

Chapter 9 Quiz

Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (A)
In the “April Theses” (1917), Lenin (A) challenged the policies of the Provisional Government; Lenin was opposed (D) to continuing the war against Germany. (B) is incorrect because the “April Theses” were not related to the 1905 revolution; Lenin denounced the revisionists in *What Is to Be Done?* in 1902; he did not support Kerensky (E) as his successor—Kerensky had fled to Western Europe and would later live and die in the United States.
2. (A)
The Versailles Treaty resulted in the formation of several new nations, including (A) Yugoslavia and Hungary; Yugoslavia was a new kingdom that was based on an expanding Serbia; Hungary came from the Austro-Hungarian Empire that was dissolved. (B) and (C) are incorrect because while Poland was a new state in 1919, both Italy and Greece had existed previously. (D) and (E) are incorrect because Germany and Italy both existed earlier; Austria was a new nation that emerged from the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
3. (B)
The Dawes Plan (B) of 1924 was a reparations plan designed to eliminate the friction that led to the Ruhr Crisis. The Kellogg-Briand Pact (1927) was (A) an international proposal to outlaw war. Stresemann (C) supported the Dawes Plan to gain the withdrawal of French and Belgian troops from the Ruhr Valley. The Dawes Plan was not permanent (D); in 1929, it was replaced by the Young Plan. The Munich agreement of 1938 (E) resulted in the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.
4. (E)
The rise of fascism in Germany (1933) cannot be attributed to the policies of Gustav Stresemann, who died in 1929. Stresemann was one of the few able leaders to emerge during the Weimar Republic; he did much to restore German prestige and establish stability in Central Europe. The (A) failure of the Weimar Republic to address the crisis caused by the Depression, the (B) effective organization of the Nazi Party, the (C) charisma of Adolf Hitler, and (D) lingering humiliation of defeat in World War I were factors that contributed to the rise of fascism in Germany.
5. (C)
Although a cannon barrel looms large in the poster, below it is a cross and a man in clerical garments. Not only are answers (A) and (B) essentially the same—indicating that they should be eliminated—but the purpose of the cannon barrel appears to be to accuse religion of hypocrisy (of sanctioning war while preaching love and peace). Answer (D) is

for those who do not study the poster carefully; it seems plausible but is not the correct answer.

6. (C)
These are three of the “Fourteen Points” of Woodrow Wilson that he tried to make the basis of the treaty ending World War I. The Atlantic Charter (A) was an agreement stating the vision of the postwar world signed by Churchill and Roosevelt. The Treaty of Versailles (B), ending World War I, did not incorporate any of the Fourteen Points. The McMahon Letters (D) related to Anglo-Arab relations during World War I, while the Kellogg-Briand Pact (E) was an international agreement of the 1920s.
7. (D)
Incendiary bombs were introduced in the course of World War II. All of the other weapons were utilized in World War I.
8. (C)
The ultra-nationalistic, elitist, and racial theories, to name a few elements of the fascist movement, all had strong roots in diverse nineteenth-century ideologies. The cult leader (A) (i.e., Der Fuehrer, Il Duce, etc.), the monolithic party (E), ultranationalism (D), and the demand for absolute loyalty (B) were all elements of the fascist movement.
9. (B)
An international accord of the Locarno Era, the Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed by a score of nations in 1928 with the overly optimistic idea of “outlawing warfare.” The Locarno Treaties (A) were a series of international accords signed in 1925, including a guarantee of Germany’s western borders and a mutual defense accord among France, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. The Treaty of Versailles (C) ended World War I between Germany and the Allies. There were two Treaties of Rapallo (E), one in 1920 between Italy and Yugoslavia that made Fiume a free state and ceded Zara to Italy, the second in 1922 between Germany and the Soviet Union that canceled the former’s reparation payments. The Lytton Commission Report (D) dealt with Japanese aggression in Manchuria in 1931.
10. (C)
With the discharge of tens of thousands of soldiers and the general industrial slump that occurred in the years following the end of the war, Great Britain’s problem was one of severe unemployment, not a labor shortage. All of the other statements regarding Great Britain’s economic situation are true.
11. (B)
The excerpt is from the poem “The White Man’s Burden” by Kipling, one of the great apostles of English imperialism. Cecil Rhodes (A) was a South African gold and diamond magnate, statesman, and a great practitioner of imperialism, while Jameson (C) was his

agent in his efforts to gain control of the Transvaal from the Boers. Yeats (D) was an Irish poet, Arnold (E) a literary critic.

12. (D)
The Arabs, formerly under Ottoman domination, felt they had been deprived of promised independence when they were placed under man dates. Also, the struggle between Zionist and Arab claims in Palestine quickly erupted. Ottoman lands (A) as well as German were taken. The term of the mandate holdings varied (B). Japan, South Africa, and the United States also received mandates (C). The mandates were technically under the supervision of the League (E).
13. (C)
The Soviet Union was the only nation to be expelled from the League, this for its “Winter War” with Finland. Germany, Japan, and Italy walked out of the League, while Franco did not represent the legal Spanish government.
14. (D)
Frightened by the rise of an aggressive Japan and Germany, Stalin sought closer relations with anti-fascist (A) governments in the West. Stalin’s actions represented an attempt to break with the isolation of Russia (C) that had previously existed. To win favor with the West, the Comintern was dissolved (B). Formerly not a member of the League of Nations, the Soviet Union was admitted to that organization in 1934 (E).
15. (A)
The elections of 1928, prior to the onset of the Depression, saw the Nazis as the smallest party of those represented on the chart; by 1933, they were the largest. A union of all the parties represented on the chart for March 1933 would still not have outvoted the Nazis (B). The major threat to the Social Democrats in the 1920s came either from the Independent Socialists, the Nationalists, or the Nazis (C). The French-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr (D), occurring in 1923, boosted the Communist representation in the Assembly notably, while the Weimar Republic’s subsequent economic recovery (E) hurt the Nazis.