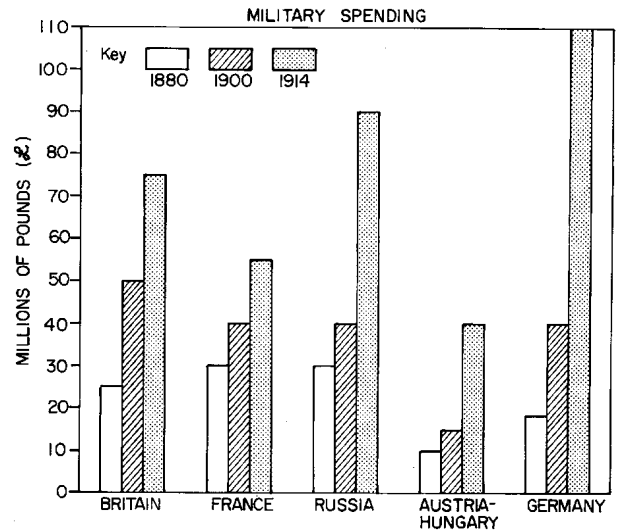


1. Why was the Balkan region referred to as the "Powder Keg of Europe" prior to World War I?
 - A) The aggression of the Ottoman Empire was disrupting the balance of power.
 - B) Yugoslavia was invading its neighboring countries.
 - C) Nationalistic and imperialistic rivalries were increasing.
 - D) The area was the leading supplier of military equipment to the rest of the world.
2. Which event is considered the immediate cause of World War I?
 - A) signing of the Treaty of Versailles
 - B) invasion of Poland by Germany
 - C) assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand
 - D) use of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany
3. During the period from 1900 to 1914, European political leaders believed that peace could best be maintained by
 - A) policies of isolation
 - B) international organizations
 - C) systems of alliances
 - D) policies of appeasement
4. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the immediate cause of
 - A) the Franco-Prussian War
 - B) the Russo-Japanese War
 - C) World War I
 - D) World War II
5. The immediate cause of World War I was the
 - A) assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
 - B) Japanese alliance with Germany
 - C) treaty agreement at Versailles
 - D) German invasion of Poland
6. The Balkans were referred to as the "Powder Keg of Europe" in the period before World War I because of their
 - A) manufacturing ability
 - B) stockpiles of weapons
 - C) nationalistic rivalries
 - D) economic strength

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



Which is an accurate statement based on the information in the graph?

- A) In 1914, Austria-Hungary attempted to end the arms race in Europe.
- B) In 1914, the five major European powers spent more on military programs than on any other program.
- C) In 1914, Russia was the most militaristic of all the European nations.
- D) In 1914, Germany spent more money on its military than did any other European nation.

Base your answers to questions 8 and 9 on the telegram below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Nicholas II
Telegram to Wilhelm II
July 29, 1914, 1:00 A.M.

Am glad you are back. In this most serious moment, I appeal to you to help me. An ignoble [despised] war has been declared upon a weak country [Serbia]. The indignation [resentment] in Russia, shared fully by me, is enormous. I foresee that very soon I shall be overwhelmed by the pressure upon me, and be forced to take extreme measures which will lead to war. To try and avoid such a calamity [disaster] as a European war, I beg you in the name of our old friendship to do what you can to stop your allies from going too far.

— Nicky

8. Which war is most closely associated with the telegram Nicholas II sent to Wilhelm II?

- A) the Franco-Prussian War
- B) the Russo-Japanese War
- C) World War I
- D) World War II

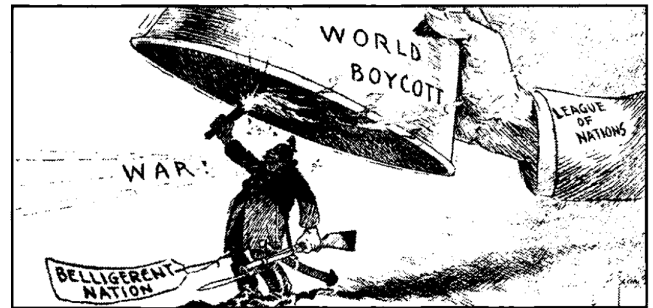
9. Which conclusion is best supported by this telegram?

- A) Russia started to mobilize for war against Serbia.
- B) Nicholas II condemned the efforts of Wilhelm II.
- C) Russia supported the use of extreme measures.
- D) Nicholas II hoped diplomacy would prevent war.

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

- A) failing to include Germany and France as members
- B) threatening countries in the Western Hemisphere
- C) allowing Japanese aggression in Korea
- D) increasing tensions between European countries

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



PATENT APPLIED FOR.

Source: Brown, *Chicago Daily News*, reprinted in *The Literary Digest*, September 20, 1919 (adapted)

Which statement best reflects the main idea of this cartoon?

- A) The League of Nations is stopping world boycotts.
- B) The League of Nations hopes to use boycotts to end war.
- C) Belligerent nations wish to be included in the League of Nations.
- D) War is likely if the League of Nations acts.

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

... His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country. . .

This 1917 passage is taken from a document known as the

- A) Truman Doctrine B) Marshall Plan
- C) Fourteen Points D) Balfour Declaration

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

- A) the Napoleonic Wars
- B) the Franco-Prussian War
- C) World War I
- D) World War II

14. Base your answer to 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?

- A) pacifism
- B) neutrality
- C) nationalism
- D) anarchy

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

. . . In order to obtain Arab support in the War, the British Government promised the Sherif of Mecca in 1915 that, in the event of an Allied victory, the greater part of the Arab provinces of the Turkish Empire would become independent. The Arabs understood that Palestine would be included in the sphere of independence.

In order to obtain the support of World Jewry, the British Government in 1917 issued the Balfour Declaration. The Jews understood that, if the experiment of establishing a Jewish National Home succeeded and a sufficient number of Jews went to Palestine, the National Home might develop in course of time into a Jewish State.

— Summary of the Report of the Palestine Royal Commission, 1937

Which conclusion is best supported by this passage?

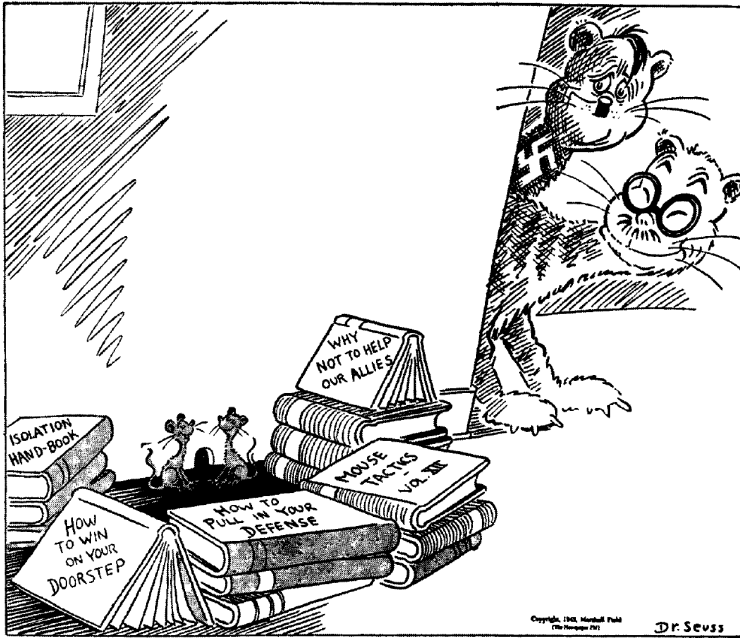
- A) The British made no promises to either the Arabs or the Jews,
- B) The Arab-Israeli conflict can be traced in part to British promises.
- C) The United Nations did not try to prevent conflict in the Middle East.
- D) Only the Jews were promised an independent state in Palestine.

16. What was a major cause of the famines in Ukraine between 1929 and 1935?

- A) war with Chechnya and Armenia
- B) forced collectivization by the government
- C) lack of arable land in the region
- D) movement of workers to Siberia

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

Are We Mice or Are We Men?



Source: Dr. Seuss, *PM*, February 27, 1942 (adapted)

Which policy is being questioned in this cartoon?

- A) nonalignment B) détente C) militarism D) isolationism

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



Source: Fairchild Memorial Gallery, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University

Which concept is represented in these World War I recruiting posters?

- A) justice B) diversity C) nationalism D) humanism

19. One action that many governments took during World War I was to
- A) encourage political dissent and freedom of the press
 - B) regulate their economic systems to increase production
 - C) prevent women from seeking employment in factories
 - D) raise tariffs to encourage trade
20. Which reform is most closely associated with Turkish leader Kemal Atatürk?
- A) implementation of Sharia law
 - B) introduction of Arabic script
 - C) establishment of a communist government
 - D) adoption of Western culture
21. One way in which the Council of Trent (1545-1563) and the Versailles Conference (1918-1919) are similar is that they both attempted to
- A) restore stability after a period of conflict or disorder
 - B) address economic concerns by lowering tariffs
 - C) defend human rights by establishing written codes of law
 - D) encourage cultural development through the creation of universities
22. Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points influenced many colonial peoples in Asia and Africa to
- A) create military alliances
 - B) seek self-determination
 - C) reject terrorism
 - D) extend extraterritoriality

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

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*

Which hypothesis can best be supported by this passage?

- A) Allied forces were on the verge of winning the war.
- B) Technology had created a military stalemate.
- C) Revolution in Russia hastened the end of the war.
- D) Conditions contributed to low troop morale

24. Base your answer to the following question on 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?

- A) guerilla
- B) nuclear
- C) biological
- D) trench