

visual stimuli

1.



University of Michigan Museum of Art, Museum Purchase 1935.20,
Art © Estate of George Grosz/Licensed by VAGA, New York, NY.

Which of the following best describes the 1936 lithograph (entitled *The Hero*) by German artist George Grosz?

- (A) A propaganda poster prepared by the Nazi Party
- (B) A protest poster against the atrocities of the atomic bomb
- (C) A representation of a Holocaust victim
- (D) A post-First World War print expressing antiwar sentiment



visual stimuli

Advertisement by Aeroflot, a Soviet State-Owned Commercial Airline.
The Advertisement Was Used in the Soviet Union During the 1950s.



Shawshots/ Alamy Stock Photo

The image shows a commercial jetliner flying over major landmarks from America, Europe, Africa, and Asia.

2. The image can best be used to illustrate which of the following about communist states?
- (A) The collectivization of agriculture
 - (B) Limited technological progress in comparison with Western states
 - (C) State control of borders with noncommunist states
 - (D) State control over the economy

Answer D

Correct. The image best illustrates state control over many sectors of the economy of communist states.

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WORKERS AND SOLDIERS MARCHING IN THE STREETS OF SAINT PETERSBURG, RUSSIAN EMPIRE, AFTER TAKING OVER CONTROL OF THE CITY, FEBRUARY 1917

Keystone-France/Contributor

3. The makeup of the force shown in the image is best explained by the fact that by 1917
- (A) nationalism in Russia had intensified sharply as a result of the shared experiences of the First World War
 - (B) new military technologies had made it possible to transport soldiers more rapidly
 - (C) wartime propaganda had fueled fanatical loyalty to the Tsarist regime among ordinary Russians
 - (D) Russia's army morale and home-front effort were collapsing because of the strains of total war ✓

Answer D

Correct. Russia's ability to mobilize its populace to sacrifice for the war effort was greatly challenged by the fact that the army had lost a series of significant battles and experienced heavy casualties. As a result, discontent both among soldiers and workers—especially workers in factories producing munitions and other materials related to the war effort—was very high. Eventually, this discontent led to the uprising against the Tsarist regime whose immediate aftermath is depicted in the image.

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INDIAN MUSLIM TROOPS IN THE BRITISH ARMED FORCES PRAYING. PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN SURREY, ENGLAND, 1916

FPG / Staff

In the background, a group of British civilians, mostly women, are watching the troops pray.

4. The situation shown in the image is best understood in the context of which of the following aspects of twentieth-century warfare?
- (A) States used propaganda to intensify patriotism in times of war.
 - (B) States used new industrial technologies to fight wars that were deadlier and more expensive.
 - (C) States made full use of their populations and material resources to fight total wars. ✓
 - (D) States increasingly mobilized their citizens for warfare regardless of gender or class.

Answer C

Correct. The presence of Indian troops in England at the time this photograph was taken provides direct evidence for the use of colonial troops in conflicts such as the First World War.

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DAVID OLÈRE, FRENCH JEWISH PAINTER, WHO SPENT MORE THAN TWO YEARS (MARCH 1943 TO MAY 1945) AS AN INMATE IN AUSCHWITZ AND OTHER NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS, *THE FOOD OF THE DEAD FOR THE LIVING*, PAINTED CIRCA 1950



Source: David Olère, *L'œil du Témoin* (New York: The Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, 1989), 85.
The painting shows the author, who was forced to work in a unit of inmates responsible for disposing of the bodies of those killed in Auschwitz, rummaging through the food left behind by the dead. To the left of the author, smoke emanates from a chimney in a crematorium that connects to a gas chamber.

5. The implementation of the policies of extermination shown in the image is most directly explained by which of the following aspects of Nazi ideology?
- (A) The idea that Germans descended from a master “Aryan” race
 - (B) The idea that some minority populations could eventually be Germanized
 - (C) The idea that minority populations within Germany were somehow responsible for its defeat during the First World War ✓
 - (D) The idea that Germany needed to expand its postwar borders in order to provide “living space” for its people

Answer C

Correct. Because Nazi ideology blamed Jews for Germany’s defeat in the First World War through the creation of historical myths like the “stab in the back” legend, Jews were labeled as threats to the state and the Nazis eventually decided to attempt to eradicate European Jewry.

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6.



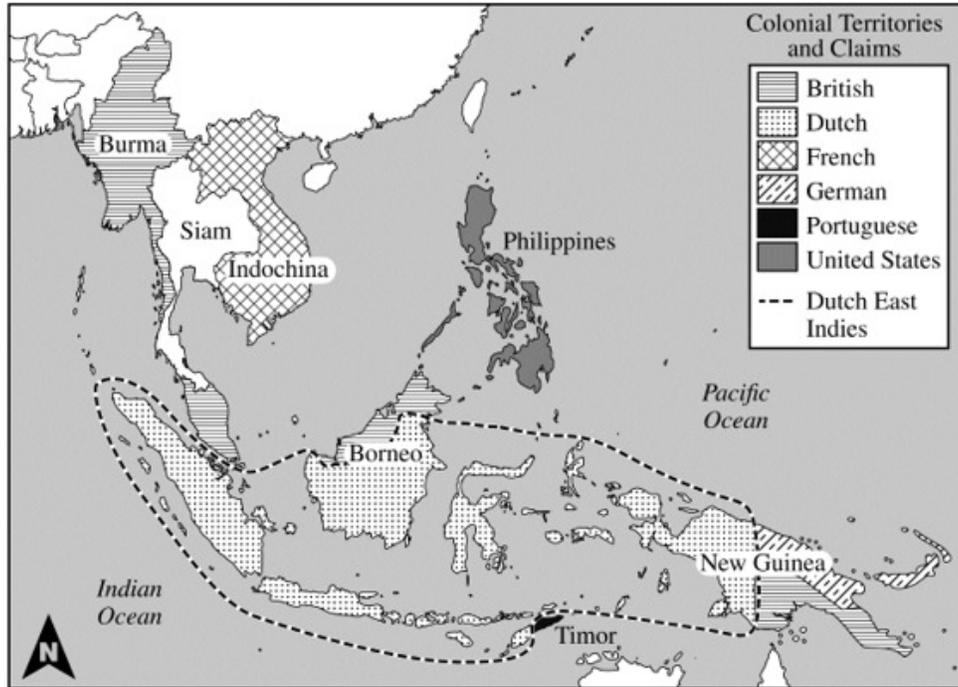
Courtesy of the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies/Northwestern University

The photograph above of German East African troops best illustrates which of the following historical processes during the First World War?

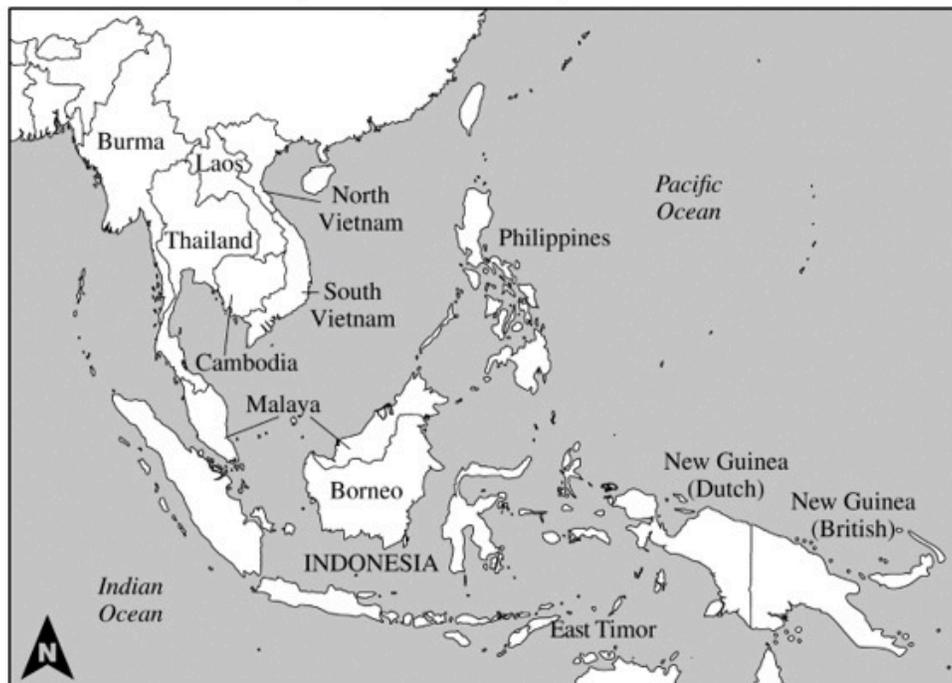
- (A) The increasing inclusion of non-Europeans in European conflicts ✓
- (B) The undermining of European claims to moral superiority as a result of the destructiveness of the First World War
- (C) The development of African nationalism as a consequence of Africans' involvement in European wars
- (D) The gradual extension of self-rule to Europe's African colonies in the face of anticolonial protests by Africans

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Map 1: SOUTHEAST ASIA, CIRCA 1910



Map 2: SOUTHEAST ASIA, CIRCA 1960



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7. Which of the following twentieth-century developments most directly weakened European colonial states and contributed to the changes between the two maps?
- (A) The decline of European economies during the Great Depression
 - (B) Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia during the Second World War
 - (C) Competition between Great Britain and France
 - (D) The conquest of Spanish imperial territories by the United States

Answer B

Correct. Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia during the Second World War disrupted and often overthrew European colonial administrations, weakening Europe's colonial hold over the region. This change best explains why countries such as Indonesia acquired independence.