Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Approximately how long did World War I last?
   A) About four years
   B) About two years
   C) About six years
   D) About one year
   E) About three years

2) Which nation joined the Triple Entente alliance in the early 1900s (and to complete the alliance)?
   A) Germany
   B) Britain
   C) France
   D) Russia
   E) Italy

3) What was the region of Europe that produced the most diplomatic crises prior to World War I?
   A) Scandinavia
   B) The Balkans
   C) Italy
   D) Spain
   E) Iberian peninsula

4) What two European powers were directly involved in the Balkan diplomacy?
   A) Germany and Russia
   B) Russia and Britain
   C) Russia and Austria-Hungary
   D) France and Austria-Hungary
   E) Italy and Austria-Hungary

5) Which of the following was NOT an event leading to the outbreak of World War I?
   A) The assassination of the Austrian archduke
   B) Austria's declaration of war on Serbia
   C) The mobilization of the Russian army
   D) France's invasion of Belgium
   E) The rise of the alliance system

6) Germany's leaders counted on what to help them overwhelm the Belgians and French?
   A) Their country's superb railway system
   B) Small, but lightning-quick armies
   C) Submarine warfare
   D) Diplomacy
   E) Use of air power

7) By 1915, conflict on the Western Front
   A) had become a shifting game of rapid maneuver with few major battles.
   B) had resulted in the surrender of France and the establishment of the Vichy government.
   C) had resulted in victory for the British and French troops, who pushed the exhausted enemy to the borders of Germany.
   D) had settled into a deadly stalemate in which hundreds of thousands of lives were expended for a few feet of trench.
   E) had resulted in massive food shortages in both France and Great Britain.
8) Which of the following is NOT a reason for the quick suppression of the Russian armies during the first weeks of the war?
   A) Aristocratic generals
   B) Uncoded battle commands
   C) Destruction of the Russian fleet at Leningrad
   D) Ineffective artillery cover
   E) Poorly trained troops

9) As a direct consequence of the war
   A) women's participation in the labor force increased greatly.
   B) women's participation in the labor force increased only slightly.
   C) women's participation in the labor force decreased significantly.
   D) women's participation in the labor force stayed basically at the same levels.
   E) women's participation in the labor force decreased only slightly

10) On the Italian front, the primary combatants were Italy and
   A) Germany.
   B) Russia.
   C) Austria-Hungary.
   D) France.
   E) Ottoman Turks.

11) Between 1914 and 1917, warfare on the Eastern Front
   A) pitted the forces of Russia and Austria-Hungary against the invading Germans.
   B) had reached a stalemate.
   C) resulted in the Serbian knockout of the Austrian forces.
   D) featured bloody trench warfare in which almost no land changed hands.
   E) was as bloody as the Western Front.

12) Which of the following was NOT a feature of war on home fronts between 1914 and 1919?
   A) Governments organized the major sectors of the economy to ration resources and production.
   B) Executive branches of government increasingly took over from parliaments.
   C) Governments controlled public opinion through manipulation of mass media such as newspapers.
   D) Strict government regulation prevented material shortages and famine.
   E) Union leadership served on industrial production boards designed to increase production.

13) Which of the following countries did NOT have colonies outside Europe at the outbreak of the war?
   A) France
   B) Britain
   C) Austria-Hungary
   D) Italy
   E) Spain

14) Which of the following statements concerning the global aspects of World War I is most accurate?
   A) The British dominions, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand remained aloof and virtually untouched by the war.
   B) By 1914, the United States had not entered the scramble for colonial possessions.
   C) American businessmen prior to 1917 profited by selling goods to both sides and by taking advantage of European distractions to seize new world markets.
   D) The United States aggressively entered the war in 1914 to demonstrate its new position as a world power.
   E) Germany discouraged colonial nationalists in their struggle against British imperialism.

15) What nation profited most by warfare in Asia between 1914 and 1919?
   A) Japan
   B) China
   C) New Zealand
   D) The United States
   E) India
16) During World War I, the Ottoman Empire
A) vainly attempted to retain its neutrality in what the Turks perceived was a Christian conflict.
B) long attached to German military advisors, joined Germany in the war effort.
C) used the opportunity to reassert Turkish dominance over the Arab regions.
D) launched assaults indifferently against the colonial possessions of Britain, France, and Germany.
E) began a program of "genocide" in Greece, resulting in a massive migration of Greeks to Italy.

17) The sea warfare during World War I consisted largely of
A) major surface battles between the fleets of Britain and Germany.
B) a single major battle in which the German fleet destroyed the Russian navy.
C) German submarine warfare.
D) the British attempt to destroy the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean.
E) "non-battles" between the German and British naval forces.

18) By 1917 the war on the Eastern Front
A) had stagnated into a stalemate in which neither side had an advantage.
B) led to a major revolution in Russia that toppled the tsarist government.
C) was resolved by a peace treaty between the combatants.
D) resulted in a massive Russian offensive fueled by the numerical superiority of Russian armies.
E) had developed into trench warfare similar to the Western Front.

19) In what year did the German forces on the Western Front agree to end the fighting?
A) 1916
B) 1917
C) 1918
D) 1919
E) 1920

20) Before their surrender, the German generals running the government
A) installed a new civilian government to shoulder the blame of defeat.
B) murdered the emperor and named Hitler chancellor.
C) issued a statement accepting blame for the policies that had led to World War I.
D) overthrew the civilian government and established a military dictatorship.
E) attempted to negotiate through Lenin and the communists in Russia.

21) Which of the following was NOT included in the final set of treaties that ended World War I?
A) A League of Nations was formed, but the United States refused to join.
B) Russia was rewarded for its service to the Allies by the grant of substantial territories in Poland and the Baltic republics.
C) Germany was forced to accept blame for the war and to pay huge reparations to the victorious Allies.
D) Austria-Hungary was divided up into a Germanic Austria as well as the independent states of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.
E) Poland was created from eastern German territory.

22) Approximately how many soldiers died as a result of the carnage of World War I?
A) One million
B) Two million
C) Five million
D) 10 million
E) 20 million

23) The series of treaties that ended World War I was negotiated at
A) Potsdam.
B) Brest-Litovsk.
C) London.
D) Versailles.
E) Berlin.
24) What made colonial regimes particularly vulnerable to challenges from within in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?
A) The growing industrialization of colonial societies
B) Colonial governments were built in collaboration with indigenous elite groups.
C) Their dependence on European military forces
D) The dependence of plantation economies on the West
E) Efforts of communist-based movements to appeal to the peasant classes

25) A large portion of the government of India's budget went to all of the following EXCEPT
A) high salaries and pensions of British administrators.
B) the purchase of railway equipment and steel from Great Britain.
C) the huge Indian army, often engaged outside of India.
D) state support for the development of Indian industries.
E) public works projects to improve the Indian infrastructure.

26) By the last years of the 19th century, the Congress Party in India was appealing to
A) investors and businessmen.
B) peasants.
C) laborers.
D) untouchables.
E) women.

27) Which of the following statements concerning the position of the early Congress Party in India is most accurate?
A) It was committed to relieving the poverty of the Indian masses.
B) It demanded the immediate decolonization of India.
C) It was loyal to the British rulers and primarily concerned with interests of the Indian elite.
D) It was closely involved with the development of a strong labor movement within Indian industry.
E) Its leadership mostly came from the peasants of India.

28) In 1885, regional associations of Western-educated Indians came together to form the
A) Indian Socialist Workers Party.
B) Liberal Party.
C) Revolutionary Nationalist Party.
D) Indian National Congress Party.
E) Muslim League.

29) What nationalist movement pioneered patterns of decolonization and European retreat?
A) Kenya
B) India
C) Vietnam
D) Algeria
E) South Africa

30) Which of the following statements concerning the leadership of the decolonization movement in India just prior to World War I is most correct?
A) Leadership was assumed by more radical members of the Congress Party such as Tilak just before 1914.
B) The Congress party lost its leadership role to the Socialist Party, which was more willing to court the masses of the Indian peasantry.
C) Tilak's removal and the repression campaigns against terrorists, along with British reforms, strengthened the hands of the Western-educated moderates in the Congress Party.
D) It is difficult, if not impossible, to identify leadership in the fragmented Congress Party of 1914.
E) The assassination of Gandhi led to a split between Muslim moderates and more extreme Congress Party leaders.

31) What British reform in 1909 provided educated Indians with expanded opportunities both to elect and to serve on local and all-India legislative councils?
A) The Halstead-Coleman reforms
B) The Cornwallis Commission
C) The Bentinck reforms
D) The Morley-Minto reforms
E) Rowlatt Act
32) In what region of India was the terrorist movement most concentrated before World War I?
   A) Deccan plateau
   B) Punjab
   C) Bengal
   D) Bombay
   E) Ceylon

33) The radical wing of the Congress Party under B. G. Tilak proposed what formula as the basis for the party's political program?
   A) An appeal to conservative Hinduism, including boycotts of British goods, full independence, use of Hindu festivals as opportunities for rallies, and opposition to women's education
   B) An appeal to unity among the Christians, Buddhists, and Muslims of India
   C) A reform program intended to remove cultural limitations on women
   D) Emphasis on Muslim teachings, particularly the need to put off British cultural influence
   E) An appeal to leading British industrialists and to Parliament itself to plead their case along with a propaganda campaign using the British press and media to persuade the common English voter

34) Who was the first Indian nationalist leader with a genuine mass following?
   A) J. Nehru
   B) M. K. Gandhi
   C) M. A. Jinnah
   D) B. G. Tilak
   E) Indira Gandhi

35) What group within Egypt took up the cause of national independence and decolonization?
   A) The ayan
   B) The Turco-Egyptian political elite
   C) Sons of the effendi
   D) The peasants
   E) The khedives

36) Which of the following groups did NOT benefit from the British economic reforms in Egypt?
   A) The ayan
   B) The Egyptian bourgeoisie
   C) The peasants
   D) The Turco-Egyptian political elite
   E) The khedives

37) What British political officer dominated government policy in Egypt after 1882 and pushed for economic reforms intended to reduce the Khedival debt?
   A) Lord Afton
   B) Lord Cromer
   C) Lord Bentinck
   D) General Gordon
   E) Lord Balfour

38) The British first occupied Egypt following the Orabi revolt in
   A) 1805.
   B) 1867.
   C) 1882.
   D) 1914.
   E) 1902

39) British occupation of Egypt meant double colonization, by the British and
   A) the French.
   B) the Arabs.
   C) the Germans.
   D) the Turks.
   E) the Italians
40) Egypt is the one country in the Afro-Asian world in which
A) decolonization occurred in the 19th century.
B) decolonization failed to occur until the 1980s.
C) European countries failed to establish a colonial base until after World War I.
D) the emergence of nationalism preceded European conquest and domination.
E) both peasants and the educated elite form a secular nationalist party under Nasser.

41) What was the Dinshawai incident?
A) A party of Egyptian guerillas destroyed much of the Egyptian railway system.
B) A group of British officers was imprisoned in a great hole in Khartoum.
C) The accidental shooting of the wife of a Muslim prayer leader by British officers
D) The British tore down an Islamic mosque in order to construct a cathedral.
E) Discovery of bribes paid by British officials to Turkish khedives

42) What was the outcome of the Dinshawai incident in Egypt?
A) The British withdrew from Egypt prior to World War I.
B) The British were forced to suppress a revolt led by the Mahdi in the Sudan.
C) Mass support, including the emergence of ayan allegiance, for the national cause grew in Egypt.
D) Islamic mullahs began to preach against the nationalist movement.
E) The British established a mandate in Egypt, leading to the creation of the first democracy in the Middle East.

43) By 1913, the British
A) had granted full independence to Egypt.
B) had eliminated resistance to their regime in Egypt.
C) granted a constitution to Egyptian nationalists.
D) had withdrawn from Egypt.
E) had built a canal in Egypt between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

44) Prior to World War I, what was the primary difference between Egyptian and the Indian nationalist movements?
A) In India a single political party dominated the nationalist movement, but in Egypt a variety of rival parties proliferated.
B) The Egyptian nationalist movement was dominated by peasantry, while in India Western-educated lawyers ran the movement.
C) Whereas India had been dominated by the British since the 18th century, Europeans played no role in Egyptian colonialism.
D) Egypt lacked an educated elite capable of assuming leadership of the nationalist movement.
E) The Egyptian nationalist movement had aligned itself with Lenin and the Bolsheviks while the Indian nationalist movement had remained independent.

45) The British promised support for a Jewish settlement in the Middle East in the
A) Sinai Resolution.
B) Exodus Pact.
C) Chamberlain Manifesto.
D) Balfour Declaration.
E) Fourteen Points.

46) Which of the following statements concerning the early nationalist movements of Africa is most accurate?
A) French-speaking west Africans tended to concentrate their efforts at political representation within their colonies.
B) By the mid-1920s, racist views of African society were becoming more strident, and most Europeans refused to countenance the concept of a progressive African culture.
C) Pan-Africanism, linking all Africans in a single national movement for independence, was the most successful apparatus for achieving decolonization.
D) The early leadership of pan-African organizations was more often American and West Indian than African.
E) Most African nationalist movements were split between Muslim and Christian ideals.