

Chapter 9 Quiz

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In the "April Theses," Lenin
 - (A) challenged the policies of the Provisional Government.
 - (B) outlined a plan for a Russian class war after the Revolution of 1905.
 - (C) denounced the revisionist elements within socialism.
 - (D) called for continuing the war against Germany.
 - (E) designated Kerensky as his successor.

2. The Versailles Treaty resulted in the formation of several new nations, including
 - (A) Yugoslavia and Hungary.
 - (B) Poland and Greece.
 - (C) Poland and Italy.
 - (D) Austria and Germany.
 - (E) Austria and Italy.

3. The Dawes Plan
 - (A) was an international proposal to outlaw war.
 - (B) was a reparations plan designed to eliminate the friction that led to the Ruhr Crisis.
 - (C) was denounced by Gustav Stresemann.
 - (D) was a permanent reparations settlement that survived until the 1930s.
 - (E) resulted in the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

4. The rise of German fascism can be attributed to all of the following EXCEPT the
 - (A) failure of the Weimar Republic to solve the crisis of the Depression.
 - (B) effective organization of the Nazi Party.
 - (C) charisma of Adolf Hitler.
 - (D) lingering humiliation of defeat in World War I.
 - (E) policies of Gustav Stresemann.

5. This Soviet poster of 1930 below was an attack on



- (A) militarism.
 - (B) war.
 - (C) religion.
 - (D) capitalism.
 - (E) pacifism.
6. "1. Open covenants openly arrived at ... diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.
2. Absolute freedom of navigation ... alike in peace and war.
3. Adequate guarantees ... that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."
- The statements above constitute a portion of those found in the
- (A) Atlantic Charter.
 - (B) Treaty of Versailles.
 - (C) Fourteen Points.
 - (D) Letters of McMahon.
 - (E) Kellogg-Briand Pact.
7. World War I saw the use of all the following weapons of war EXCEPT
- (A) machine guns.
 - (B) flame throwers.
 - (C) poison gas.
 - (D) incendiary bombs.
 - (E) tanks.
8. Which of the following statements about totalitarianism is NOT true?
- (A) It frequently had a cult leader as head of state.
 - (B) It demanded absolute commitment to its ideology.
 - (C) It had no connections with nineteenth-century ideologies.
 - (D) Extreme nationalism was a primary element of its ideology.
 - (E) Its political structure was monolithic, one party alone being tolerated.
9. War "as an instrument of national policy" was renounced by those nations that signed the

- (A) Locarno Treaties.
 - (B) Kellogg-Briand Pact.
 - (C) Versailles Treaty.
 - (D) Lytton Commission Report.
 - (E) Treaty of Rapallo.
10. All of the following statements regarding Great Britain's economic status following World War I are true EXCEPT:
- (A) Many of Britain's overseas investments had been liquidated.
 - (B) Britain's industrial plants were growing antiquated.
 - (C) As a result of immigration, Britain experienced a labor shortage.
 - (D) There was a sharp rise in the cost of living.
 - (E) The United States, Canada, and Germany were strong industrial rivals.
11. "Take up the White Man's burden
Send forth the best you breed
Go bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need."
- Thus wrote the poet laureate of imperialism,
- (A) Cecil Rhodes.
 - (B) Rudyard Kipling.
 - (C) Leander Jameson.
 - (D) W. B. Yeats.
 - (E) Matthew Arnold.
12. The mandate system established following World War I
- (A) was only applied to former German colonies.
 - (B) served to weaken European imperialism, since all mandates were promised their independence in ten years.
 - (C) involved only France and Great Britain.
 - (D) quickly was the source of unrest in the Near East.
 - (E) was not accepted by the League of Nations.
13. In the years of its existence only one country was expelled from the League of Nations. This country was
- (A) Japan, as a consequence of its aggression against China.
 - (B) Nazi Germany, in the wake of its attack on Austria.
 - (C) the Soviet Union, following its invasion of Finland.
 - (D) Italy, for its assault on Ethiopia.
 - (E) the regime of Francisco Franco, as a result of his brutal crushing of the Spanish Republicans.

14. In the early 1930s, Stalin altered the Soviet Union's foreign policy
- (A) when he sought closer ties with Nazi Germany.
 - (B) by increasing the revolutionary activities of the Comintern worldwide.
 - (C) by drawing Russia into isolation.
 - (D) through seeking closer cooperation with the Western democracies.
 - (E) by withdrawing from the League of Nations.

15. The chart below indicates which of the following?

GERMAN ELECTIONS TO THE WEIMAR ASSEMBLY AND REICHSTAG, 1919–1933

(Number of seats obtained by the major parties, arranged with the Left at the top, the Right at the bottom)

	Jan. 1919	June 1920	May 1924	Dec. 1924	May 1928	Sept. 1930	July 1932	Nov. 1932	Mar. 1933
Communists	— ^a	2	62	45	54	77	89	100	81
Ind. Socialists	22	81	— ^b						
Social Demos	163	112	100	131	152	143	133	121	125
Democrats	74	45	28	32	25	14	4	2	5
Center	71	68	65	69	61	68	75	70	74
People's Party	22	62	44	51	45	30	7	11	2
Nationalists	42	66	96	103	78	41	40	51	52
Nazis	38	20	12	107	230	196	288		

a— The Communist Party boycotted the elections to the Weimar constituent assembly.

b— In these and succeeding elections the Independent Socialists merged with the Social Democrats.

- (A) The Nazi Party benefited most from the Great Depression.
- (B) A coalition of moderates in 1933 could have halted Hitler's rise to power.
- (C) In the 1920s the major threat to the Social Democrats came from the Center.
- (D) The French-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr resulted in loss of support for the Communists.
- (E) The economic recovery the Weimar Republic experienced in the mid-1920s substantially helped the Nazis win support.