**Unit IV: The First World War and the Turmoil between The Two World Wars**

**Tick (V) the correct answer**

1. The immediate cause of the World War I was:

1. the German invasion of Belgium.
2. the sinking of Lusitania.
3. the assassination of Franz Ferdinand.
4. Kaiser Wilhelm’s ultimatum to Russia.

2. The First nation to grant the right to vote to all men and women over the age of thirty was:

1. Britain.
2. France.
3. the United States.
4. Russia and Germany.

3. One of the problems associated with the treaties signed by the Central Powers was that:

1. Germany was allowed to keep her army and navy intact.
2. the Ottoman Empire remained a presence on the continent.
3. nation boundaries were drawn without regard for ethnic divisions.
4. None of the above.

4. As a result of the Treaty of Versailles:

1. Germany surrendered Alsace-Lorraine and the coal mines of Saar basin.
2. Danzig was placed under control of the League of Nation.
3. Germany was disarmed.
4. All of the above.

5. The Schlieffen Plan:

1. committed Germany to attack France first, though the real target was Russia.
2. called for an immediate assault on Russia regardless of how the war began.
3. led to quick and decisive victories by the Germans.
4. was the name given to the German invasion of Britain.

6. The event that triggered the British declaration of war on Germany on August 4, 1914, was:

1. Russian mobilization.
2. the German invasion of Belgium.
3. the German declaration of war on Russia.
4. the German declaration of war on France.

7. In general, the primary interest t of United States involvement in World War I:

1. was maintaining an international balance of power.
2. was cruelly punishing the Central Powers.
3. was forcing huge reparations from Germany at war’s end.
4. All of the above.

8. Which statement is true regarding the Bolsheviks and the February Revolution of 1917?

1. their presence led to the abdication of Nicholas II.
2. they had very little to do with the February Revolution.
3. Lenin led the Provisional government from the right start.
4. they supported the reformist policies of General Kornilov.

9. In general, the Schlieffen Plan failed because:

1. it overestimated that the army’s physical and logistical capabilities.
2. there were frequent changes made to the Plan itself.
3. the Germans plant to attack the Paris from the northeast instead of circling to the southwest.
4. the British invaded Belgium first.

10. Which battle of July to November 1916 in 60,000 British killed and wounded in the first day alone?

1. Somme.
2. Marne.
3. second battle of Ypres.
4. Verdun.

11. One new weapon that added a frightening dimension to daily warfare was:

1. poison gas.
2. the tank.
3. machine guns.
4. barbed wire.

12. Which of the following was not one of the “Big Four” who dictated the peace settlement in 1918 and 1919?

1. Winston Churchill.
2. Woodrow Wilson.
3. Vittorio Orlando.
4. Georges Clemenceau.

13. The Allied assault on Gallipoli:

1. resulted in the defeat of the Turks.
2. cost the allies very little in the way of casualties.
3. was a disaster costing the Allies dearly in live lost.
4. All of the above.

14. World War I affected women by:

1. giving them jobs that had previously only gone to men.
2. offering them new opportunities.
3. breaking down older barriers against women’s work.
4. All of the above.

 15. The direct cause of American involvement in World War I was:

1. the outbreak of October Revolution in Russia.
2. Turkey’s entrance in the war on the side of Central Powers.
3. unrestricted German submarine warfare.
4. the German declaration of war on the United States.

Answer is (c).

 16. On Easter Sunday, 1916:

1. a group of nationalist revolted in Dublin.
2. dominion status was given to Catholic Ireland.
3. the Irish free states were established.
4. None of the above.

 17. On November 11, 1918:

1. the Austro-Hungarian Empire surrendered at Sarajevo.
2. the Russian violated the provisions of Brest- Litovsk.
3. German delegates met with the Allies and officially ended the war.
4. the Germans led one last offence to Belgium.

18. Before 1914, the membership of the Triple Alliance included Germany, Austria-Hungary and:

1. Italy.
2. Turkey.
3. France.
4. Yugoslavia.

 19. The Battle of Marne was perhaps the most important ballet of World War I because:

1. it created a 400-mile front between Switzerland and the North Sea.
2. it signified that the war would become a war of attrition.
3. it made trench warfare inevitable.
4. All of the above.

 20. One effect of World War I was that:

1. Europe was displaced as the centre of world economy.
2. the U.S congress agreed to the covenant of the League of Nations.
3. the war had accelerated the centralization of money and markets.
4. European liberal democratic institutions were strengthened.

 21. All of the following statements about mass culture are correct except:

1. it had a democratic as well as authoritarian potential.
2. it rested on the widespread application of existing technologies.
3. it transformed popular culture.
4. it did not manage to cut across lines of class an ethnicity.

 22. In the episode known as Knight of Long Knives (June 30, 1934).

1. Hitler got rid of the *Schutzstaffel*.
2. the Nazis destroyed hundreds of Jewish shops.
3. Hitler took over leadership of the Nationalist Party.
4. more than one thousand high-ranking SA officials were executed.

 23. The *Freilkorps* were:

1. German communist war veterans.
2. anti-Marxist, anti-liberal, and anti Semitic.
3. the personal army of Weimar government.
4. German Bolsheviks.

 24. The success of the Italian fascist movement depends on the leadership of:

1. Victor Emmanuel.
2. Benito Mussolini.
3. Giuseppi Mazzini.
4. Vittorio Orlando.

 25.Which of the following does not describe the result of Stalin’s Five-Year-Plans?

1. the command economy functioned in an entirely rational fashion.
2. the emphasis was on quantity and not quality.
3. heavy industry was favored over light industry.
4. the Soviet industry was transformed into a world industrial power.

 26. On November 9, 1918:

1. the imperial government of Germany was overthrown by a bloody revolution in which hundreds were killed.
2. the German Kaiser was assassinated.
3. Hitler created and took over leadership of German Workers’ Party.
4. the German republic was declared.

 27. The Soviet collectivization of agriculture in the late 1920s:

1. was entirely consistent with the policies of NEP.
2. resulted in the near “liquidation of the Kulaks as a class”.
3. prevented the onset of a Russian famine.
4. was welcomed by the peasantry.

 28. On October 28, 1922, Mussolini’s “Black Shirts”:

1. assassinated Victor Emmanuel.
2. Joined the revolutionary group, *II Popolo d’Italia*.
3. marched to Rome.
4. None of the above.

 29. In 1924 election the Nazis polled:

1. about 6.6 percent of the vote.
2. strong support from the German middle classes.
3. a majority of the workers on the left.
4. well over 46 percent of the vote.

 30. What event pushed Weimar’s political system to the breaking point?

1. the Dawes Plan.
2. the Great Depression.
3. the French invasion of the Ruhr.
4. Hitler’s *putsch* of 1923.

 31. The Civil War in Russia pushed the Bolsheviks to a more radical economic stance called:

1. NEP.
2. war communism.
3. the first Five-Year Plan.
4. the second Five-Year Plan.

 32. Thomas Hart Benton and Diego Rivera were similarly in that they:

1. used their art to detail the hopes and struggles of ordinary people.
2. were both anti-communist reactionaries.
3. were members of Bauhaus.
4. had an enormous influence on non-western cultures.

33. The man widely assumed to be Lenin’s successor was:

1. Trotsky.
2. Bukharin.
3. Stalin.
4. Rasputin.

34. The man most associated with the Bolshevik New Economic Policy (NEP) was:

1. Lenin.
2. Stalin.
3. Trotsky.
4. Bukharin.

35. Which pairing is incorrect?

1. T.S Elliot-*The Waste Land.*
2. James Joyce- *Ulysses*.
3. Earnest Hemingway- *The Sun Also Rises*.
4. Christopher Isherwood- *The Grapes of Wrath*.

36. Leni Riefenstahl’s film, *Triumph of the Will* was:

1. an American propaganda film intended to expose the Nazi menace.
2. a visual hymn to the Nazi regime.
3. made with the help of Charlie Chaplin.
4. a fictional tale extolling the virtues of Nazi anit-Semitism.

37. Which of the following was not a component of Italian fascism?

1. anit-Semitism.
2. militarism.
3. nationalism.
4. statism.

38. Which of the following does not describe Italy in the years immediately after the Great War?

1. several generals were plotting a military insurrection.
2. business elites were shaken by strikes.
3. social conflict erupted over land, wages and local power.
4. there was a growing divide between the industrialized north and agricultural south.

39. During the Great Terror, Stalin:

1. reprimanded foreign governments for their criticism of the Soviet Union.
2. attempted to eliminate all vestiges of capitalism in the Soviet Union.
3. was trying to protect the Soviet Union from the Nazis.
4. implemented a policy of mass repression against anyone who defied him.

40. Which of the following artists was not a Dadaist?

1. Max Ernst.
2. Hans Arp.
3. Marcel Duchamp.
4. Wassily Kandinsky.

Answer is (d).

**ANSWER KEY**

1. ©
2. (a)
3. ©
4. (d)
5. (a)
6. (b)
7. (a)
8. (b)
9. (a)
10. (a)
11. (a)
12. (a)
13. ©
14. (d)
15. ©
16. (a)
17. ©
18. (a)
19. (d)
20. (a)
21. (d)
22. (d)
23. (b)
24. (b)
25. (a)
26. (d)
27. ©
28. ©
29. (a)
30. (b)
31. (b)
32. (a)
33. (a)
34. (d)
35. (d)
36. (b)
37. (a)
38. (a)
39. (d)
40. (d)

Fill In the blanks

1. The Germans based their offensive on what is often called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plan.
2. The first country to break under the strain of total war was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Italy joined the Austro-German Alliance.
4. In 1904 was made the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between England and France.
5. The Franco-Prussian Rivalry arose because of the lost of two principalities of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which France had to surrender to Germany in 1870.
6. In January 1918 Woodrow Wilson proposed a peace programme called Wilson’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The Treaty of St Germain 1919 was signed with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. After the First World war \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nations of Europe met at Paris to decide the future map of Europe
9. The treaty of Versailles was considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peace on the part of Germany
10. The New Economic policy was undeniably successful in allowing Soviet agriculture to recover from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. The League of Nations was formed on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. The Treaty of Versailles can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts
13. The Bolshevik revolution occurred in Russia in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. .The most significant results of the First Wrold war was the establishment of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. Japan occupied Manchuria in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. The Nazi party was formed on 24 February \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. Fascism originated in Italy under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. The word Fascism was derived from the word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. Hitler signed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pact with Japan and Italy
20. By \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ German had become a one-party state

Answer key

1.Schlieffen

2. Russia

3. 1892

4. Entente Cordial

5. Alsace and Lorrain

6. Fourteen points

7. Austria

8. Thirty two

9. Dictated

10. Civil war

11. 10 January 1920

12. Three

13. 1917

14. League of Nations

15. 1931

16. 1920

17. Bennito Mussolini

18. Fascis

19. Anti Comintern

20. 1933