

Chapter 25 – World War I and the Russian Revolution

- Which of the following best explains the motivation of the Bolshevik government in signing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany in March 1918?
 - The Bolshevik government made no claim to authority in non-Russian-speaking territories.
 - Lenin was sympathetic to the German cause and felt that the treaty would aid the German war effort on the western front.
 - Lenin was attracted by German promises to aid Russian industrial development.
 - Lenin was not willing to risk his limited power base through further struggle against a foreign enemy.
 - The Bolsheviks thought that the treaty could be discarded soon because the Germans would lose the war in a few months.
- Of the following, which of Wilson's Fourteen Points was fully implemented?
 - "Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."
 - "Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at"
 - "A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims."
 - "All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine should be righted."
 - "A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality."



- The purpose of the British poster shown above was to
 - shame able-bodied men into volunteering for military service
 - encourage fathers to remain at home with their children
 - discourage enlistment by white-collar workers
 - commemorate those who had died in the First World War
 - highlight the differences between the First and the Second World Wars
- The League of Nations differed from the United Nations in that the League
 - could send troops to any area to stop a war or enforce economic sanctions
 - was not concerned with the improvement of world health standards
 - did not have as members several of the world's most important industrialized nations
 - had a larger treasury from which to make grants for food and technological assistance
 - had authority to enforce decisions made by the World Court

7. Which of the following best describes a League of Nations mandate?
- A colonial territory assigned to a member nation to be administered for the League
 - A League action requiring parties in a dispute to observe a “cooling-off period”
 - A call on member nations to take action against an aggressor
 - An appointment of a member nation to the Council of the League of Nations
 - A report of a finding by the League that an act of aggression has been committed
8. Most historians would agree with which of the following descriptions of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919?
- A treaty that spelled out the Soviet Union’s reparation obligations
 - A triumph of farsighted political and economic planning
 - A treaty that dismantled the British Empire
 - A destructive peace dictated by the United States
 - A treaty that the defeated thought too harsh and the victors thought too lenient
9. After the First World War, it was difficult to write a peace treaty according to Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points primarily because
- the Great Depression caused the Allies to insist on reparations
 - the Allies had secret treaties that conflicted with the Fourteen Points
 - Germany would not accept the Fourteen Points
 - Wilson had disavowed the Fourteen Points after Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare
 - Wilson and his Fourteen Points were largely unknown in Europe
10. All the following contributed to the outbreak of World War I EXCEPT
- rival alliances
 - conflicting colonial claims
 - Slavic nationalism
 - a naval arms race
 - Japanese militarism
11. Which of the following factors most stimulated the entrance of large numbers of women into the labor force in many European countries during the First World War?
- The decline in the average size of families
 - The increase in divorce rates
 - Woman suffrage
 - The spread of Wilsonian principles
 - The shortage in the labor supply
12. All of the following were among President Wilson’s Fourteen Points EXCEPT
- an independent Poland
 - absolute freedom of navigation
 - the limitation of armaments
 - the autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary
 - the autonomous development of the peoples of the Russian Empire
13. “The Allied and Associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts, the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage...as a consequence of the war.”
- Treaty of Versailles, 1919
- Which of the following best states one purpose of the treaty clause above?
- To give the League of Nations the power to impose economic and military sanctions
 - To provide a basis for international disarmament talks
 - To encourage independence for European colonies
 - To include Germany in the peace negotiations
 - To justify large reparations payments from Germany
14. One major consequence of the First World War was
- a long period of peace and stability in Europe
 - the reestablishment of the Ottoman Empire
 - the start of the Russian Revolution
 - greater prosperity for Great Britain and France
 - greater Italian influence in European diplomacy
15. France regained which of the following as part of the peace settlement after the First World War?
- Alsace-Lorraine
 - Burgundy
 - Flanders
 - The Rhineland
 - The Ruhr
16. World War I was called a “total war” for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- campaigns were fought on every continent
 - it involved the whole civilian population of the belligerents
 - the entire resources of the nations at war were marshaled for the war effort
 - those not serving in the military, including women, were expected to work in war plants, buy bonds to support the war, and morally back the nation’s aims
 - there were more civilian than military casualties
17. In 1917 the Bolsheviks sought to rally support from the Russian people with which of the following slogans?
- “Peace, land, bread”
 - “Socialism in one country”
 - “Blood and iron”
 - “Family, work, fatherland”
 - “Liberty, equality, fraternity”

18. The German Schlieffen Plan failed for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- it was based on the strategy of attrition in a drawn-out war
 - Russian mobilization was too swift to allow the “holding action” in the east
 - Belgian resistance to their violated neutrality was stiff
 - German divisions were transferred from France to East Prussia
 - the French counterattack at the Marne was successful
19. War on the Eastern Front
- quickly degenerated into static trench warfare
 - was similar in character to that on the Western Front
 - involved a defensive stand by the German armies against the numerically superior Russians
 - was characterized by decisive German victories, horrific Russian losses, and acquisition of vast territories
 - was marked by spectacular Austrian victories against the Turks and the Russians
20. Which was an innovation first employed in World War I?
- massed artillery
 - tank warfare
 - naval blockade
 - large-scale infantry assaults over a broad front
 - trench warfare
21. Generally, the offensives on the Western Front
- made significant territorial claims
 - were minor skirmishes
 - saw the slaughter of massed infantry units
 - were won by the attacking army
 - were fought in one or two days
22. Within a year after the October Revolution, the Bolsheviks had accomplished all of the following EXCEPT
- the abolition of the provisional government
 - the establishment of the Council of Commissars to rule Russia
 - the election of the National Constituent Assembly to frame a new government
 - the nationalization of large industries
 - the confiscation of Russian Orthodox Church lands
23. The belligerent nations directed the war effort by instituting all of the following controls on their civilian population EXCEPT
- press censorship
 - allocation of raw materials for industry
 - mobilization of industrial output for war production
 - outlawing of labor strikes
 - denial of religious freedom
24. All of the following are part of Wilson’s Fourteen points EXCEPT
- freedom of the seas
 - free trade
 - end of secret treaties
 - aid to rebuild Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire
 - reduction of the arms race
25. The Schlieffen Plan called for Germany to knock out
- England by marching through France.
 - Russia by marching through Poland.
 - France by marching through Belgium.
 - Belgium by marching through France.
 - Italy by marching through Austria.
26. As a result of the war, all of these empires ended EXCEPT
- the French
 - the Ottoman
 - the Austro-Hungarian
 - the Russian
 - the German
27. The countries with the most at stake in the Balkans and that were most fearful of nationalism were
- Britain and Russia.
 - Germany and Austria.
 - France and Turkey.
 - Turkey and Austria.
 - Russia and Germany.
28. Which of the following is the most accurate characterization of how World War I and the Russian Revolution affected the status of women?
- Women gained the right to vote in many nations following 1918.
 - The equality of women in the workplace was confirmed.
 - Women earned top positions of leadership in many states.
 - The status of women stayed virtually the same after both events.
 - Segregation of gender based on “separate spheres” was established.
29. The diplomacy of German chancellor Otto von Bismarck was designed to prevent an alliance from forming between which two nations?
- Austria-Hungary and Russia
 - Great Britain and France
 - Italy and Austria-Hungary
 - France and Russia
 - Great Britain and Italy

30. Which of the following is true regarding the onset of World War I?
- Governments and populations were unprepared for the war's length and extent.
 - The military plans and strategies of the great Powers were largely fulfilled.
 - The declaration of war was greeted among the public with widespread opposition.
 - A conference among the Great Powers nearly averted the conflict.
 - Russia remained neutral pending the outcome of Austria's campaign against Serbia.
31. During the Russian Civil War, 1918-1921, all of the following opposed Bolshevik rule EXCEPT
- tsarists
 - the middle class
 - peasants
 - urban workers
 - the Allied Powers of World War I
32. The immediate cause that led Great Britain to declare war was
- the rivalry between Germany and the British in the Balkans
 - violation of Belgium's neutrality
 - Great Britain's treaty commitment to France
 - Germany's use of submarine warfare
 - German support of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
33. "...The organization of the revolutionaries must consist first, foremost, and mainly of people who make revolutionary activity their profession Such an organization must of necessity be not too extensive and as secret as possible."
- This quotation expresses Lenin's idea to
- defeat Germany in World War I
 - establish democracy in Russia
 - maintain Communist power in Western Europe
 - overthrow the Russian government
 - establish diplomatic relations with the United States
34. The decline of which of the following states produced conflict in the Balkans leading up to World War I?
- Ottoman Empire
 - Austria-Hungary
 - Russia
 - Germany
 - Serbia
35. The Dual Alliance of 1879
- was formed between Germany and Prussia
 - sought to isolate Russia
 - was formed between Bismarck and Napoleon III
 - sought Austrian neutrality if France were attacked
 - was formed between Germany and Serbia
36. Bismarck's complicated system of secret alliances in the years prior to World War I was upset by
- British insistence on French neutrality
 - the accession of William II to the throne
 - his death in 1888
 - Austrian deception and rejection of the triple Alliance
 - his increased unwillingness to keep his promises
37. Which of the following events brought the United States into World War I?
- The Second Morocco crisis
 - The Bosnian crisis
 - The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand by a Bosnian nationalist
 - Germany's declaration that it intended to continue submarine warfare
 - Churchill's devastating failure in the Gallipoli campaign
38. Which of the following best explains the results of elections to the Constituent Assembly during the Russian Revolution?
- The Bolsheviks won a clear majority of seats and established a popular government.
 - Moderate socialists won the most seats, but the Bolsheviks annulled the results.
 - Constitutional Democrats formed a coalition government and continued World War I.
 - The results were inconclusive, leading to an extended period
 - Women's parties gained significant influence and enacted a program of social reform.
39. The *Cheka* is the name for the Russian
- ministry
 - secret police
 - army
 - assembly
 - Bolshevik opposition party
40. By the terms of the *Entente Cordiale* of 1902,
- Britain was obliged to aid Russia in the event of a German invasion
 - Britain was obliged to aid France in the event of an invasion
 - Britain and France patched up colonial differences without making a formal alliance
 - France and Spain became allies
 - Britain and France made a formal alliance against Japan