

Online Quiz
HI 102 Chapter 25

1. The Battle of the Somme
 - a. was the first major battle of World War I.
 - b. killed more than 21,000 British soldiers in a single day.
 - c. was the first, quite unexpected, victory of the Austro-Hungarian army.
 - d. occurred in Belgium, and brought Britain and the Netherlands into the war.
 - e. was fought near the beaches of Gallipoli.

2. On June 28, 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was assassinated in the Bosnian city of
 - a. Trieste.
 - b. Prague.
 - c. Belgrade.
 - d. Sarajevo.
 - e. Mostar.

3. Using the Schlieffen Plan,
 - a. Germany launched a massive invasion of the Warsaw region of Poland.
 - b. France declared war on Austria.
 - c. Italy invaded the Austrian Tyrol.
 - d. Germany invaded France by way of Belgium.
 - e. England declared war on Belgium.

4. In a failed effort to open a Balkan front, in 1915 the British launched an attack on
 - a. Belgium.
 - b. Constantinople.
 - c. Adrianople.
 - d. Gallipoli.
 - e. Sarajevo.

5. All of the following took place in the nations of Europe during World War I except
 - a. Italy finally joined the Central Powers in early 1918.
 - b. Russia ended its role in the war in the spring of 1918.
 - c. government repression of civil liberties greatly increased.
 - d. employment opportunities for women increased enormously.
 - e. the loss of enormous numbers of soldiers.

6. The final German offensive was stopped on July 18, 1918 at the
 - a. Masurian Lakes.
 - b. Second Battle of the Marne.

- c. Battle of Verdun.
- d. Battle of Argonne Forest.
- e. Battle of the Somme.

7. . Tsar Nicholas II abdicated his throne as a result of strikes that broke out

- a. in Moscow in late 1918.
- b. after working-class women staged a massive food march in Petrograd.
- c. in Warsaw after the 1916 crop failure.
- d. after the Memorial Day Massacre of steel workers.
- e. after the police murdered a Socialist Revolutionary leader in the Winter Palace.

8. In early November 1917, Lenin's Bolsheviks

- a. staged the Sverdlovsk Massacre in Kiev.
- b. killed the tsar.
- c. successfully took power from the Provisional Government in a coup.
- d. established the White army.
- e. created the Council of Soviets.

9. In 1918, Lenin signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, in which Russia gave up all of the following except

- a. the Baltic states.
- b. eastern Poland.
- c. Finland.
- d. the Ukraine.
- e. Muscovy.

10. Under Lenin's New Economic Policy,

- a. Lenin retired from active political life.
- b. state requisitions of peasant grain continued.
- c. individuals were permitted to own small retail stores and peasants to sell their produce.
- d. the state relinquished control over all heavy industrial operations.
- e. banks and mines became privately-owned.

11. The Germans disliked the Versailles Treaty because

- a. it required them to give up Berlin and Bavaria.
- b. they saw its "armistice clause" as an encroachment on their national sovereignty.
- c. Article 231 said that Germany (and Austria) bore sole responsibility for starting the war.
- d. they were forced to join the League of Nations.
- e. it guaranteed no more war.

12. Which of the following is an accurate description of Middle Eastern mandates instituted after World War I?

- a. Belgium took Anatolia and the Hejaz.

- b. France took control of Iraq and Palestine.
- c. Britain took control of Iraq and Palestine.
- d. Italy took control of Egypt and Kuwait.
- e. Greece took control of Turkey.

13. The crisis stemming from German non-payment of its 1922 reparations installment

- a. caused Britain to send troops into the Ruhr to collect the payments in kind.
- b. led to severe hyperinflation, as Germany's "passive resistance" made the mark worthless.
- c. led the Soviet Union to annex Upper Siberia in lieu of "reparations due."
- d. resulted in a successful Bolshevik revolution in Germany.
- e. led to the invasion of Poland by the German army.

14. War on the Western front was marked by

- a. strategic movements of troops in surges to take key cities.
- b. little movement by troops bogged down in trenches.
- c. large casualties by under-equipped Russian volunteer troops.
- d. significant assistance to the Triple Entente from Italian troops after 1917.
- e. inclusion of women in the fighting troops of France and Britain.

15. In what way was Japan involved in World War I?

- a. Neutral observer.
- b. Occupation of the Philippines.
- c. On the side of the Triple Entente to take control of German territories in Asia.
- d. On the side of the Triple Alliance to take control of French territories in Southeast Asia.
- e. Renewed war with Russia in violation of the Treaty of Portsmouth.

16. Which of the following was NOT a promise of the Bolsheviks on obtaining power?

- a. End of the war.
- b. Redistribution of lands to the peasantry.
- c. A constitutional monarchy.
- d. Transfer of industries and factories to worker control.
- e. Putting soviets in power in place of the Provisional Government.