

World History
Unit 3 Assessment

Date: _____

Name: _____

1. During the XIX century, who were not considered citizens and therefore could not vote?
 - a) The poor and citizens.
 - b) Women and slaves.
 - c) The poor and women.

2. From the socialist ideologists who sought for working class support, who had more influence in some nations politics at the beginning of the XX century?
 - a) Freud.
 - b) Marx.
 - c) Bakunin.

3. Mention three causes that led imperialist countries to World War I.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

4. Which were the new empires that came up in the XIX century?
 - a) The German, Italian and Austro-Hungarian Empires.
 - b) The Italian, English and Spanish Empires.
 - c) The Russian, Austrian and Hungarian Empires.

5. To which continents were the XIX century empires expanded?
 - a) Asia and America.
 - b) Africa and America.
 - c) Asia and Africa.

6. Order the following inventions according to their creation date.
Telegraph. _____ Steam machine. _____ Telephone. _____

7. Which is a characteristic of the revolutionary process in China?
 - a) Demonstrations against foreigners started and there was a civil war among Sun Yat Sen supporters.
 - b) Conflict due to peasants and workers complains due to poverty condition against wealthy landowners and authoritarian politics.
 - c) Lenin led strikes and workers demonstrations against the Czarist government.

8. Which is a characteristic of the revolutionary process in Mexico?
 - a) Demonstrations against foreigners started and there was a civil war among Sun Yat Sen supporters.

- b) Conflict due to peasants and workers complains due to poverty condition against wealthy landowners and authoritarian politics.
 - c) Lenin led strikes and workers demonstrations against the Czarist government.
9. Which is a characteristic of the revolutionary process in Russia?
- a) Demonstrations against foreigners started and there was a civil war among Sun Yat Sen supporters.
 - b) Conflict due to peasants and workers complains due to poverty condition against wealthy landowners and authoritarian politics.
 - c) Lenin led strikes and workers demonstrations against the Czarist government.
10. Who was the person who made biological studies about the evolution of species?
- _____
11. Who was the scientist that could isolate the element “Radium”?
- _____
12. Person who studied genetics and identified the existence of DNA and RNA?
- a) Darwin.
 - b) Engels.
 - c) Medel.
 - d) Marx.
13. Who was the person that suggested anarchy as a social system?
- _____
14. Who wrote *The Communist Party Manifesto*?
- _____
15. Who was the person who studied behavior? He is best known as “The Father of psychoanalysis?”
- a) Marx.
 - b) Lenin.
 - c) Freud.
 - d) Joyce.
16. Mention three consequences of World War I.
- 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - 3. _____

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Answer Key

1. **B**
2. **B**
3. **During the last three decades in the XIX century the dominant countries took colonies around the world, but not everyone was pleased. Germany, for example, had achieved industrial development and needed colonies to keep it. Rival bands led to two alliances: The triple entente, formed by England, France and Russia versus the triple alliance, formed by Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy. The two alliances finally clashed in 1914, and with Archduke Franz-Ferdinand murder, heir to the Austro-Hungary throne, declarations of war spread up to start World War I.**
4. **A**
5. **C**
6. **1. Steam engine. 2. Telegraph. 3. Telephone.**
7. **A**
8. **B**
9. **C**
10. **Charles Darwin.**
11. **The Curies.**
12. **C**
13. **Bakunin.**
14. **Karl Marx.**
15. **C**
16. **The end of the war devastated Europe. 10 million soldiers died and 20 million wounded people were left. Consequences for European countries were overwhelming: poverty, industry and agriculture were paralyzed and countless material damages.**