

THIS IS GLOBAL REGENTS REVIEW PACKET NUMBER 17

THE TOPIC OF STUDY IN THIS PACKET IS:

- **WORLD WAR I - This topic is divided into six parts. This packet covers all six:**

1) The M.A.I.N. Causes of World War I

**Militarism
Alliances
Imperialism
Nationalism**

2) Self-determination / Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points

3) A New Map of Europe (Europe After World War I)

4) The Treaty of Versailles

5) Miscellaneous Topics

6) The Armenian Massacre

WORLD WAR I (divided into six parts)

PART 1: The M.A.I.N. Causes of World War I

Causes of World War I:

- **Military buildup of European armies and navies (MILITARISM)**

The term MILITARISM can best be defined as a buildup of armaments in preparation for war. Militarism in the nations of Europe was a major cause of World War I.

- **Formation of secret alliances (ALLIANCES)**

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE (THE CENTRAL POWERS) & THE TRIPLE ENTENTE (THE ALLIES) were established in the decades just before World War I

- **Conflict over colonies in Africa (IMPERIALISM)**

- **Nationalistic rivalries in the Balkan Peninsula (NATIONALISM)**

The Balkan Peninsula was described as “the powder keg of Europe” prior to World War I because of nationalistic rivalries.

A Serbian nationalist group known as the Black Hand sought to unite all Serbs into one independent nation and gain self-determination. (Self-determination is the freedom of the people of a given territory to declare their independence and/or make their own political decisions.)

In an effort to further this cause, Gavrilo Princep, a member of the Black Hand, assassinated the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (Archduke Ferdinand).

This event (the assassination of the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (Archduke Ferdinand) was the immediate cause of World War I in Europe. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Shortly thereafter, a number of entangling alliances prompted many other nations to join the fighting.

The term militarism can best be defined as

- (1) loyalty to a nation or ethnic group
- (2) buildup of armaments in preparation for war**
- (3) avoidance of military involvement in civil wars
- (4) control of territories for economic and political gain

108-28

Which region was described as “the powder keg of Europe” prior to World War I?

- (1) Iberian Peninsula
- (2) British Isles
- (3) Balkan Peninsula**
- (4) Scandinavia

807-27

What was a major cause of World War I?

- (1) rebellions in colonial lands in Africa and Asia
- (2) expansion of communism into western Europe
- (3) militarism in the nations of Europe**
- (4) inability of the League of Nations to keep the peace

107-25

“Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy Form Triple Alliance”

“Serbian Nationalism Grows in Balkans”

“Archduke Franz Ferdinand Assassinated in Bosnia”

The events in these headlines contributed most directly to the

- (1) beginning of World War I**
- (2) outbreak of the Cold War
- (3) development of communist rule in Europe
- (4) strengthening of European monarchies

806-50

What was the immediate cause of World War I in Europe?

- (1) start of the civil war in Russia
 - (2) sinking of the British liner, Lusitania
 - (3) assassination of the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire**
 - (4) attack on Poland by the German army
- 606-29

Base your answer to the following question on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies. This excerpt is taken from a poem written about World War I.

“If I should die, think only this of me:
That there’s some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
A body of England’s, breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home. . . .”
– Rupert Brooke, “The Soldier”

Which idea is expressed in this excerpt from Brooke’s poem?

- (1) pacifism
 - (2) neutrality
 - (3) nationalism**
 - (4) anarchy
- 804-33

Which title would best complete this partial outline?

I. _____
A. Formation of secret alliances
B. Conflict over colonies in Africa
C. Military buildup of European armies and navies
D. Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand

- (1) Scramble for Africa
 - (2) Causes of World War I**
 - (3) Results of World War II
 - (4) Reasons for the United Nations
- 804-48

Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The Crime of the Ages—Who Did It?



Source: John McCutcheon, *The Chicago Tribune*; H. H. Windsor, *Cartoons Magazine* (adapted)

The cartoon illustrates the tension that led to which war?

- (1) Franco-Prussian War
- (2) World War I**
- (3) World War II
- (4) Cold War

604-48

Growing nationalism and militarism in Europe and the creation of secret alliances were

- (1) reasons for the rise of democracy
- (2) causes of World War I**
- (3) requirements for economic development
- (4) reasons for the collapse of communism

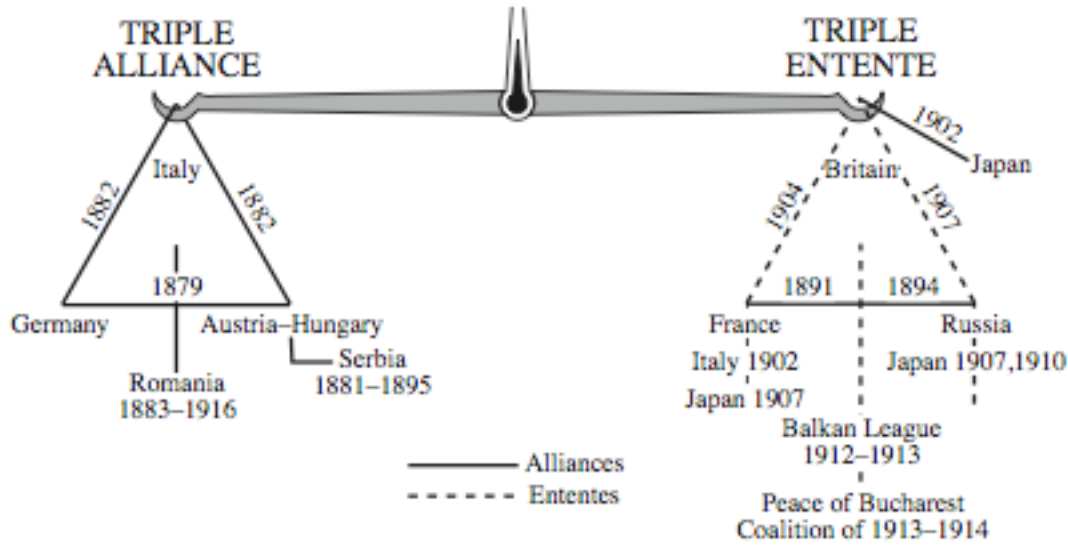
103-31

The Balkans were referred to as the “Powder Keg of Europe” in the period before World War I because of their

- (1) manufacturing ability
- (2) stockpiles of weapons
- (3) nationalistic rivalries**
- (4) economic strength

601-31

Base your answers to the following two questions on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which statement best expresses the main idea of the chart?

- (1) Many nations favor triangular foreign policy relationships.
- (2) Throughout the 20th century, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia have been allies.
- (3) Foreign affairs are often based on a balance of power.**
- (4) Alliances are stronger than ententes.

800-20

The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente were established in the decades just

- (1) before the Congress of Vienna
- (2) before World War I**
- (3) after the Treaty of Versailles
- (4) after the formation of the United Nations

800-21

Base your answers to the following two questions on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Statement 1: “This organization is created for the purpose of realizing the national ideal: the union of all Serbs.” –Bylaws of the Black Hand

Statement 2: “. . . people . . . would think themselves happier even under their bad government than they might be under the good government of a foreign power.”
—Mohandas Gandhi, adapted from Indian Opinion, 1905

Statement 3: “. . . above all, we want Germany to be considered one land and the German people one people.” —Heinrich von Gagern, The Call for German Unity

Statement 4: “We ardently wish to free Italy from foreign rule. We agree that we must put aside all petty differences in order to gain this most important goal. We wish to drive out the foreigners not only because we want to see our country powerful and glorious, but also because we want to elevate the Italian people in intelligence and moral development.” —Count Camillo di Cavour, 1810–1861

Which idea is expressed by all the statements?

- (1) War is a means of achieving national policies.
- (2) Industrial growth is critical to a country's prosperity.
- (3) Social class differences are the source of all conflicts.
- (4) Self-determination of the people is an important goal.**

600-20

WORLD WAR I (divided into six parts)

PART 2: Self-determination / Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points

Self-determination is the freedom of the people of a given territory to declare their independence and/or make their own political decisions.

The 'Fourteen Points' were listed in a speech delivered by President Woodrow Wilson of the United States in 1918. The speech was delivered over 10 months before the Armistice with Germany ended World War I, but the Fourteen Points became the basis for the terms of German surrender that are documented in the Treaty of Versailles.

Woodrow Wilson's 'Fourteen Points' held appeal for nationalists in areas under colonial control because it suggested national self-determination.

Treaties signed in 1919 (The Treaty of Versailles was actually just one of several treaties that were made at the end of World War I) resulted in the restructuring of the boundaries of eastern Europe.

The boundaries were changed in an attempt to satisfy the demands for self-determination by ethnic nationalities.

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Goldberg and DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall, 2002 (adapted)

The countries shown in dark gray on this map can best be described as

- (1) Triple Alliance members before World War I
- (2) European countries formed immediately after World War I**
- (3) Axis powers during World War II
- (4) Common Market members after World War II

107-27

“ . . . A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined. . . .”

— President Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points, 1918

This statement held appeal for nationalists in areas under colonial control because it suggested

- (1) national self-determination**
- (2) economic development
- (3) a system of alliances
- (4) protection from terrorists

605-30

Base your answers to the following question on the maps below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Regional Extensions, 1999

In 1919, European boundaries were changed in an attempt to **(1) satisfy the demands for self-determination by ethnic nationalities**

- (2) allow for communist expansion in Eastern Europe
- (3) establish a European common market
- (4) balance economic needs and natural resources

802-32

“ . . . we shall fight for the things which have always been nearest our hearts, — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal domination of rights by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. . . .” — President Woodrow Wilson

This statement by President Wilson is directly advocating the idea of

- (1) disarmament
- (2) national self-determination**
- (3) territorial readjustments
- (4) balance of power

602-31

WORLD WAR I (divided into six parts)

PART 3: The New Map of Europe (Europe after World War I)

Treaties signed in 1919 (after the end of World War I) resulted in the restructuring of the boundaries of Eastern Europe.

The boundaries were changed in an attempt to satisfy the demands for self-determination by ethnic nationalities.

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Goldberg and DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall, 2002 (adapted)

The countries shown in dark gray on this map can best be described as

- (1) Triple Alliance members before World War I
- (2) European countries formed immediately after World War I**
- (3) Axis powers during World War II
- (4) Common Market members after World War II

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Geoffrey Barraclough, ed.,
Hammond Concise Atlas of World History,
Hammond, 1998 (adapted)

Which time period in German history is most accurately represented in this map?

(1) between World War I and World War II

(2) just after the Berlin Conference

(3) immediately after the Congress of Vienna

(4) during unification under Bismarck

806-31

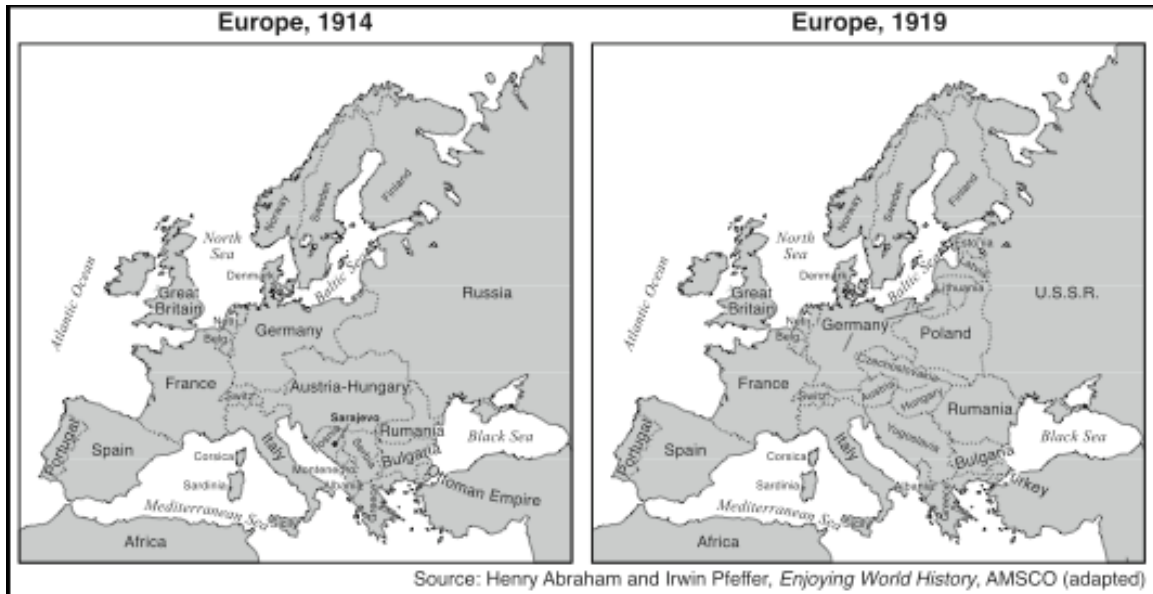
Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Historical Maps on File*,
Martin Greenwald Associates (adapted)

- The best title for this map would be
- (1) **Europe Between the World Wars**
 - (2) Europe Today
 - (3) Europe Under Napoleon
 - (4) Europe During the Renaissance
- 105-45

Base your answer to the following question on the maps below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which factor was the most significant force in causing the changes between 1914 and 1919 as shown on the two maps?

- (1) worldwide depression
 - (2) treaties signed at the end of World War I**
 - (3) rise of Mussolini
 - (4) dissatisfaction of the German people
- 804-32

Base your answers to the following two questions on the maps below and on your knowledge of social studies.



In 1919, European boundaries were changed in an attempt to

(1) satisfy the demands for self-determination by ethnic nationalities

(2) allow for communist expansion in Eastern Europe

(3) establish a European common market

(4) balance economic needs and natural resources

802-32

WORLD WAR I (divided into six parts)

PART 4: The Treaty of Versailles

- The Treaty of Versailles punished Germany for its role in World War I by forcing Germany to accept blame for the war and to pay large REPARATIONS (payments for war damages).
- Germany was also forced to give up territory (but not as much as Austria-Hungary, which was divided into several new countries).
- Many historians believe that the harsh terms found in the Treaty of Versailles helped lead to World War II.

The harsh terms found in the Treaty of Versailles contributed to the political and economic instability (economic collapse) of Germany after World War I.

Many Germans were angry. Resentments about the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles contributed to Adolf Hitler's rise to power and the growth of Nazism in Germany. Germany desired to regain its power and prestige.

Base your answer to the following question on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

Based on the information in this chart, which situation gave rise to Nazi power in Germany?

- (1) global prosperity and trade
- (2) success of the Weimar Republic
- (3) political and economic instability**
- (4) expansion of Germany's colonial empire

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Geoffrey Barraclough, ed.,
Hammond Concise Atlas of World History,
Hammond, 1998 (adapted)

Which time period in German history is most accurately represented in this map?

(1) between World War I and World War II

(2) just after the Berlin Conference

(3) immediately after the Congress of Vienna

(4) during unification under Bismarck

806-31

Many historians believe that the harsh terms found in the Treaty of Versailles helped lead to

(1) Italy's unification

(2) Turkey's modernization

(3) revolutions in Russia

(4) World War II

606-31

The Treaty of Versailles angered many Germans after World War I because the treaty

(1) divided Germany into Communist and non-Communist zones

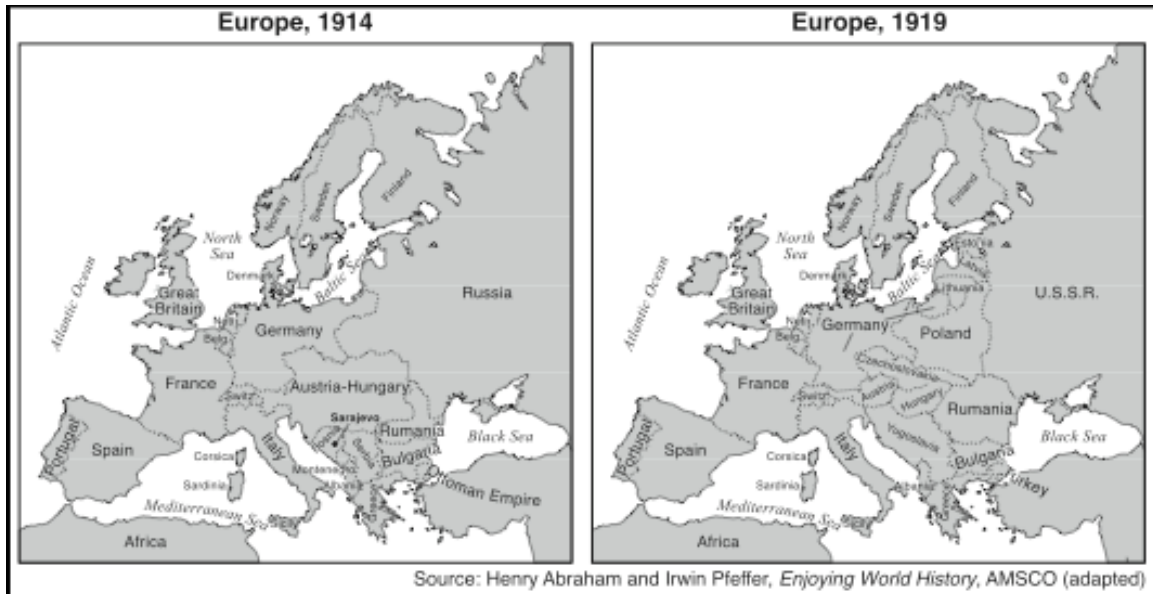
(2) made Germany restore its emperor

(3) required all German-speaking Europeans to return to Germany

(4) forced Germany to pay large war reparations

105-30

Base your answer to the following question on the maps below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which factor was the most significant force in causing the changes between 1914 and 1919 as shown on the two maps?

- (1) worldwide depression
 - (2) treaties signed at the end of World War I**
 - (3) rise of Mussolini
 - (4) dissatisfaction of the German people
- 804-32

The Treaty of Versailles punished Germany for its role in World War I by

- (1) forcing Germany to accept blame for the war and to pay reparations**
 - (2) dividing Germany into four occupied zones
 - (3) supporting economic sanctions by the United Nations
 - (4) taking away German territory in the Balkans and Spain
- 604-34

The Treaty of Versailles contributed to the economic collapse of Germany after World War I by

- (1) mandating economic reforms in Germany
 - (2) requiring that Germany pay for war damages**
 - (3) placing a quota on goods exported from Germany
 - (4) devaluing German currency
- 603-32

Base your answers to the following question on the maps below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Regional Extensions, 1999

Which nation lost the most territory as a result of World War I?

- (1) Belgium
- (2) France
- (3) Austria-Hungary**
- (4) Germany

802-33

The harsh terms included in the treaties ending World War I have been used to explain the

- (1) Fascist Revolution in Spain
- (2) Bolshevik Revolution in Russia
- (3) rise of Nazism in Germany**
- (4) Armenian massacre in Turkey

602-33

Base your answers to the following two questions on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“The Allied . . . governments . . . affirm, and Germany accepts, the responsibility . . . for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied . . . governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed on them by the aggression of Germany. . . .”

This passage is taken from which historical document?

- (1) United Nations Charter
- (2) Treaty of Portsmouth
- (3) Atlantic Charter
- (4) Treaty of Versailles**

102-45

What was a result of the provisions of this document?

- (1) Allied governments helped rebuild the German economy.
- (2) Resentments about these provisions contributed to the growth of Nazism in Germany.**
- (3) The ideas in these provisions served as the basis for the European Union.
- (4) The provisions became a blueprint for lasting peace in Germany.

102-46

What was a major reason for Adolf Hitler’s rise to power?

- (1) provisions of the Treaty of Versailles**
- (2) Germany’s military support of Poland and France
- (3) strong German economy
- (4) refusal by the League of Nations to admit Germany as a member

601-35

The major impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany was that the treaty led to

- (1) an era of peace and international good will in Germany
- (2) a stable Germany that was both democratic and strong
- (3) an increase in Germany’s desire to regain its power and prestige**
- (4) a leadership position for Germany in the League of Nations

800-26

WORLD WAR I (divided into six parts)

PART 5: Miscellaneous Topics

- **One action that many governments took during World War I was to REGULATE their economic systems to INCREASE PRODUCTION.**
- **World War I generated jobs at home and in the military. As a result, UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DECLINED between 1914 and 1918.**

Technological developments used during World War I:

- mines
- poisonous gas
- tanks
- machine-guns
- hand-grenades

New means of fighting used during World War I:

- barrage [bombardment]
- trench warfare [foxholes]
- **Control of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits was a strategic objective in both World War I and World War II because these straits provide access from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea**
- **A direct result of World War I was Germany's loss of its colonies in Africa and Asia.**
- **Nationalist movements after World War I led to the breakup of Austria-Hungary.**
- **Nationalist movements after World War I (and World War II) led to the breakup of the Ottoman Empire and the restructuring of boundaries in the Middle East.**

Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . A weary, exhausted, nerve-racked group of men it was indeed that, about noon November 1, assembled in a gully north of Sommerance [France] to rest and dig in for the night. The artillery was still firing furiously, but the enemy's barrage [bombardment] had ceased very suddenly about 10:00 a.m. and now only occasional shells from long-range rifles would explode in the vicinity. The weather was gloomy and the moist air chilled one to the bones. Yet it was with that meticulous [methodical] care that is characteristic of worn-out men, that we prepared our foxholes, carrying boards and iron sheeting from abandoned machine-gunners' dugouts in order to make our "houses" as comfortable as possible, even though only for one night. . . .

Source: William L. Langer, *Gas and Flame in World War I*, Knopf/Borzoi

Which means of warfare is described in this passage?

- (1) guerilla
- (2) nuclear
- (3) biological

(4) trench

807-30

What was a direct result of World War I?

- (1) Nicholas II was named czar of Russia.
- (2) Germany lost its colonies in Africa and Asia.**
- (3) Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by a terrorist.
- (4) The Ottoman Empire expanded.

607-25

Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

- I. _____
- A. Unification of Italy
 - B. Formation of the Indian National Congress
 - C. Founding of the Muslim League
 - D. Breakup of Austria-Hungary**

(1) Tensions of the Cold War

(2) Effects of Nationalism

(3) Causes of World War II

(4) Results of Economic Revolutions

607-42

“Bombardment, barrage, curtain-fire, mines, gas, tanks, machine-guns, hand-grenades — words, words, but they hold the horror of the world.” — Erich Maria Remarque, *All Quiet on the Western Front*

This quotation best describes the effects of the

(1) technological developments used during World War I

(2) formation of alliances in World War II

(3) tension between the superpowers during the Cold War

(4) protests against reforms during the Indian independence movement

607-49

One similarity in the unification of Italy, the Zionist movement, and **the breakup of the Ottoman Empire** was that each was influenced by

- (1) humanism
- (2) polytheism
- (3) nationalism**
- (4) imperialism

606-47

One action that many governments took during World War I was to

- (1) encourage political dissent and freedom of the press
- (2) regulate their economic systems to increase production**
- (3) prevent women from seeking employment in factories
- (4) raise tariffs to encourage trade

105-29

Which set of events is in the correct chronological order?

- (1) Renaissance→Middle Ages →Roman Empire
- (2) Treaty of Versailles →World War II → Korean War**
- (3) Reformation→Crusades → European exploration of the Americas
- (4) Bolshevik Revolution→French Revolution→ American Revolution

604-47

Which event occurred first and led to the other three?

- (1) rise of fascism in Europe
- (2) Bolshevik Revolution
- (3) World War I**
- (4) signing of the Treaty of Versailles

104-31

Control of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits was a strategic objective in both World War I and World War II because these straits

- (1) link Africa to Europe
- (2) allow waterway passage into Germany
- (3) separate Italy from the Balkan peninsula
- (4) provide access from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea**

104-46

Which statement explains the decline in unemployment rates in Britain between 1914 and 1918?

- (1) World War I generated jobs at home in England and in the military.**
- (2) Many new jobs were available in Britain's African colonies.
- (3) Assembly-line production of consumer goods required more workers.
- (4) The British were buying huge amounts of war materials from the United States.

603-31

Which 19th century ideology led to the unification of Germany and of Italy and to the eventual **breakup of Austria-Hungary and of the Ottoman Empire?**

- (1) imperialism
- (2) nationalism**
- (3) liberalism
- (4) socialism

103-26

Base your answer to the following question on the table below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Defense Estimates of the Great Powers, 1870–1914

(in millions of pounds)

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1914
Germany	10.8	20.4	28.8	41.0	64.0	110.8
Austria-Hungary	8.2	13.2	12.8	13.6	17.4	36.4
France	22.0	31.4	37.4	42.4	52.4	57.4
Great Britain	23.4	25.2	31.4	116.0	68.0	76.8
Italy	7.8	10.0	14.8	14.6	24.4	28.2
Russia	22.0	29.6	29.0	40.8	63.4	88.2

Source: A.J.P. Taylor, *The Struggle for Mastery in Europe: 1848–1918*, Oxford University Press (adapted)

Which statement is best supported by the data contained in the table?

- (1) Austria-Hungary could not afford a large military expenditure in 1880.
- (2) France spent the greatest amount of money on defense in 1900.
- (3) Germany rapidly increased its military spending after 1890.**
- (4) Great Britain attempted to prepare for a long ground war.

103-32

Base your answers to the following two questions on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: European Historical Statistics, 1750–1975

According to the graph, in what year was the difference between British and German unemployment levels the greatest?

(1) 1914

(2) 1915

(3) 1919

(4) 1920

801-30

Which global event caused the overall reduction of unemployment between 1914 and 1918?

(1) the Great Depression

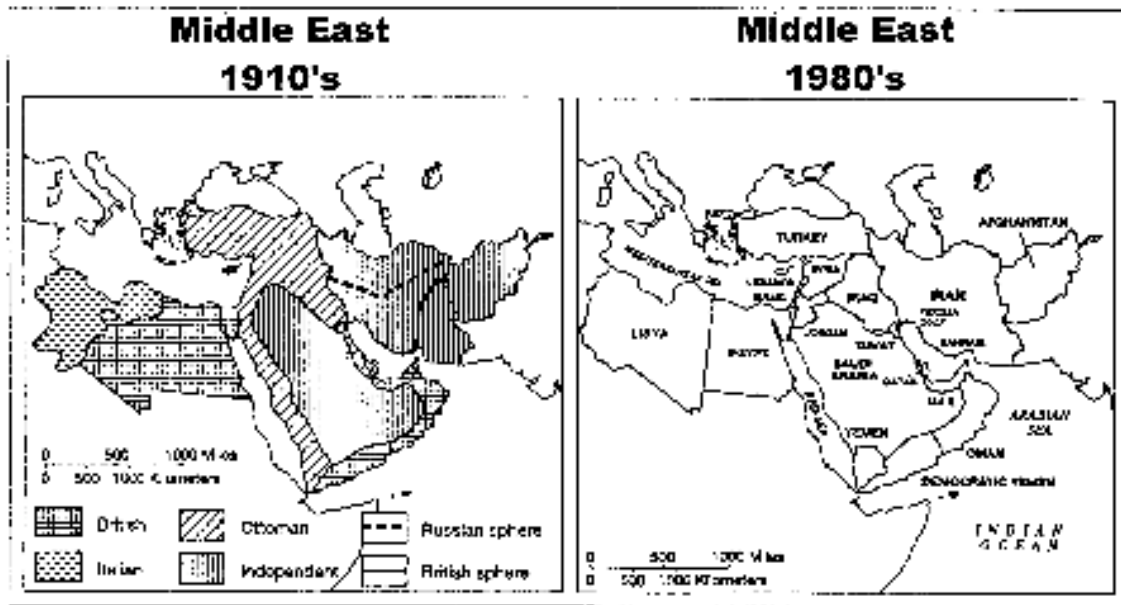
(2) completion of the Panama Canal

(3) World War I

(4) World War II

801-31

Base your answer to the following question on the maps below and on your knowledge of social studies.



The political changes between the 1910's and the 1980's were most directly a result of the

(1) increase in oil production to meet increased world demand

(2) increased role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the region

(3) pressure applied by Zionists for the recognition of Israel as an independent nation

(4) effect of nationalist movements after World War I and World War II

800-45

“Archduke Franz Ferdinand Assassinated!”

“Germany Declares War on Russia and France!”

“Peace Treaty Signed at Versailles!”

Which event is referred to in these headlines?

(1) Franco-Prussian War

(2) Crimean War

(3) World War I

(4) Cold War

600-23

WORLD WAR I (divided into six parts)

PART 6: The Armenian Massacre

- **During World War I, the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire were victims of GENOCIDE committed by the Ottoman Turks.**
- **The Armenian Massacre is an example of a HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION.**

The Armenian Massacre, the “killing fields” of the Khmer Rouge, and Saddam Hussein’s attacks against the Kurds are examples of

(1) apartheid

(2) enslavement

(3) human rights violations

(4) forced collectivization

806-45

During the 20th century, global attention was drawn to the Armenians of the Ottoman Empire, the Tutsis of Rwanda, and the Muslims of Kosovo because these groups were all victims of

(1) nuclear power accidents

(2) human rights violations

(3) environmental disasters

(4) the AIDS epidemic

106-48

The treatment of the Armenians by Ottoman Turks in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and the treatment of Muslims by the Serbs of Yugoslavia in the 1990s are both examples of

(1) coalition rule

(2) liberation theology

(3) universal suffrage

(4) human rights violations

805-42

The Armenian massacre, the Holocaust, and the Rape of Nanking are examples of

- (1) appeasement policies
- (2) resistance movements
- (3) Russification efforts
- (4) human rights violations**

605-34

Conflicts between Hutu and Tutsi, Ottoman Turks and Armenians, and Soviets and Ukrainian kulaks all resulted in

- (1) establishment of new governments
- (2) international intervention
- (3) massacres or genocide**
- (4) cultural interdependence

105-50

During World War I, which group of people were victims of genocide?

- (1) Arabs in Egypt
- (2) Palestinians in Syria
- (3) Algerians in France
- (4) Armenians in the Ottoman Empire**

604-33