

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 28 Descent into the Abyss: World War I and the Crisis of the European Global Order

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 three years

Answer: A

Page Ref: 660

Topic: World War I

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 660

Topic: The Coming of the Great War

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 662

Topic: The Coming of the Great War

Skill: Factual

4) What two European powers were directly involved in the Balkan diplomacy prior to World War I?

- A) Germany and Russia
- B) Russia and Britain
- C) Russia and Austria-Hungary
- D) France and Austria-Hungary

Answer: C

Page Ref: 662

Topic: The Coming of the Great War

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 662-663

Topic: The Coming of the Great War

Skill: Factual

6) At the start of World War I, 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) Use of air power

Answer: A

Page Ref: 663

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 663

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Conceptual

8) Which of the following is NOT a reason for the quick suppression of the Russian armies during the first weeks of World War I?

- A) Aristocratic generals
- B) Uncoded battle commands
- C) Destruction of the Russian fleet at Leningrad
- D) Ineffective artillery cover

Answer: C

Page Ref: 664-665

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Factual

9) As a direct consequence of World War I,

- 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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 666

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Factual

10) On World War I's Italian front, the primary combatants were Italy and

- A) Germany.
- B) Russia.
- C) Austria-Hungary.
- D) France.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 665

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Factual

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) was as bloody as the Western Front.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 664-665

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 665-666

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Conceptual

13) Which of the following countries did NOT have colonies outside Europe at the outbreak of World War I?

- A) France
- B) Britain
- C) Austria-Hungary
- D) Italy

Answer: C

Page Ref: 666

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 668

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Conceptual

15) What nation profited most by warfare in Asia between 1914 and 1919?

- A) Japan
- B) China
- C) New Zealand
- D) The United States

Answer: A

Page Ref: 667

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 668

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Conceptual

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) "non-battles" between the German and British naval forces.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 668

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 666

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: C

Page Ref: 669

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Factual

20) Before their surrender in World War I, 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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 669

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 670-671

Topic: Failed Peace and Global Turmoil

Skill: Conceptual

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) Ten million

Answer: D

Page Ref: 669

Topic: Failed Peace and Global Turmoil

Skill: Factual

23) The series of treaties that ended World War I was negotiated at

- A) Potsdam.
- B) Brest-Litovsk.
- C) London.
- D) Versailles.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 670-671

Topic: Failed Peace and Global Turmoil

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: B

Page Ref: 671-673

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Conceptual

25) In the late 19th century, 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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 673-674

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 673-674

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Factual

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 the interests of the Indian elite.

D) It was closely involved with the development of a strong labor movement within Indian industry.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 673

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 673

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Factual

29) What nationalist movement pioneered patterns of decolonization and European retreat?

- A) Kenya
- B) India
- C) Vietnam
- D) Algeria

Answer: B

Page Ref: 673-674

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 674, 675

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Conceptual

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 675

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: C

Page Ref: 675

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: A

Page Ref: 674-675

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Conceptual

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

Answer: D

Page Ref: 675

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Factual

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 *khedives*

Answer: C

Page Ref: 677

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Factual

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

Answer: C

Page Ref: 677, 678

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Conceptual

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) Lord Balfour

Answer: B

Page Ref: 676

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Factual

38) The British first occupied Egypt following the Orabi revolt in

- A) 1805.
- B) 1867.
- C) 1882.
- D) 1914.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 676

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Factual

39) British occupation of Egypt meant double colonization, by the British and

- A) the French.
- B) the Arabs.
- C) the Germans.
- D) the Turks.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 676

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 676

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 677

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 677

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 677-678

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Conceptual

44) Prior to World War I, what was the primary difference between the Egyptian and 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.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 677-678

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Conceptual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 678

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Factual

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.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 682

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Conceptual

Essay Questions

1) Discuss the aftermath of World War I and its effect on European society.

Answer: New territory to some countries and losses to others; collapse of empires; creation of new states; assignment of blame to Germany; reparations to Britain and France; pariah status for Russia; general weakening of Europe, deaths and destruction of industrial property; some changes in structure of colonialism.

Page Ref: 670, 671

Topic: World War I

Skill: Conceptual

2) How did World War I affect societies outside of western Europe?

Answer: Africa: little actual fighting, but participation in war exposed colonies to nationalism, created pan-African movement in 1919, led to decolonization. U.S.: emerged as war power through intervention, gained central role in global trade network through creditor status. Japan: emerged as imperial power in Asia, not a major factor in peace negotiations, led to distrust of West. India: like Africa, exposed to Western nationalism, independence leaders supported war in hopes of freedom after, frustrated by Western failure to decolonize.

Page Ref: 666-669

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Conceptual

3) Discuss the changes in gender roles brought about by the war.

Answer: Women's participation in the workforce in Western nations increased greatly; better wages; higher confidence; broader liberation; increased political activism and the right to vote in some countries.

Page Ref: 665, 666

Topic: A World at War

Skill: Factual

4) Discuss Gandhi's approach to the removal of the British from India.

Answer: The non-violent approach of satyagraha encouraged peaceful boycotts, strikes, non-cooperation, and mass demonstrations; it also appealed to a wide spectrum of people, uniting different groups on a moral high ground, and frustrated the British because it did not give them a clear excuse for violent reprisal.

Page Ref: 675, 676

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Conceptual

5) Discuss Zionism and how World War I helped make possible the creation of a Jewish homeland.

Answer: Answer should include ideas such as the League of Nations Mandate of 1922, Lord Balfour and the Balfour Declaration of 1917, the Jewish diaspora and Russian programs; responses should also note the sense of betrayal felt by the Arabs after their support during the war.

Page Ref: 678, 679

Topic: The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) Mohandas Gandhi would most clearly agree with which sentiment?

- A) India must imitate European progress if it is to survive.
- B) India must resist the dictates of Europe through force of arms.
- C) India must look for comforts to cushion European insults.
- D) India must use its philosophy and tradition to resist the West.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 672

Topic: Lessons for the Colonized from the Slaughter in the Trenches

Skill: Conceptual

2) Rabindranath Tagore was one of the earliest non-Europeans to win the Nobel Prize for his contributions to

- A) medicine, for his work in preventing disease among the poor of India.
- B) physics, for his contribution to munitions development in World War I.
- C) literature, for his poetry, plays, and novels.
- D) economics, for his understanding of the power of mass marketing.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 672

Topic: Lessons for the Colonized from the Slaughter in the Trenches

Skill: Factual