

I. Part 1- (7,0 points)

Write the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to each of the following questions in the correspondingly numbered space on your answer sheet.

Question 1: What was the responsibility of Britain, France and the USA for the outbreak of the second World War?

- A. No responsibility.
- B. Partial responsibility.
- C. Full responsibility.
- D. Primary responsibility.

Question 2: The first person who absorbed and propagated the thought of the October Russian Revolution to Vietnam was _____

- A. Ha Huy Tap.
- B. Le Hong Phong.
- C. Nguyen Ai Quoc.
- D. Tran Phu.

Question 3: The first international political organization was called _____

- A. International I
- B. International III.
- C. United Nations.
- D. League of Nations.

Question 4: According to invading empires, which image was China compared to?

- A. Crumbs of bread.
- B. Sweet cake.
- C. Sweet candy.
- D. Golden land.

Question 5: Taiping Rebellion was an insurrection of which class?

- A. The bourgeoisie.
- B. Working class.
- C. Peasantry.
- D. Soldiers.

Question 6: Which day was the Russian October Revolution Anniversary?

- A. 10-10.
- B. 7-11.
- C. 25-10.
- D. 24-10.

Question 7: Where did The World Economic Crisis (1929-1933) first take place?

- A. In America.
- B. In England.
- C. In France.
- D. In Germany.

Question 8: Which country had the most colonial lands in Africa?

- A. England.
- B. America.
- C. Netherlands.
- D. France.

Question 9: In March, 1921 to restore the economy after the war, Lenin and the Bolshevik Party issued _____

- A. Political reform.
- B. Wartime communist policy.
- C. New economic policy.
- D. Ordinance of Peace and Land Ordinance.

Question 10: What were capitalist countries that competed to invade India?

- A. England and America.
- B. France and America.
- C. Japan and Russia.
- D. England and France.

Question 11: Which aspect did the Meiji Restoration in Japan in 1868 focus on?

- A. Military affairs.
- B. Politics.
- C. Economy.
- D. Education.

Question 12: On August 9 in 1945, an atomic bomb was dropped in _____

- A. Nagasaki
- B. Tokyo.
- C. Hiroshima.
- D. Osaka.

Question 13: The basic cause of World War I (1914-1919) was _____

- A. the aggressiveness of the German empire.
- B. the contradictions between colonial countries.
- C. the United States' neutral policy.
- D. the death of Austrian-Hungarian prince who was assassinated by a Serbian.

Question 14: Which of the following empires did not invade China in the late nineteenth century?

- A. Russia.
- B. France.
- C. Germany.
- D. America.

Question 15: What did the first empire force Japanese government to sign Unequal treaty?

- A. Germany.
- B. England.
- C. America.
- D. France.

Question 16: In 1882, the Allies included _____

- A. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italia.
- B. France, Austria-Hungary, Italia.
- C. England, France, Russia.
- D. England, Germany, Italia.

Question 17: What caused the fall of the Shogunate regime in Japan?

- A. The movement of the people in the 60s of the nineteenth century.
- B. The military use of Western countries to defeat Japan.
- C. The failure in war with the Qing Dynasty.
- D. The weakening and collapse of The Shogunate regime.

Question 18: Why did Germany, Italia, Japan follow fascism to escape from the economic crisis?

- A. Because the new fascists concentrated their strength to restore the economy.
- B. Because of their bitterness after the defeat in the first world war.
- C. Because they are militaristic, belligerent countries.
- D. Because they had few colonies, a growing shortage of capital, raw materials and markets.

Question 19: In the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, Vietnam, Laos, Campuchia were the colonies of which country?

- A. America.
- B. France.
- C. England.
- D. Germany.

Question 20: What was considered a key factor in the Meiji reform in Japan?

- A. Establish a uniform monetary regime.
- B. Allow farmers to buy and sell land.
- C. Innovate education.
- D. Declare the right to free trade.

Question 21: In the current reform, what can Vietnam learn from the success of the Soviet's new economic policy?

- A. Combining economic and political innovation.
- B. Transitioning from small production to large socialist production.
- C. Developing a multi-sector commodity economy under the state management and regulation.
- D. Moving from an agriculture-centered economy to an economy mainly based on industry.

Question 22: At the end of the nineteenth century - the beginning of the twentieth century, which country in Africa successfully rebelled and defended national independence ?

- A. Sudan.
- B. Ethiopia.
- C. Algeria.
- D. Egypt.

Question 23: What event marked the beginning of modern world history period?

- A. October Russian Revolution won.
- B. World War II ended.
- C. World War I ended.
- D. Chinese Revolution won.

Question 24: In the Truth Newspaper 27/1/1924, Nguyen Ai Quoc wrote:

“When He was still alive, He was our father, our teacher, our comrade and our advisor. Today, He was a bright star who navigated us to the Socialist Revolution.”

Who is He?

- A. Fidel Castro.
- B. Lenin.
- C. Mao Zedong.
- D. Karl Marx.

Question 25: Which of the following was **NOT** Russian diplomatic policy in the period from 1919 to 1939?

- A. Transportation industry.
- C. Light industry.

- B. Military industry.
- D. Heavy industry.

Question 26: What was the nature of the 1911 Xinhai Revolution?

- A. A Communist Revolution.
- C. A Cultural Revolution.
- B. An Imperial War.
- D. A Bourgeois Democratic Revolution.

Question 27: What was the nature of the February revolution in Russia in 1917?

- A. A socialist revolution.
- B. An incompletely radical bourgeois revolution.
- C. A new bourgeois democratic revolution.
- D. A proletariat revolution.

Question 28: Why was Thailand the target of dispute between England and France but still kept basic independence?

- A. Because Thailand applied flexible foreign policy.
- B. Because Thailand asked for help from America.
- C. Because Thailand made use of mighty army in order to threaten England and France.
- D. Because Thailand ceded half of its territory to England and France.

Question 29: In the mid nineteenth century, Southeast Asian countries existed in which social regime?

- A. Slavery.
- B. Socialism.
- C. Feudalism.
- D. Capitalism.

Question 30: The war with which countries made Japan turn to the imperialism period?

- A. Taiwan, Russia, USA.
- C. Taiwan, China, Russia.
- B. Taiwan, China, France.
- D. Russia, Germany, China.

Question 31: To conduct the Meiji Restoration 1868, the Meiji Emperor relied on which class?

- A. Craftsman.
- B. Daimyo.
- C. Peasantry.
- D. Samurai.

Question 32: In the mid nineteenth century, India was the colony of which country?

- A. England.
- B. Russia.
- C. Japan.
- D. America.

Question 33: The World Economic Crisis (1929-1933) was _____

- A. The longest crisis of overproduction.
- C. The longest energy crisis.
- B. The shortest crisis of overproduction.
- D. The shortest energy crisis.

Question 34: Who proposed “New Economic Policy” and helped America escape from the World Economic Crisis (1929-1933)?

- A. Roosevelt.
- B. Dwight D. Eisenhower.
- C. Harry S. Truman.
- D. Franklin

Question 35: Which country in Southeast Asian countries was **NOT** a colony of Western colony countries?

- A. Singapore.
- B. Brunei.
- C. Thailand.
- D. Malaysia.

II. Part 2- (3,0 points)

Read the passage and write the answers to the following questions in the provided space on your answer sheet.

A. The World War II

World War II lasted six years and one day after Germany’s invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, sparked the 20th century’s second global conflict. By the time it concluded on the deck of an American warship on September 2, 1945, World War II had claimed the lives of an estimated 60-80 million people, approximately 3 percent of the world’s population.

Germany employed its “blitzkrieg” (“lightning war”) strategy to sweep across the Netherlands, Belgium and France in the war’s opening months and force more than 300,000 British and other Allied troops to evacuate continental Europe from Dunkirk. In June 1941,

German dictator Adolf Hitler broke his nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union and launched Operation Barbarossa, which brought Nazi troops to the gates of Moscow.

By the time the United States entered World War II following the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor, German forces occupied much of Europe from the Black Sea to the English Channel. The Allies, however, turned the tide of the conflict, and the following major events brought World War II to an end.

(Source: The end of the second world war – History.com)

1. When did World War II start and end?
2. How many people died in the World War II?
3. What strategy did Germany use to fight against the Netherlands, Belgium and France during World War II?
4. When did Adolf Hitler break the nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union and launch Operation Barbarossa?

B. The October Revolution

On November 6 and 7, 1917 (or October 24 and 25 on the Julian calendar, which was why the event was often referred to as the October Revolution), leftist revolutionaries led by Bolshevik Party leader Vladimir Lenin launched a nearly bloodless coup against the Duma's provisional government.

The provisional government had been assembled by a group of leaders from Russia's bourgeois capitalist class. Lenin instead called for a Soviet government that would be ruled directly by councils of soldiers, peasants and workers.

The Bolsheviks and their allies occupied government buildings and other strategic locations in Petrograd, and soon formed a new government with Lenin as its head. Lenin became the dictator of the world's first communist state.

The Russian Revolution paved the way for the rise of communism as an influential political belief system around the world. It set the stage for the rise of the Soviet Union as a world power that would go head-to-head with the United States during the Cold War.

(Source: Russian Revolution – History.com)

1. Why was the Russian Revolution referred as Russian October Revolution while it took place in November?
2. Who was the leader of Russian October Revolution and what was the purpose of the Revolution?
3. What was the result of the October Russian revolution in 1917?
4. What impacts did the Russian October Revolution have on Russia and the world?

C. Based on your knowledge, clarify the role of Sun Yat-sen in the Chinese revolution.



Sun Yat-sen (1866 – 1925)

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Student's full name: Student's ID:

First observer's name and signature: Second observer's name and signature: