

Chapter 25

IMPERIALISM, ALLIANCES, AND WAR

1. European dominance was based on all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. Western industry, agriculture, transportation, communications, and weapons.
 - B. the nation-state's control over people's loyalty, service, and resources.
 - C. European cultural arrogance.
 - D. Western science and technology.
 - E. the submissive nature of non-Western cultures.
2. In the New Imperialism, European powers usually:
 - A. invested in another country and then used political power to protect these investments.
 - B. used political power to enable economic control of other countries.
 - C. were interested only in building military strongholds and were unconcerned with economic or political issues.
 - D. none of these answers
3. The dominant power often established different degrees of political control, the most complete being:
 - A. full annexation as a colony.
 - B. protectorate status.
 - C. "spheres-of-influence" status.
 - D. economic alliance.
 - E. entropot.
4. By 1914, which of the following was true?
 - A. British colonization touched north, south, east, and west Africa.
 - B. Madagascar was dominated by the Portuguese.
 - C. American colonization was dominant in southern Africa.
 - D. No foreign powers had direct access to the Nile River.
 - E. The Congo remained independent.
5. The "open door policy":
 - A. was supported strongly by Russia.
 - B. was proposed by China in 1899.
 - C. divided China into sections, opening trade to the United States and U.S. allies.
 - D. allowed China to control its own trade.
 - E. allowed all nations to trade in China on equal terms.
6. Which of the following statements is true concerning colonization in Asia from 1880–1914?
 - A. French influence in Korean declined by 1914.
 - B. Japanese power imposed on the Vietnamese increased by 1914.
 - C. British dominance in Asia grew from 1880–1914.
 - D. American influence in Southern Asia declined by 1914.
 - E. The French lost control of Cambodia and Laos.
7. By the 20th century, European dominance had brought every part of the globe into a single world _____.
8. Possession of colonies was often seen as an indicator of status as a _____.
9. Imperialism may be achieved by one nation through territorial acquisition or through _____ and political hegemony over other nations.
10. Although advocates of imperialism suggested that colonies would absorb surplus _____, it rarely worked out that way.

11. Refer to the excerpt "Social Darwinism and Imperialism." How does Karl Peterson, the author, tie Darwin's ideas to the theory of human progress? Is it logical to equate biological species with human societies, races, or nations? How do Pearson's ideas rationalize imperial expansion? What arguments can you make contrary to Pearson's assertions?

12. Which of the interpretations of imperialism do you find most convincing and why? Do you believe U.S. imperialism followed this model, or was it different in any way?

13. How was "New Imperialism" different from the older patterns of imperialism? What were the justifications for imperialism? Were these justifications rational?

14. The Triple Alliance forged by Bismarck consisted of the following countries:
- A. Greece, Germany, Albania.
 - B. Germany, France, Britain.
 - C. Italy, Germany, Spain.
 - D. Austria, Germany, Poland.
 - E. Germany, Austria, Italy.
15. William II wanted:
- A. to forge alliances with Russia and France.
 - B. to become more isolated.
 - C. a navy and colonies like Britain's.
 - D. the power of the military in Germany society.
 - E. both A and C
16. Russia's interventions in Ottoman lands spurred the British to coin a new word for super-patriotism:
"_____."
17. William II believed that dismissing Bismarck in 1890 would help him secure Germany's deserved
"place in the _____."
18. What role did the formation of alliances play in the cause of World War I? How do you think World War I would have differed if the alliance system was not in play? Explain.
19. Which of the following events are in the correct chronological order?
- A. Russo-Japanese War, Congress of Berlin, Russo-Turkish War, and First and Second Balkan Wars
 - B. Congress of Berlin, Russo-Japanese War, Russo-Turkish War, and First and Second Balkan Wars
 - C. Russo-Turkish War, Russo-Japanese War, Congress of Berlin, and First and Second Balkan Wars
 - D. Russo-Turkish War, Congress of Berlin, Russo-Japanese War, and First and Second Balkan Wars
 - E. Congress of Berlin, Crimean War, Russo-Japanese War, World War I
20. Which of the following did NOT help pave the road to World War I?
- A. the Young Turks overthrowing the Ottoman government
 - B. the Balkan Wars
 - C. the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
 - D. the Alliance system
 - E. French demilitarization.
21. The Second Morocco Crisis brought Britain closer to:
- A. Belgium.
 - B. Russia.
 - C. the United States.
 - D. Italy.
 - E. France.
22. The name of the group responsible for the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife was the:
- A. Patria o Muerte.
 - B. Silver Star.
 - C. Black Hand.
 - D. National Serbian Front.
 - E. Revenge, Nation, and Country.
23. The first power to mobilize against Russia was:
- A. Austria.
 - B. France.
 - C. Germany.
 - D. Serbia.
 - E. Hungary.

24. Which nation had the largest number of soldiers potentially available?
- A. Great Britain
 - B. the United States
 - C. Russia
 - D. Germany
 - E. Turkey
25. According to the Schlieffen Plan of 1905, which of the following was supposed to happen?
- A. German troops would move west to ransack France and then move to the Eastern Front.
 - B. French troops would move to conquer German troops and then move east to assist the Russians.
 - C. German troops would move east to ransack France and then move to the Russian Front.
 - D. French troops would move to conquer German troops and then move west to assist the Russians.
 - E. German troops would march east into Poland and then west into France.
26. Colonel T. E. Lawrence played a key role in the war in:
- A. Russia.
 - B. France.
 - C. West Africa.
 - D. Greece.
 - E. the Middle East.
27. Why did the United States enter World War I in 1917?
- A. The Germans attacked Cuba.
 - B. The Germans started sinking U.S. ships again.
 - C. The Germans bombed Rhode Island.
 - D. None of these answers.
28. Woodrow Wilson viewed the war as:
- A. a chance to expand U.S. power.
 - B. an opportunity to remove the tsarist government from Russia.
 - C. a chance to make the world safe for democracy.
 - D. something to stay out of at all costs.
 - E. a glorious stage for human achievement.
29. If Germany had not invaded Luxembourg and _____, British public opinion might have continued to favor neutrality.
30. Why were the opposing forces of World War I locked in a virtual stalemate until 1917? What broke the stalemate?

31. The March Revolution in Russia was the result of all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. widespread hunger.
- B. peasant unrest and strikes.
- C. the collapse of the monarchy's ability to govern.
- D. the ineptitude of Nicholas II.
- E. widespread public support for the Bolsheviks.

32. Initially the Soviets:

- A. supported the provisional government.
- B. plotted to overthrow the provisional government.
- C. allowed the provisional government to function without actually supporting it.
- D. supported the war.
- E. supported the Tsar.

33. Moderate Socialist Alexander Kerensky's government:

- A. killed the tsar.
- B. withdrew from the war.
- C. faced food shortages and peasant unrest.
- D. supported the idea of a constitutional monarchy.
- E. was closely allied with the Bolsheviks.

34. Shortly after seizing power, the Bolsheviks did all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. nationalize the land.
- B. put workers in charge of their factories.
- C. seize the banks and seized church property.
- D. send more troops to fight Germany.
- E. pull out of the war with Germany.

35. Bolshevik Russia agreed to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, from which they:

- A. gained the Baltic states.
- B. received large amounts of money for reparations.
- C. agreed to end the civil war.
- D. yielded Finland, Poland, and the Ukraine to Germany.
- E. gained much and gave little.

36. The Socialist parties organized workers into _____, or councils.

37. The Bolsheviks _____ the November 1917 Constituent Assembly elections.

38. The Red Army was led by _____.

39. What were the most important factors that enabled the Bolsheviks to seize power? In your opinion, could power have been attained in a different, perhaps more peaceful, manner? Why or why not? Explain.

40. Refer to the passage "An Eyewitness Account of the Bolsheviks' Seizure of Power." What appears to impress Reed? What actions does he find noteworthy? Which groups were vying for power? What program gave victory to the Bolsheviks?

41. The Germans controlled Eastern Europe and its resources, especially food, and by 1918 were free to concentrate their forces on the western front. These developments would probably have been decisive without:
- A. the Italian allies' support.
 - B. American intervention.
 - C. British invasion in northern France.
 - D. widespread mutinies in the German ranks.
 - E. the failure of the German army to act on its advantages.
42. In March 1918, the last German offensive occurred at:
- A. Lorraine.
 - B. Normandy.
 - C. the Marne.
 - D. Alsace.
 - E. the Somme.
43. The casualties of World War I on all sides came to about:
- A. 10 million dead and 15 million wounded.
 - B. 15 million dead and 10 million wounded.
 - C. 10 million dead and 20 million wounded.
 - D. 20 million dead and 15 million wounded.
 - E. 100 million dead and 250 million wounded.
44. Contemporaries referred to World War I as the:
- A. War in Total.
 - B. War of Allied Victory.
 - C. War of German Aggression.
 - D. Great War.
 - E. Last War.
45. Mainly due to the British forces, by October 30, 1918, this nation was out of the war:
- A. Palestine.
 - B. Turkey.
 - C. Iraq.
 - D. Iran.
 - E. Saudi Arabia.

46. The peace treaty signed in Paris in 1920 between Turkey and the Allies dismembered:
- A. the Ottoman Empire.
 - B. the Byzantine Empire.
 - C. the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
 - D. Italy.
 - E. Serbia.
47. A Greek invasion of the Turkish homeland provoked a nationalist reaction, bringing the young general Mustafa Kemal or _____ to power.
- A. "Prince of Nationalism"
 - B. "General of Freedom"
 - C. "Protector of the People"
 - D. "Father of the Turks"
 - E. "the New Sultan"
48. The collapse of Russia and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk were the zenith of _____ success.
49. The disintegration of the German army forced _____ to abdicate on November 9, 1918.
50. The pro-German _____ overthrew the Ottoman government and had control of the government in 1909.
51. What led to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire? Could the Ottoman Empire have been preserved or was its destruction inevitable? What role did nationalism play in the dissolution of the Empire? Who benefited from the breakdown of the Empire? Explain.
52. The "Big Four" were:
- A. the United States, Britain, France, and Italy.
 - B. the United States, Britain, Germany, and Japan.
 - C. the United States, Russia, France, and Germany.
 - D. the United States, Japan, France, and Italy.
 - E. France, Germany, Russia, and Britain.

53. In the peace talks that ended World War I, Germany:

- A. was forced to accept terms dictated by the victors.
- B. negotiated a few minor concessions.
- C. negotiated several major concessions.
- D. retained the right to station troops west of the Rhine River.
- E. gained about as much as it lost.

54. The covenant of the League of Nations sought to establish:

- A. one world government.
- B. the elimination of barriers to free trade.
- C. international bans on the production of machine guns, tanks, and submarines.
- D. a system for resolving international conflicts.
- E. a world bank.

55. World War I:

- A. did little to eliminate colonialism.
- B. brought about the rapid elimination of colonialism.
- C. led the United States to seek new colonies.
- D. led to a prohibition on the creation of new colonies by European nations.
- E. had little impact on the lives of colonial subjects.

56. At the Versailles peace talks, Germany signed a treaty:

- A. accepting blame for World War I.
- B. requiring Germany to pay \$5 billion a year in reparations.
- C. both of these answers.
- D. neither of these answers.
- E. that was more generous than most Germans had anticipated.

57. The notion of "a peace without _____" became a mockery when the Soviet Union and Germany were excluded from the peace conference.

58. When the United States failed to ratify the peace settlement, _____ was left to guarantee Europe's peace, with no assurance of assistance from any other power.

59. Refer to the passage "War Propaganda and the Movies: Charlie Chaplin." Why was propaganda used in World War I? Who was propaganda aimed to influence? What were the advantages of using movies in the war effort (opposed to other forms of communication)?

60. How did the Versailles peace treaties set the basis for future conflicts in both Europe and the colonial world? Constructively critique the Treaty of Versailles. If the Treaty had been written differently, do you think World War II could have been avoided? Explain.