spread communism throughout the world.

What are the characteristics of a “Superpower”?

Large physical empire

Strong leader/government

Strong economy

Strong military

What event marks the end of the Cold War?

The dismantling (taking down) of the Berlin Wall.

The collapse of the Soviet Union/communism

How did the reunification of Germany change life in that country?

West Germany had to help financially for East Germany to rebuild. East Germans had more freedom and choices, but lost free childcare, free medical care, the guarantee of a job, and most of that former countries industrialization, meaning unemployment rose.