

Multiple questions from Chapter Three for Grade Twelve

1. Which one was **false** about the First World War?
 - A. The Chemical weapons were first used.
 - B. The first mass bombardment of civilians from the sky was carried.
 - C. The first civilian massacres took place.
 - D. The alliance system was not formed in the course of war.
2. From the following countries, one was **not** the member of Triple Alliance during WWI? A. Germany B. France C. Italy D. Austro-Hungary
3. Which of the following was a **major cause** of World War I?
 - A. The rise of the United States as a global power C. The Alliance System
 - B. The discovery of oil in the Middle East D. The invention of the atomic bomb
4. What was the name of the system of alliances that divided Europe into two opposing groups? A. The Triple Entente C. The Alliance System
B. The Triple Alliance D. The League of Nations
5. What was the treaty signed between Germany and Russia in 1917?
 - A. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk C. The treaty of Sevres
 - B. The treaty of Neville D. The treaty Versailles
6. What was the military alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary?
 - A. The Triple Entente C. The Triple Alliance
 - B. The Dual Alliance D. The Anglo-Russian Alliance
7. Which continent was the main theater of the First World War?
 - A. Africa B. Asia C. Europe D. America
8. Which of the following was **NOT** part of the Triple Entente?
 - A. France B. Germany C. Britain D. Russia
9. What was the agreement between France and Britain that helped to form the Triple Entente after joined Russia?
 - A. The Anglo-Russian Alliance C. The Dual Alliance

B. The Entente Cordiale
Alliance

D. The Franco-German

10. Which of the following alliances was formed between Russia and Britain?

A. The Triple Entente
Alliance

C. The Triple

B. The Anglo-Russian Alliance
Alliance

D. The Dual

11. What was the main purpose of the alliance system before World War I?

A. To promote peace and cooperation

B. To increase military strength and competition

C. To ensure mutual defense and security

D. To prevent the spread of communism

12. How did the alliance system contribute to the outbreak of World War I?

A. It created a web of mutual defense that escalated conflicts

B. It reduced the chances of war

C. It made war more likely to be avoided

D. It encouraged peaceful diplomacy

13. Which of the following was a consequence of the alliance system during World War I? A. It led to a more unified front against the Central Powers

B. It caused the war to be fought on a smaller scale

C. It made the war more complex and difficult to resolve

D. It reduced the number of belligerents

14. Which one was **wrong** about the causes for the outbreak of World War I?

A. The imperialism
nationalism

C. The growth of

B. The Alliance System
regime in Japan

D. The rise of militarist

15. What was the name of the assassination that triggered the outbreak of World War I? A. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

B. The assassination of King George V

C. The assassination of Tsar Nicholas II

D. The assassination of President Wilson

16. Which of the following was the **immediate cause** for the outbreak of World War I? A. The alliance system C. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

B. The rise of nationalism D. The arms race and militarism

17. Which country was the target of the assassination that started the war?

A. Austria-Hungary B. Serbia C. Germany D. Russia

18. Which of the following was the first major battle of World War I?

A. The Battle of the Somme

C. The Battle of the Marne

B. The Battle of Verdun

D. The Battle of Galicia

19. Which country was the first to declare war on Germany in 1914?

A. Russia B. France C. Belgium D. Serbia

20. What was the German plan to quickly defeat France by invading through Belgium in the WWI?

A. The Schlieffen Plan B. Blitzkrieg C. Sitzkrieg D. Lightening

21. Why Italy shifted its membership into Triple Entente in the 1915?

A. Italy feared the power of allied powers

B. Italy wanted to earn military support from allied powers

C. Italy wanted to obtain territories that taken by Austria-Hungary with help of allied powers

D. Italy interested to support the allied powers in order to defeat in the World War First

22. Among the events of First World War, one was decisively reflected the year of 1917?

A. The joint of Austria-Hungary in the war

B. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

C. The withdrawal of Russia from WWI

D. The alliance system of Turkey and Bulgaria with central powers

23. From the following members of allied powers, which country first attacked by Germany according to Schlieffen Plan?

A. Britain B. Netherland C. France D. Norway

24. What was basic reason for the entry of United States in the WWI?

A. The availability of the United States interest to support the allied powers

B. The request of allied powers to assist United States in the War

C. The submarine warfare taken by German for against US commercial ships

D. The interest of allied powers to replace Italy by the United States

25. Which of the following was a major battle on the Western Front in 1916?

A. The Battle of the Somme C. The Battle of Verdun

B. The Battle of the Marne D. The Battle of Galicia

26. Which of the following was a major event of 1917 that changed the course of the WWI? A. The Battle of the Somme

C. The shift of Italy into allied powers

B. The Russian Revolution D. The Battle of the Marne

27. What was the name of the treaty that ended World War I?

A. The Treaty of Versailles C. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

B. The Treaty of Trianon D. The Treaty of Paris

28. Which of the following was **wrong** about the consequence of World War I?

A. The collapse of European economy

B. The collapse of the Ottoman Empire

C. The creation of the League of Nations

D. The establishment of economic recovery

29. What was the main purpose of the League of Nations?

A. To promote world peace and prevent future wars

B. To control global trade

C. To establish a global military alliance

- D. To create a new world order
30. Which country was the first to sign an armistice with allied powers among the Central powers?
A. Germany B. Bulgaria C. Ottoman Turkey D. Austria-Hungary
31. One of the following was **true** about territorial arrangements of Europe according to Versailles Treaty?
A. The Hultschin districts was ceded to Britain
B. The Rhineland was militarized
C. The Alsace and Lorraine ceded to Belgium
D. Moresnet was ceded to Belgium
32. Which treaty was called by Germans as a Slave Treaty?
A. Neville B. Versailles C. Sevres D. Trianon
33. In which treaty, the covenant of the League of Nations was established?
A. The Treaty of Versailles C. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
B. The Treaty of Paris D. The Treaty of Washington
34. Which of the following was **not** a major weakness of the League of Nations?
A. It lacked a standing military force
B. It was not supported by the United States
C. It prevented the outbreak of World War II
D. It stopped the invasion of Manchuria by Japan in 1931
35. What was the international organization that replaced the League of Nations after World War II? A. The United Nations
C. The European Union
B. The International Monetary Fund D. The World Trade Organization
36. Which Russian revolution of 1917 led to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II?
A. The February Revolution B. The October Revolution
B. The 1905 Revolution D. The November Revolution

37. Who was the leader of the Bolshevik Party during the October Revolution?

- A. Vladimir Lenin B. Leon Trotsky C. Joseph Stalin D. Gregory Zinoviev

38. What was the designation of the revolutionary organization that played a key role in the February Revolution?

- A. The Socialist Revolutionary Party C. The Bolshevik Party
B. Kadet Party D. The Menshevik Party

39. Which of the following revolutionary organization led the October Revolution of 1917? A. The Socialist Revolutionary Party C. The Bolshevik Party

- B. The Kadet Party D. The Menshevik Party

40. Which one was **false** about the causes of the Russian revolution of 1917?

A. The people of Russia resented the dictatorship of Tsar Nicholas II

B. The despotic Tsarist regime had oppressed the peasant's class

C. The widespread of inflation and famine in Russia

D. The membership of Russia into League of Nations

41. From the following revolutions of Russia, which was also called bourgeoisie revolution?

A. The 1905 revolution C. The October revolution in 1917

B. February revolution in 1917 D. The March revolution in 1917

42. One of the following countries served as a model for third world countries through Communism? A. Cuba B. Vietnam C. Russia D. Poland

43. What was the political and economic turning point in the interwar period?

A. Great World Depression C. The rise of Bolshevik party in Russia

B. Russian Revolution D. The imprisonment of Adolf Hitler

44. What was the war that led to the collapse of the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empires?
A. World War I
C. World War II

B. The Russian Civil war
D. The Spanish Civil War

45. Which event was considered as a pretext of the Great Depression?

A. The 1923 stock market crash
C. The 1925 stock market crash

B. The 1929 stock market crash
D. The 1931 stock market crash

46. What was the **New Deal**?

A. A series of economic policies introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt

B. A treaty between the U.S. and Europe

C. A military strategy used during the Depression

D. A political movement in the 1930s

47. What was the role of the Treaty of Versailles in the Great Depression?

A. It caused economic hardship in Germany

B. It helped the U.S. recover from the Depression

C. It was a response to the Great Depression

D. It was a treaty that ended the Great Depression

48. What was the role of the League of Nations during the Great Depression?

A. It helped to stabilize the global economy

B. It failed to address the economic crisis

C. It was a response to the Great Depression

D. It was a treaty that ended the Great Depression

49. Which country saw the rise of Fascism in the 1920s and 1930s?

A. France B. Italy C. Spain D. Greece

50. Who was the leader of the Italian Fascist Party?

A. Benito Mussolini B. Adolf Hitler C. Joseph Stalin D. Winston Churchill

51. The idea that "If the nation is strong, it can and will take what it needs at the expense of others." In what party this idea was stated?

A. Fascist party

C. Bolshevik party

- B. Nazi party D. National Socialist party
52. All were common features of Fascism and Nazism, except one?
- A. They were racist and extremist
B. They were a single party system and aggressive nationalists
C. They were believed that the right to dominate inferior races
D. They opposed the idea that the survival of the fittest among nations
53. Which of the following Italian Fascist movement founded by Benito Mussolini?
- A. The Communist Party C. The National Fascist Party
B. The Social Democratic Party D. The Liberal Party
54. What was the main goal of Fascist ideology in Italy?
- A. To promote democracy C. To create a strong and centralized state
B. To promote international cooperation D. To support free-market capitalism
55. From the following parties, one was indicated the name of the German Nazi Party?
- A. The National Socialist German Workers' Party C. The Communist Party
B. The Social Democratic Party D. The Liberal Party
56. Who was the leader of the Nazi Party?
- A. Benito Mussolini C. Adolf Hitler
B. Joseph Stalin D. Winston Churchill
57. What was the main ideology of the Nazi Party?
- A. Socialism B. Communism C. National Socialism D. Liberalism
58. One of the following was German air force used during the Second World War? A. The Luftwaffe B. The Wehrmacht C. Royal air force D. Reichstag
59. What was the main cause for the rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany? A. Economic prosperity C. Political instability and economic crisis

- B. A strong democratic government D. A peaceful transition of power
60. What was the immediate cause of the Russian Revolution of 1917?
- A. The Russian Civil War C. The failure of the Tsarist government
- B. The war effort in World War I D. The rise of the Bolshevik Party
61. Which war was the immediate cause of the Russian Revolution?
- A. World War I C. World War II
- B. The Russo-Japanese War D. The Crimean War
62. In which battle field was the Russian military defeat in 1917 that led to the collapse of the Tsarist regime?
- A. The Battle of Tannenberg C. The Battle of the Somme
- B. The Battle of Verdun D. The Battle of Kursk
63. What was the immediate cause of World War II?
- A. The rise of fascism in Europe C. The Treaty of Versailles
- B. The invasion of Poland by Germany D. The failure of the League of Nations
64. Which treaty was often considered as the main causes for the outbreak of World War II?
- A. The Treaty of Versailles
- C. The Treaty of Trianon
- B. The Treaty of Paris D. The Treaty of Berlin
65. What was the name of the German military operation that invaded Poland in 1939?
- A. Operation Barbarossa C. Red Operation
- B. Operation Overlord D. Operation Weserubung
66. From the following German submarine warfare campaign, which one was contributed to the U.S. entering the war?
- A. Jutland warfare C. Pearl Harbor warfare
- B. Somme warfare D. The unrestricted submarine warfare

67. Which treaty officially ended World War I and allied powers dictated as victorious? A. The Treaty of Versailles C. The Treaty of Trianon

B. The Treaty of Paris D. The Treaty of Berlin

68. Which country was the main victim of the Treaty of Versailles?

A. Germany B. France C. Britain D. Russia

69. Which of the following treaty was divided the Ottoman Empire after World War I into League of Nations mandates?

A. The Treaty of Versailles C. The Treaty of Trianon

B. The Treaty of Sevres D. The Treaty of London

70. Among the treaties. One was ended the Turkish War of Independence in 1923?

A. The Treaty of Versailles C. The Treaty of Trianon

B. The Treaty of Sevres D. The Treaty of Lausanne

71. Which was the treaty signed between Germany, Italy and Japan on 27, September 1940?

A. Triple Alliance C. Triple Entente

B. Rome-Berlin- Tokyo Axis D. Allied powers

72. Which one was the main cause for the outbreak of Second World War?

A. The appeasement policy followed by Britain and French

B. The invasion of Serbia by Germany

C. The joint of Italy on the side of Allied powers in the 1915

D. The seize of eastern European countries by Soviet Union

73. What was the war method employed by Germany during Second World War?

A. Schlieffen B. Blitzkrieg C. Sitzkrieg D. Scorched policy

74. In which war, there was no real fighting on the Western Front during WWII?

A. Phony War B. Lightning War C. Punic War D. Inter War

75. The Sitting War was ended when Germany invaded one of the following Countries? A. Denmark and Norway C. Britain and French

B. Norway and French D. Poland and French

76. In what operation, Germany forces invaded France on the western front?

A. Operation Overlord C. Operation Red

B. Operation Barbarossa D. Operation Weserubung

77. From the following rulers, which one was assigned as a ruler of Vichy puppet government in Southern France by Germany?

A. Marshal Henri C. Charles De Gualle

B. Marshal Badoglio D. Edward Daladier

78. In which battle field, Adolf Hitler of Germany was defeated for the first time since the outbreak of Second World War?

A. Pearl Harbor B. Britain C. Atlantic D. Tennenberg

79. The Phrase "Operation Bagration" refers to:

A. The Soviet Union military campaign to attack Germany in the East front

B. The Germany launched final attack over the Britain

C. The Germany forces invaded the forces French

D. The kind military campaign used by Germany to attack Poland

80. Which incident was served as pretext for the entry of United States in the Second World War?

A. Operation of Barbarossa C. The landing of Allied powers at Normandy

B. Alliance system of Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Triangle D. Pearl Harbor

81. The German forces in the North Africa commanded by in one of General during WWII? A. General Erwin Rommel

C. General Dwight Eisenhower

B. General Bernard Montgomery D. General Zhukov

82. From the following members of Axis powers, which one was first signed secret surrender with allied powers? A. Germany

B. Italy C. Japan D. Bulgaria

83. During the **Operation Overlord**, the allied troops Commanded by in one of military general? A. General Erwin Rommel

C. General Dwight Eisenhower

B. General Bernard Montgomery D.

General Zhukov

84. Which one was the battle field that the Japanese navy defeated decisively by the forces of United States in 1942?

A. Pearl Harbor B. Midway Island C. Atlantic D.

Tennenberg

85. One was the correctly indicated the participants of **Yalta conference** in February 1945?

A. Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin

B. George C. Marshal, Joseph Stalin and Winston Churchill

C. Harry T. Truman, George C. Marshal and Joseph Stalin

D. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin and Hirohito

86. What was the basic agenda of **Potsdam conference** of the July 1945?

A. To make plans to end the WWII

B. To discuss the future of Eastern Europe

C. To drew up plans for Japan's surrender and occupation

D. To make plans for liberation of France

87. In which conference the establishment of United Nation took the final shape?

A. Yalta B. Potsdam C. San Francisco D. Paris

88. Among the following countries, which one was the first country dropped atomic bomb on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

A. Britain B. France C. United States D. Soviet Union

89. From the following countries, one was unconditionally surrendered that brought an official end of WWII in August 1945?

A. Italy B. Germany C. Japan D. Bulgaria

90. Which was the result of the 1917 October Russian Revolution?

A. The displacement of Tsar Nicholas II

B. Bolshevik party seized power from provisional government

C. The establishment of the provisional government

D. Provisional government sized power from the Tsar regime

91. One of the following was witnessed during the inter-war period?

A. The establishment of United Nations to prevent war in the world war

B. The outbreak of revolution in Russia to resolve internal problems

C. The rise of dictators such as Fascism, Nazism and Militarism.

D. The Alliance system of Berlin-Rome- Tokyo triangle was signed.

92. In the world history, which period situated between WWI and WWII?

A. Cold War B. Inter-War C. Post-WWII D. Phony War

93. In which war, the military groups of Axis and Allied powers were fought?

A. Cold War B. WWI C. WWII D. Phony War

94. One was different from the others according military alliance during WWII?

A. Britain B. France C. Poland D. Italy

95. From the following countries, the two were followed appeasement policy which led the outbreak of WWII? A. France and US C. Britain and France

B. Britain and Soviet Union D. US and Soviet Union

96. In which agreement, Neville Chamberlin of Britain, Edward Daladier of France, Adolf Hitler of Germany and Benito Mussolini of Italy were met to discuss about the Sudetenland?

A. Potsdam Agreement

C. Yalta Agreement

B. Munich Agreement

D. San Francesco Agreement

97. One of the following was the outcome of the **Nazi-Soviet Non- Aggression Pact** which signed between Germany and Soviet Union on 23 August 1939?

A. The Baltic states such as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were recognized as part of Germany

B. The Baltic states such as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were recognized as part of Soviet Union

C. The Poland was to be occupied only by Soviet Union

D. The eastern European countries were occupied only by Germany

98. Which one of the following aggression was revealed the weaknesses of League of Nations?

- A. The invasion of Ethiopia by Fascist Italy in the 1935
- B. The establishment of the United Nations in April 1945
- C. The invasion of Serbia by Germany in the 1914
- D. The Soviet Union aggression of Baltic states

99. Which one was the private army of Adolf Hitler when he became the leader of Nazi party?

- A. Storm troopers (SA)
- B. Mein Kampf
- C. Weimer Republic
- D. Nazi army

100. From the following countries, one was odd regarding to military alliance in the moment WWI? A. Bulgaria B. Serbia Belgium D. Luxemburg

101. One was the leading architect for the foundation of League of Nations?

- A. Clemenceau of France
- B. Liyod George of Britain
- C. Orlando of Italy
- D. Woodrow Wilson

102. Which one was headquarters of the League of Nations?

- A. Paris
- B. Geneva
- C. Hague
- D. Berlin

103. One of the following crises that led for the outbreak of First World War?

- A. The invasion of Belgium by Germany
- B. The annexation of France by central powers
- C. The annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary
- D. The aggression of Sudetenland by Germany

104. Which one was terrorist activity that led the assassination of Franz Ferdinand?

- A. Black Hand
- B. Brown Shirts
- C. Red Shirts
- D. April Thesis

105. Which was **true** about the Bolshevik and Menshevik parties?

- A. Bolshevik refused the cooperation and Menshevik wanted cooperation

B. Menshevik refused the cooperation and Bolshevik wanted cooperation

C. Menshevik denied party membership and Bolshevik accepted party membership

D. Bolshevik favored party membership and Menshevik accepted part membership