P#1

MEKI CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Grade 12 History Units 1 through 5

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Choosing the Best Answer from Provided Alternatives

1. Which ideological shift during the 19th century fundamentally challenged the mercantilist foundations of early capitalism?
   A. Social Darwinism
   B. Laissez-faire economics
   C. Marxian economics
   D. Nationalism
2. How did the factory system of the Industrial Revolution alter the socio-economic relationship between labor and capital compared to the putting-out system?
   A. It decentralized production
   B. It increased worker autonomy
   C. It concentrated production and intensified class divisions
   D. It eliminated the need for machinery
3. What was the primary geopolitical consequence of the unification of Germany under Bismarck for European power dynamics?
   A. It weakened the Austro-Hungarian Empire
   B. It strengthened French dominance in Western Europe
   C. It diminished Russian influence in the Balkans
   D. It led to the dissolution of the German Confederation
4. In the context of the Eastern Question, how did the Treaty of Berlin (1878) reshape Balkan nationalism compared to the Treaty of San

Stefano?

A. It promoted greater autonomy for Bulgaria

B. It curtailed Russian influence by fragmenting Balkan states

C. It granted Serbia full independence from Ottoman rule

D. It unified the Balkan League against Austria-Hungary

5. Which factor most directly contributed to the American Civil War's transformation into a moral crusade against slavery?

A. The Emancipation Proclamation

B. The secession of Southern states

C. Northern industrial superiority

D. British neutrality in the conflict

6. How did the Industrial Revolution's technological advancements exacerbate global economic inequalities by the late 19th century?

A. By reducing colonial dependence on raw materials

B. By enhancing Western military dominance over non-Western states

C. By equalizing agricultural productivity worldwide

D. By diminishing the importance of steam power

7. What was the primary motivation behind Russia's support for Balkan nationalist movements during the Eastern Question?

A. Economic expansion into Ottoman territories

B. Pan-Slavic ideology and strategic access to the Mediterranean

C. Countering British imperialism in the Middle East

D. Strengthening ties with Austria-Hungary

8. How did the unification of Italy reflect the interplay between liberal nationalism and monarchical power?

A. It relied solely on grassroots revolutionary movements

B. It combined Piedmont's monarchy with popular uprisings

C. It rejected foreign intervention entirely

D. It prioritized industrial development over political unity

9. Which aspect of colonial administration in Africa most effectively undermined pre-existing indigenous political structures?

A. Direct rule by European governors

B. The imposition of cash crop economies

C. The introduction of missionary education
D. The creation of artificial colonial boundaries

10. How did the victory at Adwa (1896) influence Ethiopia's position in the context of late 19th-century imperialism?
A. It secured Ethiopia's integration into the colonial economy
B. It established Ethiopia as a symbol of African resistance
C. It led to immediate territorial expansion into Somalia
D. It weakened Ethiopia's centralized monarchy
11. What was the primary economic consequence of the shift from mercantilism to industrial capitalism in Europe?
A. Increased reliance on colonial trade monopolies
B. Expansion of factory-based mass production
C. Decline in urban population growth
D. Reduction in private ownership of industries
12. How did Social Darwinism justify imperialist policies in the late 19th century?
A. By advocating for racial equality among nations
B. By framing colonial conquest as a natural struggle for survival
C. By promoting economic cooperation between empires
D. By rejecting technological superiority as a basis for dominance
13. Which event most directly precipitated the Franco-Prussian War, leading to German unification?
A. The Austro-Prussian War of 1866
B. The Ems Dispatch of 1870
C. The Schleswig-Holstein conflict
D. The Treaty of Berlin
14. How did the Balkan Wars (1912-1913) alter the Ottoman Empire's territorial integrity in Europe?
A. They restored Ottoman control over Macedonia
B. They reduced Ottoman holdings to a fraction of Thrace
C. They unified the Balkans under Serbian leadership
D. They strengthened Ottoman alliances with Germany
15. What was the key ideological difference between Northern and Southern states that fueled the American Civil War?
A. Federalism versus mercantilism

B. Slavery versus industrial labor systems
C. Nationalism versus imperialism
D. Capitalism versus socialism

16. How did the consolidation of power under Emperor Tewodros II reshape Ethiopia's internal political dynamics in the 19th century?
A. It decentralized authority to regional lords
B. It unified disparate regions under a centralized monarchy
C. It eliminated external trade networks
D. It strengthened the influence of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church

17. Which factor most significantly contributed to the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Europe?
A. The spread of compulsory education
B. The decline of industrial production
C. The resurgence of feudalism
D. The abolition of monarchies

18. How did the colonial experience in Africa differ from European imperialism in Asia during the late 19th century?
A. Africa faced less resistance to colonial rule
B. Africa experienced more direct territorial annexation
C. Asia saw greater missionary influence
D. Asia avoided economic exploitation

19. What was the primary consequence of World War I's settlement for colonial territories in Africa?
A. Immediate independence for most colonies
B. Transfer of German colonies to Allied powers
C. Strengthening of Ottoman control in North Africa
D. Reduction in European colonial ambitions

20. How did the Russian Revolution of 1917 influence global perceptions of capitalism?
A. It reinforced laissez-faire principles
B. It introduced a viable alternative in socialism
C. It diminished the appeal of industrial economies
D. It strengthened nationalist movements in Europe

21. Which strategy did Bismarck employ to isolate Austria during the German unification process?

A. Forming an alliance with France
B. Provoking the Austro-Prussian War
C. Negotiating the Treaty of San Stefano
D. Supporting Italian unification

22. How did the “legitimate trade” era in Africa affect indigenous economies prior to formal colonization?
A. It bolstered traditional barter systems
B. It shifted economies toward export-oriented cash crops
C. It reduced European influence on African trade
D. It eliminated the slave trade entirely

23. What was the primary social impact of the Industrial Revolution on the working class in Britain?
A. Increased social mobility
B. Growth of an industrial proletariat with heightened class consciousness
C. Decline in urban poverty
D. Reduction in factory employment

24. How did the unification of Italy differ from Germany in terms of external support?
A. Italy relied heavily on French intervention, while Germany did not
B. Germany depended on British aid, unlike Italy
C. Italy unified without war, unlike Germany
D. Germany avoided alliances, unlike Italy

25. Which event marked the beginning of Ethiopia’s territorial expansion under Menelik II?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The incorporation of southern kingdoms
C. The Treaty of Wuchale
D. The defeat of Tewodros II

26. How did the rise of fascism in the interwar period reflect a rejection of World War I’s outcomes?
A. It embraced the Treaty of Versailles
B. It sought to restore pre-war imperial hierarchies

C. It rejected liberal democracy and international cooperation
D. It promoted disarmament and peace

27. What was the key economic factor that enabled Britain to lead the Industrial Revolution?
A. Abundant coal and iron resources
B. Extensive colonial markets
C. Advanced agricultural techniques
D. Strong mercantilist policies

28. How did African resistance movements adapt to colonial military superiority in the late 19th century?
A. By adopting guerrilla warfare tactics
B. By forming alliances with rival European powers
C. By abandoning armed struggle entirely
D. By negotiating immediate surrender

29. Which Cold War event most directly influenced decolonization movements in Africa?
A. The Cuban Missile Crisis
B. The Bandung Conference
C. The Berlin Blockade
D. The Korean War

30. How did the United Nations' formation alter the global approach to colonial empires post-1945?
A. It reinforced imperial control
B. It provided a platform for anti-colonial advocacy
C. It ignored colonial issues entirely
D. It mandated immediate independence for all colonies

31. What was the primary motivation behind the territorial expansion of Ethiopia in the late 19th century?
A. Economic exploitation of southern resources
B. Defense against European imperialism
C. Religious unification under Christianity
D. Restoration of the Solomonic dynasty

32. How did the American Civil War influence European perceptions of democracy in the 19th century?
A. It weakened faith in democratic governance

B. It demonstrated democracy's resilience despite internal conflict
C. It led to the rejection of federal systems
D. It diminished interest in abolitionist movements

33. Which factor most directly contributed to the decline of mercantilism in the 18th century?
A. The rise of industrial capitalism
B. The spread of Marxist ideology
C. The resurgence of feudal economies
D. The decline of colonial empires

34. How did the Eastern Question exacerbate tensions among European powers in the late 19th century?
A. By unifying Britain and Russia against Germany
B. By intensifying rivalries over Ottoman territories
C. By reducing nationalist movements in the Balkans
D. By strengthening the Ottoman military

35. What was the primary political consequence of the Battle of Adwa for Ethiopia's external relations?
A. Isolation from European powers
B. Recognition as a sovereign state by Europe
C. Immediate colonization by Italy
D. Loss of diplomatic ties with Britain

36. How did the Cold War shape post-independence politics in newly liberated African states?
A. It encouraged neutral non-alignment
B. It imposed Western democratic systems
C. It eliminated socialist influences
D. It unified African states against the Soviet Union

37. Which aspect of nationalism most directly contributed to the outbreak of World War I?
A. Economic competition among nations
B. Exacerbation of ethnic rivalries in multi-national empires
C. Decline of colonial ambitions
D. Promotion of international cooperation

38. How did colonial economies in Africa differ from pre-colonial trade systems in the 19th century?

A. They prioritized local consumption over exports
B. They shifted from subsistence to cash crop production
C. They reduced dependence on European goods
D. They maintained traditional barter systems

39. What was the key ideological foundation of Mussolini's fascist regime in Italy?
A. Rejection of nationalism
B. Glorification of state power and militarism
C. Promotion of Marxist principles
D. Advocacy for liberal democracy

40. How did the incorporation of southern kingdoms under Menelik II affect Ethiopia's ethnic diversity?
A. It homogenized the population under Amhara rule
B. It increased ethnic pluralism within the empire
C. It reduced regional autonomy entirely
D. It eliminated religious diversity

41. Which technological innovation of the Industrial Revolution most directly facilitated imperialism?
A. The steam engine
B. The spinning jenny
C. The telegraph
D. The cotton gin

42. How did the Treaty of Versailles influence the rise of Nazism in Germany?
A. By fostering economic prosperity
B. By imposing harsh reparations and territorial losses
C. By strengthening democratic institutions
D. By reducing nationalist sentiment

43. What was the primary objective of African resistance movements against colonial rule in the early 20th century?
A. Adoption of European governance models
B. Restoration of pre-colonial sovereignty
C. Integration into colonial administrations
D. Economic modernization

44. How did the unification of Germany under Bismarck alter the balance of power in Europe?
    A. It weakened Britain's naval dominance
    B. It shifted power from Austria to Prussia
    C. It diminished French influence in the Balkans
    D. It unified Southern Europe against Russia
45. Which event most directly triggered the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire's European territories?
    A. The Russo-Turkish War
    B. The Balkan Wars
    C. The Treaty of Berlin
    D. The Congress of Vienna
46. How did the Emancipation Proclamation alter the strategic dynamics of the American Civil War?
    A. It deterred European intervention
    B. It weakened Northern morale
    C. It reduced Southern military capacity
    D. It unified Confederate resistance
47. What was the primary economic driver of European colonial expansion in Africa during the 1880s?
    A. Demand for industrial raw materials
    B. Spread of missionary activities
    C. Decline of domestic agriculture
    D. Reduction in maritime trade
48. How did the Russian Revolution of 1917 impact colonial liberation movements globally?
    A. It discouraged anti-imperialist struggles
    B. It provided a model for socialist resistance
    C. It strengthened capitalist colonial systems
    D. It reduced European influence in Asia
49. Which factor most significantly hindered Italian unification prior to 1859?
    A. Lack of industrial development
    B. Austrian dominance in Northern Italy

C. Internal republican revolts
D. British opposition to unification

50. How did the Cold War's ideological divide influence Middle Eastern politics post-1945?
A. It unified Arab states against Western imperialism
B. It polarized states between Soviet and U.S. alliances
C. It diminished nationalist movements
D. It strengthened Ottoman revivalism

51. What was the key social consequence of Ethiopia's long-distance trade in the 19th century?
A. Increased isolation of rural communities
B. Enhanced interaction among diverse ethnic groups
C. Decline in urban development
D. Reduction in religious influence

52. How did World War II's outcome reshape global power structures?
A. It restored pre-war imperial hierarchies
B. It shifted dominance to the U.S. and Soviet Union
C. It strengthened European colonial empires
D. It diminished the role of international organizations

53. Which colonial policy most effectively disrupted African traditional economies?
A. Introduction of taxation in cash
B. Promotion of indigenous crafts
C. Preservation of communal land ownership
D. Limitation of missionary education

54. How did the unification of Italy under Cavour differ from Germany under Bismarck in terms of leadership style?
A. Cavour relied on diplomacy, while Bismarck used military force
B. Bismarck avoided alliances, while Cavour sought them
C. Cavour rejected monarchy, while Bismarck embraced it
D. Bismarck prioritized economic reform, unlike Cavour

55. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Russia's foreign policy?
A. Isolation from Western Europe
B. Expansion of influence in the Balkans

C. Alliance with Britain against Germany
D. Reduction in naval power

56. How did the Industrial Revolution's urban migration affect social structures in 19th-century Britain?
A. It reinforced feudal hierarchies
B. It accelerated the growth of a class-conscious proletariat
C. It reduced industrial employment
D. It diminished nationalist sentiment

57. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's religious reforms in the early 20th century?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The rise of Emperor Haile Selassie
C. The Italian invasion of 1935
D. The power struggle of 1906-1935

58. How did the post-World War II economic recovery in Europe influence African colonial policies?
A. It delayed decolonization efforts
B. It accelerated the push for independence
C. It reinforced colonial exploitation
D. It unified colonial administrations

59. What was the primary ideological conflict between capitalism and socialism during the Cold War?
A. State ownership versus private enterprise
B. Nationalism versus imperialism
C. Industrialization versus agriculture
D. Democracy versus monarchy

60. How did African resistance against colonial expansion reflect pre-colonial political organization?
A. It relied on centralized monarchies exclusively
B. It adapted traditional leadership to modern warfare
C. It rejected all forms of indigenous governance
D. It unified disparate ethnic groups universally

61. Which factor most directly contributed to the success of German unification under Bismarck?
A. Economic integration of the Zollverein

B. Military victories against Austria and France
C. Support from Italian nationalists
D. Decline of British influence in Europe

62. How did the American Civil War's outcome influence global abolitionist movements?
A. It slowed the spread of anti-slavery sentiment
B. It galvanized international efforts to end slavery
C. It weakened European colonial economies
D. It reinforced pro-slavery ideologies

63. What was the primary motivation behind Britain's involvement in the Eastern Question?
A. Preservation of Ottoman integrity against Russia
B. Expansion of colonial territories in the Balkans
C. Support for Serbian nationalism
D. Reduction of German influence in Europe

64. How did the colonial state system in Africa alter indigenous social hierarchies?
A. It preserved traditional rulers' authority
B. It created new elites aligned with colonial powers
C. It eliminated all pre-colonial leadership
D. It unified ethnic groups under single governance

65. Which event most directly precipitated the rise of fascism in Italy during the interwar period?
A. The Russian Revolution
B. The Treaty of Versailles
C. The Great Depression
D. The Spanish-American War

66. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa challenge European racial ideologies of the late 19th century?
A. It reinforced Social Darwinist theories
B. It disproved notions of African inferiority
C. It strengthened colonial justifications
D. It diminished nationalist movements

67. What was the key economic impact of World War I on European colonial empires?

A. Increased reliance on colonial resources
B. Decline in industrial production
C. Reduction in colonial taxation
D. Expansion of agricultural economies

68. How did the Cold War's proxy conflicts affect post-independence stability in Asia?
A. They unified nationalist movements
B. They exacerbated internal divisions and warfare
C. They reduced foreign intervention
D. They strengthened democratic institutions

69. Which factor most significantly shaped Ethiopia's external relations in the late 19th century?
A. Alliance with Britain
B. Resistance to Italian colonization
C. Trade with the Ottoman Empire
D. Conflict with Egypt

70. How did the Industrial Revolution influence the development of nationalism in Europe?
A. By reducing urban populations
B. By fostering economic interdependence and identity
C. By diminishing technological disparities
D. By weakening state sovereignty

71. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for European alliances?
A. Strengthened the Triple Entente
B. Weakened Austro-German ties
C. Unified Balkan states against Russia
D. Reduced British influence in the region

72. How did colonial administration in Africa exploit pre-existing ethnic rivalries?
A. By promoting inter-ethnic cooperation
B. By employing divide-and-rule tactics
C. By eliminating ethnic distinctions
D. By unifying tribes under colonial rule

73. Which event most directly led to the dissolution of the Communist Bloc in Eastern Europe?
    A. The Cuban Missile Crisis
    B. The fall of the Berlin Wall
    C. The Vietnam War
    D. The Suez Crisis
74. How did the unification of Italy reflect the limitations of liberal nationalism?
    A. It achieved full democratic representation
    B. It relied on monarchical authority over popular will
    C. It rejected foreign intervention
    D. It unified all Italian-speaking territories
75. What was the primary social impact of the Great Depression on industrial societies?
    A. Increased class solidarity
    B. Heightened economic disparity and unrest
    C. Decline in urbanization
    D. Reduction in nationalist movements
76. How did Ethiopia's power struggles from 1906-1935 affect its modernization efforts?
    A. They accelerated industrial development
    B. They delayed political and economic reforms
    C. They unified the ruling elite
    D. They strengthened external alliances
77. Which factor most directly contributed to the success of the American North in the Civil War?
    A. Superior military leadership
    B. Industrial and demographic advantages
    C. Foreign intervention
    D. Southern economic collapse
78. How did World War I's technological advancements influence colonial warfare in Africa?
    A. They reduced European military superiority
    B. They enhanced colonial control through mechanized warfare

C. They diminished the role of infantry
D. They equalized power between colonizers and colonized

79. What was the primary ideological goal of the United Nations post-1945?
A. Promotion of colonial empires
B. Prevention of global conflict through collective security
C. Enforcement of Marxist principles
D. Restoration of pre-war monarchies

80. How did the “legitimate trade” era in Africa prepare the ground for formal colonial rule?
A. By strengthening indigenous economies
B. By integrating African markets into European capitalism
C. By reducing missionary influence
D. By eliminating cash crop production

81. Which event most directly influenced the rise of nationalism in the Ottoman Balkans?
A. The Russo-Turkish War
B. The Congress of Vienna
C. The Italian unification
D. The American Civil War

82. How did the Industrial Revolution’s environmental impact shape colonial exploitation?
A. It reduced demand for raw materials
B. It intensified resource extraction in colonies
C. It diminished industrial pollution
D. It equalized economic development globally

83. What was the primary political consequence of Ethiopia’s victory at Adwa for African consciousness?
A. It inspired pan-African resistance
B. It weakened nationalist movements
C. It reinforced colonial legitimacy
D. It diminished regional unity

84. How did the Cold War’s nuclear arms race influence global diplomacy?
A. It encouraged disarmament treaties

B. It heightened tensions and proxy conflicts
C. It unified Western and Eastern blocs
D. It reduced superpower influence

85. Which factor most significantly hindered African resistance to colonial expansion?
A. Lack of modern weaponry
B. Unified European military strategies
C. Internal ethnic divisions
D. Absence of nationalist ideology

86. How did Bismarck's Realpolitik differ from Cavour's approach to unification?
A. Bismarck prioritized diplomacy over war
B. Bismarck used pragmatic military and political tactics
C. Cavour rejected alliances with foreign powers
D. Cavour avoided monarchical support

87. What was the key economic consequence of World War II for colonial empires?
A. Strengthened colonial economies
B. Weakened European capacity to maintain colonies
C. Increased colonial independence
D. Reduced global trade networks

88. How did the Eastern Question influence Britain's imperial strategy in the Mediterranean?
A. It diminished interest in India
B. It prioritized control over Ottoman sea routes
C. It unified Britain with Russia
D. It reduced naval investments

89. Which social change in Ethiopia during the mid-19th century reflected the impact of long-distance trade?
A. Decline in ethnic diversity
B. Growth of a merchant class
C. Reduction in rural populations
D. Elimination of religious institutions

90. How did the rise of Nazism exploit economic conditions in Germany post-World War I?

A. By promoting industrial recovery
B. By capitalizing on unemployment and inflation
C. By reducing military spending
D. By strengthening democratic reforms

91. What was the primary motivation behind Menelik II's external relations with European powers?
A. Economic modernization
B. Preservation of Ethiopian sovereignty
C. Expansion of colonial territories
D. Adoption of Western governance

92. How did the American Civil War's blockade strategy affect Southern economies?
A. It bolstered cotton exports
B. It crippled trade and resource availability
C. It strengthened industrial production
D. It unified Southern states economically

93. Which event most directly influenced the shift from nationalism to imperialism in late 19th-century Europe?
A. The Industrial Revolution
B. The unification of Germany
C. The Balkan Wars
D. The Treaty of Versailles

94. How did colonial education systems in Africa serve imperialist goals?
A. By preserving indigenous knowledge
B. By training a subservient administrative class
C. By promoting universal literacy
D. By eliminating missionary influence

95. What was the key ideological impact of the Russian Revolution on African anti-colonial movements?
A. It discouraged socialist ideologies
B. It inspired Marxist critiques of imperialism
C. It reinforced capitalist resistance
D. It diminished nationalist aspirations

96. How did the unification of Italy alter Austria's role in European politics?
    A. It strengthened Austria's dominance
    B. It diminished Austria's influence in Italy
    C. It unified Austria with Prussia
    D. It reduced Austria's Balkan ambitions
97. Which factor most directly contributed to the success of Ethiopia's resistance at Adwa?
    A. Superior European weaponry
    B. Unified national mobilization
    C. British diplomatic support
    D. Italian internal divisions
98. How did World War I's trench warfare reflect the Industrial Revolution's impact?
    A. By reducing reliance on machinery
    B. By integrating advanced industrial technologies
    C. By diminishing casualty rates
    D. By equalizing military capabilities
99. What was the primary consequence of the Cold War for Middle Eastern state formation?
    A. Unified Arab resistance to imperialism
    B. Fragmentation due to superpower rivalries
    C. Strengthened Ottoman revivalism
    D. Reduced nationalist movements
100. How did the "Eastern Question" shape Germany's alliance system in the late 19th century?
    A. It distanced Germany from Russia
    B. It aligned Germany with Britain
    C. It unified Germany with France
    D. It weakened Germany's ties with Austria
101. Which social group most directly benefited from the Industrial Revolution in Britain?
    A. The industrial bourgeoisie
    B. The rural peasantry

C. The feudal nobility
D. The artisan class

102. How did the Balkan Wars influence Serbian nationalism prior to World War I?
A. They diminished territorial ambitions
B. They intensified aspirations for a South Slavic state
C. They unified Serbia with Greece
D. They reduced Russian influence

103. What was the primary economic motivation behind Ethiopia's territorial expansion under Menelik II?
A. Control of trade routes and resources
B. Development of industrial centers
C. Reduction of agricultural dependency
D. Elimination of foreign trade

104. How did the Treaty of Versailles contribute to economic instability in post-war Europe?
A. By promoting free trade
B. By imposing crippling reparations on Germany
C. By strengthening colonial economies
D. By reducing industrial production

105. Which factor most significantly shaped African colonial boundaries in the late 19th century?
A. Ethnic and cultural unity
B. European diplomatic agreements
C. Indigenous resistance movements
D. Pre-colonial trade networks

106. How did the rise of fascism in Europe influence colonial policies in Africa?
A. It reduced colonial exploitation
B. It intensified racial ideologies and control
C. It promoted independence movements
D. It diminished missionary activities

107. What was the primary geopolitical consequence of World War II for Asia?
A. Strengthened European colonial rule

B. Accelerated decolonization movements
C. Unified Asian states against the West
D. Reduced Soviet influence

108. How did the Cold War's non-aligned movement reflect African post-independence strategies?
A. By rejecting all foreign aid
B. By balancing superpower influences
C. By aligning fully with the Soviet Union
D. By promoting regional imperialism

109. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's religious reforms in the late 19th century?
A. The rise of Tewodros II
B. The Council of Boru Meda
C. The Italian invasion
D. The Treaty of Wuchale

110. How did the Industrial Revolution's steam power transform global trade networks?
A. By reducing reliance on maritime routes
B. By enhancing speed and connectivity
C. By diminishing colonial markets
D. By equalizing economic development

111. What was the key social impact of nationalism on multi-ethnic empires like Austria-Hungary?
A. It unified diverse populations
B. It intensified ethnic tensions and fragmentation
C. It reduced class conflicts
D. It strengthened imperial loyalty

112. How did the American Civil War's outcome influence British industrial economies?
A. It reduced cotton imports
B. It accelerated textile diversification
C. It diminished industrial output
D. It strengthened mercantilist policies

113. Which factor most directly contributed to the success of Italian unification under Cavour?

A. Military superiority over Austria
B. Diplomatic alliance with France
C. Unified republican support
D. Economic integration of the South

114. How did colonial taxation systems in Africa alter indigenous labor patterns?
A. They preserved traditional agriculture
B. They forced labor into cash economies
C. They reduced urban migration
D. They eliminated wage labor

115. What was the primary consequence of World War I for the Ottoman Empire?
A. Territorial expansion in Europe
B. Complete dissolution and partitioning
C. Strengthened alliances with Germany
D. Restoration of pre-war boundaries

116. How did the Cold War influence the development of the United Nations' role?
A. It diminished its peacekeeping efforts
B. It shaped it as a Cold War battleground
C. It unified its members against imperialism
D. It reduced its global influence

117. Which event most directly precipitated Ethiopia's power struggles in the early 20th century?
A. The death of Menelik II
B. The Battle of Adwa
C. The Italian invasion
D. The rise of Haile Selassie

118. How did the Industrial Revolution's class divisions influence socialist ideologies?
A. By reducing worker exploitation
B. By highlighting contradictions in capitalism
C. By strengthening bourgeois dominance
D. By diminishing urban poverty

119. What was the primary motivation behind Britain's support for the Ottoman Empire during the Eastern Question?
A. Economic investment in Ottoman markets
B. Strategic containment of Russian expansion
C. Promotion of Balkan nationalism
D. Reduction of French influence
120. How did African colonial states adapt European administrative models?
A. By rejecting all foreign systems
B. By blending them with indigenous structures
C. By fully adopting direct rule
D. By eliminating pre-colonial elites
121. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of Nazism in Germany?
A. Economic prosperity post-World War I
B. Resentment over the Treaty of Versailles
C. Strengthened democratic institutions
D. Decline in nationalist sentiment
122. How did Ethiopia's long-distance trade in the 19th century influence its political centralization?
A. It weakened regional lords
B. It facilitated resource control by the monarchy
C. It reduced external threats
D. It diminished urban growth
123. What was the key ideological impact of World War II on global politics?
A. Decline of totalitarian ideologies
B. Rise of liberal democracy versus communism
C. Strengthening of imperialism
D. Reduction in nationalist movements
124. How did the Cold War's proxy wars affect African post-independence economies?
A. They stimulated industrial growth
B. They disrupted development through conflict

C. They reduced foreign investment
D. They unified regional markets

125. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Germany's economic system?
A. The Zollverein customs union
B. The Franco-Prussian War
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Industrial Revolution

126. How did the American Civil War's naval strategies influence global maritime power?
A. They diminished British naval dominance
B. They showcased the importance of blockades
C. They reduced reliance on steamships
D. They unified European naval policies

127. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Ottoman governance?
A. Strengthened central authority
B. Accelerated decline and reform pressures
C. Unified Balkan territories
D. Reduced European interference

128. How did colonial missionary education in Africa influence indigenous cultures?
A. It preserved traditional beliefs
B. It imposed Western values and disrupted traditions
C. It unified ethnic groups
D. It reduced colonial exploitation

129. Which factor most directly contributed to the success of World War II's Allied powers?
A. Superior industrial production
B. Unified military leadership
C. Neutrality of colonial territories
D. Decline in Axis morale

130. How did the Cold War's space race reflect ideological competition?
A. By promoting scientific cooperation
B. By showcasing technological superiority

C. By reducing military tensions
D. By unifying global economies

131. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's territorial expansion under Menelik II?
A. Increased ethnic homogeneity
B. Heightened tensions among incorporated groups
C. Reduced rural populations
D. Strengthened feudal hierarchies

132. How did the Industrial Revolution's transportation innovations influence imperialism?
A. By reducing colonial connectivity
B. By facilitating rapid troop and resource movement
C. By diminishing maritime trade
D. By equalizing global power

133. Which event most directly influenced the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Italy?
A. The Congress of Vienna
B. The Napoleonic Wars
C. The Industrial Revolution
D. The American Civil War

134. How did colonial indirect rule in Africa differ from direct rule in its impact on indigenous societies?
A. It preserved more traditional authority
B. It eliminated all pre-colonial structures
C. It imposed uniform governance
D. It reduced economic exploitation

135. What was the primary consequence of World War I's settlement for the Middle East?
A. Restoration of Ottoman rule
B. Partitioning under European mandates
C. Immediate independence for Arab states
D. Strengthening of Russian influence

136. How did the Cold War's economic aid programs influence African development?
A. They fostered self-sufficiency

B. They tied economies to superpower agendas
C. They reduced foreign debt
D. They unified regional markets

137. Which factor most significantly shaped Ethiopia's resistance to Italian colonization in 1896?
A. European diplomatic support
B. Military mobilization and terrain advantage
C. Economic superiority over Italy
D. Internal political fragmentation

138. How did the Industrial Revolution's labor conditions inspire Marxist critiques?
A. By reducing worker exploitation
B. By highlighting surplus value and alienation
C. By strengthening bourgeois unity
D. By diminishing class divisions

139. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Austria-Hungary?
A. Expansion into the Balkans
B. Heightened tensions with Slavic minorities
C. Strengthened alliance with Britain
D. Reduced influence in Germany

140. How did colonial cash crop economies in Africa affect food security?
A. They improved local agriculture
B. They prioritized exports over subsistence
C. They reduced rural poverty
D. They unified regional production

141. Which event most directly influenced the rise of fascism in Spain?
A. The Russian Revolution
B. The Spanish Civil War
C. The Great Depression
D. The Treaty of Versailles

142. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence Italian colonial ambitions?
A. It redirected focus to North Africa

B. It delayed further expansion until 1935
C. It strengthened Italian resolve
D. It unified Italian nationalists

143. What was the key economic impact of World War I on neutral countries?
A. Increased trade with belligerents
B. Decline in industrial output
C. Reduction in colonial markets
D. Strengthened mercantilist policies

144. How did the Cold War's ideological divide shape Asian decolonization?
A. It unified anti-colonial movements
B. It split movements between socialism and capitalism
C. It delayed independence efforts
D. It reduced Western influence

145. Which factor most directly contributed to the success of German industrialization in the 19th century?
A. Colonial resource extraction
B. Unified economic policies post-1871
C. Decline of British competition
D. Reduction in military spending

146. How did the American Civil War's conscription policies affect social cohesion?
A. They unified Northern and Southern populations
B. They exacerbated class tensions in both regions
C. They reduced ethnic diversity
D. They strengthened federal authority

147. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Greece?
A. Loss of territorial gains
B. Expansion into Ottoman territories
C. Unified alliance with Serbia
D. Reduced nationalist ambitions

148. How did colonial urban centers in Africa alter traditional social structures?
A. They preserved rural hierarchies

B. They created new urban elites
C. They reduced ethnic diversity
D. They eliminated wage labor

149. Which event most directly influenced the dissolution of colonial empires post-World War II?
A. The Great Depression
B. The weakening of European powers
C. The Russian Revolution
D. The Treaty of Versailles

150. How did the Cold War's containment policy affect U.S. foreign relations?
A. It reduced military alliances
B. It prioritized anti-communist interventions
C. It unified Western Europe against the U.S.
D. It diminished economic aid programs

151. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's centralization under Tewodros II?
A. Increased regional autonomy
B. Reduced power of local nobility
C. Decline in ethnic tensions
D. Strengthened feudal systems

152. How did the Industrial Revolution's mechanization influence colonial labor systems?
A. It reduced demand for colonial labor
B. It intensified exploitation of colonial workforces
C. It equalized wages globally
D. It diminished plantation economies

153. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of nationalism in the Balkans?
A. Economic integration with Europe
B. Decline of Ottoman authority
C. Strengthened Russian imperialism
D. Reduced ethnic diversity

154. How did colonial indirect rule in Africa exploit traditional authority?

A. By eliminating indigenous leaders
B. By co-opting chiefs into colonial administration
C. By unifying ethnic groups
D. By reducing taxation

155. What was the primary consequence of World War I for African colonial subjects?
A. Increased political representation
B. Heightened exploitation for war efforts
C. Immediate independence movements
D. Reduced missionary influence

156. How did the Cold War's proxy conflicts influence Middle Eastern oil politics?
A. They reduced Western dependence on oil
B. They intensified superpower competition for resources
C. They unified Arab states economically
D. They diminished nationalist movements

157. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's modernization under Menelik II?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The Treaty of Wuchale
C. The incorporation of southern territories
D. The rise of Haile Selassie

158. How did the Industrial Revolution's urbanization affect gender roles in Europe?
A. It reinforced traditional roles
B. It increased women's industrial labor participation
C. It reduced female education
D. It diminished class distinctions

159. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Britain?
A. Reduced influence in India
B. Heightened rivalry with Russia
C. Strengthened ties with Germany
D. Diminished naval power

160. How did colonial education in Africa shape post-independence leadership?
A. It preserved indigenous governance
B. It created a Western-educated elite
C. It reduced nationalist sentiment
D. It unified ethnic groups
161. Which factor most directly contributed to the rise of fascism in Italy?
A. Economic prosperity
B. Disillusionment with World War I outcomes
C. Strengthened democracy
D. Decline in nationalist sentiment
162. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence pan-Africanism?
A. It diminished African unity
B. It inspired resistance against colonialism
C. It reinforced European dominance
D. It reduced nationalist movements
163. What was the key economic impact of World War II on neutral countries?
A. Decline in trade networks
B. Increased industrial production for war
C. Reduction in colonial markets
D. Strengthened agricultural economies
164. How did the Cold War's ideological divide influence African state formation?
A. It unified states under socialism
B. It split states between East and West alignments
C. It reduced foreign interference
D. It strengthened pre-colonial systems
165. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Germany's military power?
A. The Franco-Prussian War
B. The Zollverein customs union
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Congress of Vienna

166. How did the American Civil War's industrial demands affect global trade?
A. They reduced cotton exports
B. They shifted reliance to alternative suppliers
C. They diminished maritime commerce
D. They unified European markets
167. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Bulgaria?
A. Territorial expansion
B. Loss of gains from the First Balkan War
C. Unified alliance with Serbia
D. Strengthened Ottoman ties
168. How did colonial plantation economies in Africa alter land ownership?
A. They preserved communal systems
B. They shifted land to European control
C. They reduced agricultural output
D. They unified tribal territories
169. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' peacekeeping role?
A. World War II's aftermath
B. The Cold War's onset
C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution
170. How did the Cold War's economic rivalry shape global development aid?
A. It reduced foreign assistance
B. It tied aid to ideological allegiance
C. It unified donor policies
D. It diminished industrial investment
171. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's incorporation of southern kingdoms?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Heightened regional disparities

C. Reduced rural populations
D. Strengthened feudal systems

172. How did the Industrial Revolution's technological disparities influence colonial power dynamics?
A. They equalized military capabilities
B. They widened the gap between Europe and colonies
C. They reduced colonial resistance
D. They diminished industrial output

173. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Germany?
A. Economic decline
B. Prussian military successes
C. Decline of Austrian influence
D. Strengthened British alliances

174. How did colonial direct rule in Africa differ from indirect rule in its economic impact?
A. It preserved local economies
B. It imposed greater European control over resources
C. It reduced taxation
D. It unified regional markets

175. What was the primary consequence of World War I for European socialism?
A. Decline in socialist movements
B. Increased support due to war's failures
C. Unified socialist policies
D. Reduced class consciousness

176. How did the Cold War's nuclear threat influence African decolonization?
A. It delayed independence movements
B. It shifted focus to superpower rivalries
C. It unified African states
D. It reduced European influence

177. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's centralization under Tewodros II?
A. The Battle of Adwa

B. The defeat of regional lords
C. The Treaty of Wuchale
D. The rise of Menelik II

178. How did the Industrial Revolution's class system influence urban development?
A. It reduced urban growth
B. It created industrial centers with stark inequalities
C. It diminished rural migration
D. It unified social classes

179. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Russia?
A. Reduced influence in Europe
B. Expansion into Ottoman territories
C. Strengthened ties with Britain
D. Diminished naval power

180. How did colonial labor policies in Africa affect gender roles?
A. They preserved traditional divisions
B. They increased male migration to wage labor
C. They reduced female agricultural roles
D. They unified gender responsibilities

181. Which factor most directly contributed to the rise of Nazism in Germany?
A. Economic recovery post-World War I
B. Hyperinflation and unemployment
C. Strengthened democratic institutions
D. Decline in military power

182. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence European colonial strategies?
A. It accelerated colonization efforts
B. It forced a reassessment of African resistance
C. It unified European powers against Ethiopia
D. It reduced colonial ambitions

183. What was the key economic impact of World War II on colonial territories?
A. Increased self-sufficiency

B. Heightened exploitation for war resources
C. Reduced foreign investment
D. Strengthened local industries

184. How did the Cold War's proxy wars influence Asian nationalism?
A. They unified anti-colonial movements
B. They exacerbated internal ideological conflicts
C. They reduced Western influence
D. They strengthened monarchies

185. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Italy's southern territories?
A. The Franco-Prussian War
B. Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Congress of Vienna

186. How did the American Civil War's racial policies affect global perceptions of slavery?
A. They reinforced pro-slavery ideologies
B. They accelerated abolitionist movements
C. They diminished colonial economies
D. They unified European policies

187. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Serbia?
A. Loss of territorial ambitions
B. Increased influence in the Balkans
C. Unified alliance with Greece
D. Reduced nationalist sentiment

188. How did colonial taxation in Africa alter traditional economies?
A. They preserved subsistence farming
B. They forced integration into cash economies
C. They reduced rural poverty
D. They unified tribal markets

189. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' human rights focus?
A. World War II's atrocities
B. The Cold War's onset

C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution

190. How did the Cold War's ideological rivalry shape Middle Eastern conflicts?
A. It unified Arab states
B. It fueled proxy wars and divisions
C. It reduced nationalist movements
D. It strengthened Ottoman revivalism

191. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's power struggles from 1906-1935?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Heightened elite fragmentation
C. Reduced rural tensions
D. Strengthened feudal systems

192. How did the Industrial Revolution's environmental changes influence colonial policies?
A. They reduced resource extraction
B. They intensified exploitation of colonial environments
C. They diminished industrial pollution
D. They equalized global development

193. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Europe?
A. Decline of industrial economies
B. Spread of education and media
C. Strengthened feudal systems
D. Reduced ethnic diversity

194. How did colonial indirect rule in Africa affect political legitimacy?
A. It preserved indigenous authority entirely
B. It undermined traditional rulers' credibility
C. It unified ethnic groups
D. It reduced colonial interference

195. What was the primary consequence of World War I for colonial nationalism?
A. Decline in anti-colonial sentiment
B. Increased demands for self-rule

C. Unified colonial support for empires
D. Reduced economic exploitation

196. How did the Cold War's economic policies influence African infrastructure?
A. They fostered self-reliance
B. They tied development to superpower aid
C. They reduced foreign debt
D. They unified regional projects

197. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's religious unification in the 19th century?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The Council of Boru Meda
C. The Italian invasion
D. The rise of Tewodros II

198. How did the Industrial Revolution's technological advances influence social mobility?
A. They increased opportunities for all classes
B. They widened gaps between industrial and rural classes
C. They reduced urban poverty
D. They unified social hierarchies

199. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Germany?
A. Reduced influence in Europe
B. Strengthened ties with Austria-Hungary
C. Unified alliance with Britain
D. Diminished naval power

200. How did colonial education in Africa affect post-independence governance?
A. It preserved traditional systems
B. It created a Westernized ruling class
C. It reduced nationalist movements
D. It unified ethnic groups

201. Which factor most directly contributed to the rise of fascism in Spain?
A. Economic prosperity

B. Political instability post-World War I
C. Strengthened democracy
D. Decline in nationalist sentiment

202. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence Italian nationalism?
A. It diminished colonial ambitions
B. It fueled revanche sentiment
C. It unified Italian factions
D. It reduced military spending

203. What was the key economic impact of World War II on neutral countries?
A. Decline in trade networks
B. Increased exports to belligerents
C. Reduction in industrial output
D. Strengthened agricultural economies

204. How did the Cold War's proxy conflicts influence Asian state stability?
A. They unified nationalist movements
B. They exacerbated internal divisions
C. They reduced foreign interference
D. They strengthened monarchies

205. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Germany's northern states?
A. The Austro-Prussian War
B. The Zollverein customs union
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Congress of Vienna

206. How did the American Civil War's economic policies affect global cotton markets?
A. They reduced British imports
B. They shifted production to colonial regions
C. They diminished industrial demand
D. They unified European suppliers

207. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Romania?
A. Loss of territorial gains

B. Expansion into Ottoman territories
C. Unified alliance with Serbia
D. Reduced nationalist ambitions

208. How did colonial urban centers in Africa influence traditional economies?
A. They preserved subsistence agriculture
B. They integrated regions into cash economies
C. They reduced rural migration
D. They unified tribal markets

209. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' decolonization efforts?
A. World War II's aftermath
B. The Cold War's onset
C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution

210. How did the Cold War's ideological rivalry shape African military conflicts?
A. It unified states against imperialism
B. It fueled proxy wars and arms races
C. It reduced foreign intervention
D. It strengthened pre-colonial systems

211. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's centralization under Menelik II?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Heightened regional tensions
C. Reduced rural populations
D. Strengthened feudal hierarchies

212. How did the Industrial Revolution's labor systems influence colonial economies?
A. They reduced demand for colonial goods
B. They intensified exploitation of colonial labor
C. They equalized wages globally
D. They diminished plantation systems

213. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Italy?

A. Economic decline
B. Resistance to Austrian rule
C. Strengthened French alliances
D. Decline of British influence

214. How did colonial direct rule in Africa affect indigenous political structures?
A. It preserved traditional authority
B. It imposed European governance over local systems
C. It reduced taxation
D. It unified ethnic groups

215. What was the primary consequence of World War I for European colonial policies?
A. Increased colonial autonomy
B. Heightened exploitation for reconstruction
C. Unified colonial support for empires
D. Reduced economic dependence

216. How did the Cold War's nuclear arms race influence Middle Eastern politics?
A. It reduced superpower involvement
B. It heightened tensions over strategic resources
C. It unified Arab states
D. It diminished nationalist movements

217. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's modernization under Haile Selassie?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The Italian invasion
C. The Treaty of Wuchale
D. The power struggles of 1906-1935

218. How did the Industrial Revolution's urbanization influence class consciousness?
A. It reduced social divisions
B. It heightened awareness of economic inequalities
C. It diminished rural poverty
D. It unified social classes

219. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on France?
A. Reduced influence in Europe
B. Heightened rivalry with Britain
C. Strengthened ties with Russia
D. Diminished naval power
220. How did colonial labor policies in Africa affect rural communities?
A. They preserved traditional agriculture
B. They forced migration to urban wage labor
C. They reduced ethnic tensions
D. They unified tribal economies
221. Which factor most directly contributed to the rise of fascism in Germany?
A. Economic prosperity
B. Resentment over World War I's outcomes
C. Strengthened democracy
D. Decline in nationalist sentiment
222. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence British colonial policies?
A. It accelerated colonization in East Africa
B. It prompted diplomatic engagement with Ethiopia
C. It unified British and Italian efforts
D. It reduced colonial ambitions
223. What was the key economic impact of World War II on colonial economies?
A. Increased self-sufficiency
B. Heightened resource extraction for war
C. Reduced foreign investment
D. Strengthened local industries
224. How did the Cold War's proxy wars influence African nationalism?
A. They unified anti-colonial movements
B. They split movements between ideologies
C. They reduced Western influence
D. They strengthened monarchies

225. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Italy's northern states?
A. The Austro-Prussian War
B. The Franco-Austrian War of 1859
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Congress of Vienna
226. How did the American Civil War's blockade affect Southern society?
A. It unified Confederate resistance
B. It exacerbated resource shortages
C. It strengthened industrial output
D. It reduced class tensions
227. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Montenegro?
A. Loss of territorial gains
B. Expansion into Ottoman territories
C. Unified alliance with Serbia
D. Reduced nationalist ambitions
228. How did colonial plantation systems in Africa affect indigenous land use?
A. They preserved communal ownership
B. They shifted land to cash crop production
C. They reduced agricultural output
D. They unified tribal territories
229. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' peacekeeping missions?
A. World War II's aftermath
B. The Cold War's onset
C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution
230. How did the Cold War's economic aid influence Middle Eastern development?
A. It fostered self-reliance
B. It tied economies to superpower agendas

C. They reduced foreign debt
D. It unified regional markets

231. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's power struggles from 1906-1935?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Heightened elite fragmentation
C. Reduced rural tensions
D. Strengthened feudal systems

232. How did the Industrial Revolution's technological advances influence colonial resistance?
A. They equalized military capabilities
B. They widened the power gap with colonizers
C. They reduced colonial exploitation
D. They diminished industrial output

233. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of nationalism in 19th-century France?
A. Economic decline
B. Revolutionary legacy and education
C. Strengthened monarchy
D. Decline of British influence

234. How did colonial indirect rule in Africa affect economic development?
A. It preserved local economies
B. It integrated regions into colonial markets
C. It reduced taxation
D. It unified ethnic groups

235. What was the primary consequence of World War I for African colonial economies?
A. Increased self-sufficiency
B. Heightened exploitation for war efforts
C. Reduced foreign investment
D. Strengthened local industries

236. How did the Cold War's nuclear threat influence Asian decolonization?
A. It delayed independence movements

B. It shifted focus to superpower rivalries
C. It unified Asian states
D. It reduced European influence

237. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's territorial expansion under Menelik II?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The Treaty of Wuchale
C. The defeat of regional lords
D. The rise of Haile Selassie

238. How did the Industrial Revolution's urbanization influence social unrest?
A. It reduced class tensions
B. It heightened worker exploitation and protests
C. It diminished rural poverty
D. It unified social classes

239. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Britain?
A. Reduced influence in Europe
B. Heightened rivalry with Russia
C. Strengthened ties with Germany
D. Diminished naval power

240. How did colonial education in Africa affect indigenous knowledge systems?
A. It preserved traditional practices
B. It marginalized local knowledge for Western systems
C. It reduced nationalist sentiment
D. It unified ethnic groups

241. Which factor most directly contributed to the rise of fascism in Italy?
A. Economic prosperity
B. Disillusionment with World War I outcomes
C. Strengthened democracy
D. Decline in nationalist sentiment

242. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence French colonial policies?

A. It accelerated colonization in West Africa
B. It prompted diplomatic caution in East Africa
C. It unified French and Italian efforts
D. It reduced colonial ambitions

243. What was the key economic impact of World War II on neutral countries?
A. Decline in trade networks
B. Increased exports to belligerents
C. Reduction in industrial output
D. Strengthened agricultural economies

244. How did the Cold War's proxy conflicts influence African state stability?
A. They unified nationalist movements
B. They exacerbated internal divisions
C. They reduced foreign interference
D. They strengthened monarchies

245. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Germany's southern states?
A. The Franco-Prussian War
B. The Zollverein customs union
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Congress of Vienna

246. How did the American Civil War's industrial demands affect British textile industries?
A. They reduced cotton imports
B. They shifted reliance to Indian cotton
C. They diminished industrial output
D. They unified European suppliers

247. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Albania?
A. Loss of territorial ambitions
B. Recognition as an independent state
C. Unified alliance with Serbia
D. Reduced nationalist sentiment

248. How did colonial urban centers in Africa influence social mobility?
A. They preserved traditional hierarchies

B. They created opportunities for new elites
C. They reduced ethnic diversity
D. They eliminated wage labor

249. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' human rights framework?
A. World War II's atrocities
B. The Cold War's onset
C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution

250. How did the Cold War's ideological rivalry shape Asian economic policies?
A. It fostered self-reliance
B. It tied economies to superpower agendas
C. It reduced foreign debt
D. It unified regional markets

"📚Study now, shine later! ✨Every effort you put in today builds a brighter tomorrow. 🚀Stay focused, stay determined! 💪🔥"

Prepared By Student Habtamu Tefera