

1. At the Congress of Vienna, one of the main goals was to
1. prevent the spread of socialism
  2. restore a balance of power in Europe
  3. divide lands in the Americas between Spain and Portugal
  4. reward Napoleon for his victories in Europe

**Document 1****Observation of a Soldier in World War I**

Private Archie Surfleet, February 8th, 1918 — We have been in camp near the wood at Écurie for some days now and a more miserable existence it would be hard to imagine. There is nothing but unrest and uncertainty and everyone here is absolutely fed up to the teeth. — Malcolm Brown, *Tommy Goes to War*

**Document 2**

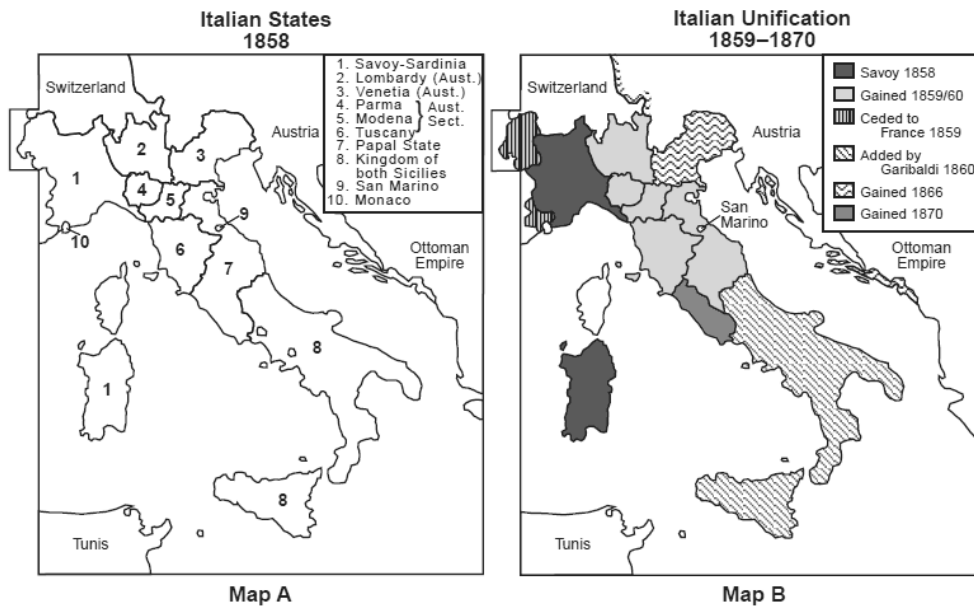
“Bombardment, barrage, curtain-fire, mines, gas, tanks, machine-guns, hand-grenades — words, words, but they hold the horror of the world.” — Erich Maria Remarque, *All Quiet on the Western Front*

2. A military historian studies different types of warfare. These documents would best be used in the study of which type of warfare?
1. Guerilla
  2. Trench
  3. Nuclear
  4. Biological
3. A military historian could best use these documents to illustrate the
1. importance of civilian support.
  2. shortage of manpower on the battlefield.
  3. impact of government propaganda.
  4. role of military technology.
4. Which claim can best be supported by these passages?
1. Allied forces were on the verge of winning the war.
  2. Revolution in Russia hastened the end of the war.
  3. Technology had created a military stalemate.
  4. Conditions contributed to high troop morale.
- Bismarck uses “blood and iron” to unify Germany (1864–1870).
  - Theodor Herzl organizes Zionist efforts (1897).
5. Which concept is most closely associated with these movements?
1. Assimilation
  2. Conservatism
  3. modernization
  4. nationalism
6. Which event sparked the outbreak of World War I?
1. assassination of the Austrian Archduke
  2. Germany’s invasion of Poland
  3. attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan
  4. Bolshevik coup d’état in Russia

**NOTICE!**

Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles: that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.  
 IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY,  
 Washington, D. C., April 22, 1915.

7. Which technological innovation of World War I is most closely associated with this German notice?
1. Tanks
  2. Submarines
  3. airplanes
  4. machine guns



Source: Alexander Ganse, 2000 (adapted)

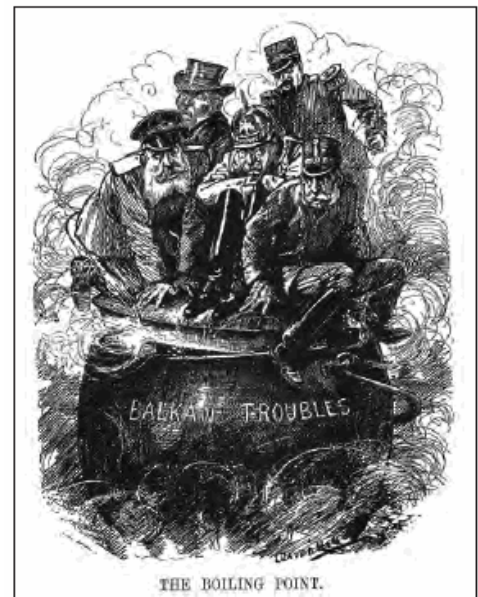
8. Which pair of individuals played a direct role in the changes that took place between Map A and Map B?
1. Otto Von Bismarck and Wilhelm II
  2. Camillo di Cavour and Guiseppe Mazzini
  3. Klemens von Metternich and Victor Emmanuel III
  4. Alexander II and Frederick the Great
9. Which factor provided the motivation for the changes that took place between 1858 -1870 as indicated on these maps?
1. Exploration
  2. Religion
  3. appeasement
  4. Nationalism

10. This 1912 cartoon depicts →
1. efforts to contain the Boxer Rebellion
  2. tensions in pre-World War I Europe
  3. reactions to the Bolshevik Revolution
  4. responses to the rise of the Weimar Republic

11. Which term is defined as payment for war damages?
1. Mandate
  2. Reparation
  3. armistice
  4. militarism

- Appointment of Otto von Bismarck as Chancellor
- Austro-Prussian War, 1866
- Franco-Prussian War, 1870–1871

12. These events led directly to
1. the unification of Germany
  2. foreign rule in Italy
  3. the rebellion of the Sepoys
  4. an alliance between Serbs and Russians



Source: Leonard Raven-Hill, *Punch*, October 2, 1912

13. Which statement regarding World War I is an opinion rather than a fact?
1. European countries increased the production of weapons during the war.
  2. The governments of most countries stated that the period of conflict would be short.
  3. Propaganda posters were used to gain support for the war.
  4. Citizens of the Allied nations showed more patriotism than those of the Central Powers.

14. Disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, creation of new nation-states in central Europe, and Germany’s loss of colonies were all consequences of

1. the Napoleonic Wars
2. the Franco-Prussian War
3. World War I
4. World War II

“The breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire led to the creation of several new states and the expansion of others. These new states soon established trade restrictions and began collecting tariffs when goods crossed their borders.”

15. Which conclusion is most valid concerning the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire?

1. International cooperation led to the settlement of border disputes.
2. Transition from a command to a free-market economy was difficult.
3. Political independence led to trade barriers.
4. Tariffs resulted in increased trade.

16. The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente contributed to the start of World War I by

1. failing to include Germany and France as members
2. threatening countries in the Western Hemisphere
3. allowing Japanese aggression in Korea
4. increasing tensions between European countries

17. 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

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

1. Balkan Peninsula
2. British Isles
3. Iberian Peninsula
4. Scandinavia

19. What was a major cause of World War I?

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



Source: Sue A. Kime et al., *World Studies: Global Issues & Assessments*, N & N Publishing Co. (adapted)

20. All the elements identified in the illustration contributed to German

1. interdependence
2. imperialism
3. unification
4. apathy

21. 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. Liberalism
3. socialism
4. nationalism



Source: Regional Extensions, 1999

22. 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
23. Which nation lost the most territory as a result of World War I?
1. Belgium
  2. Romania
  3. France
  4. Germany
24. 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
25. Which idea was included in the provision of the Treaty of Versailles to show the intent of the Allies to punish the Central Powers for their role in World War I?
1. All nations shall maintain open covenants of peace.
  2. Freedom of the seas will be maintained.
  3. Germany will accept full responsibility for causing the war.
  4. Territorial settlements shall be made along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.
26. Prior to World War I, the nations of Europe believed that the balance of power could best be maintained by
1. a system of alliances
  2. increases in tariff barriers
  3. an international court
  4. open agreements, openly arrived at
27. Which generalization about the origin of war is best supported by the historical background of World War I?
1. Years of continuing international tension often lead to war.
  2. A policy of appeasement can delay, but not prevent the outbreak of war.
  3. War results from reliance on advances in technology.
  4. Religious hatreds often lead to war.
28. To develop a sense of nationalism, a group of people must
1. share the control of an important natural resource
  2. have some beliefs and values in common
  3. believe in the value of democracy
  4. develop a strong military force