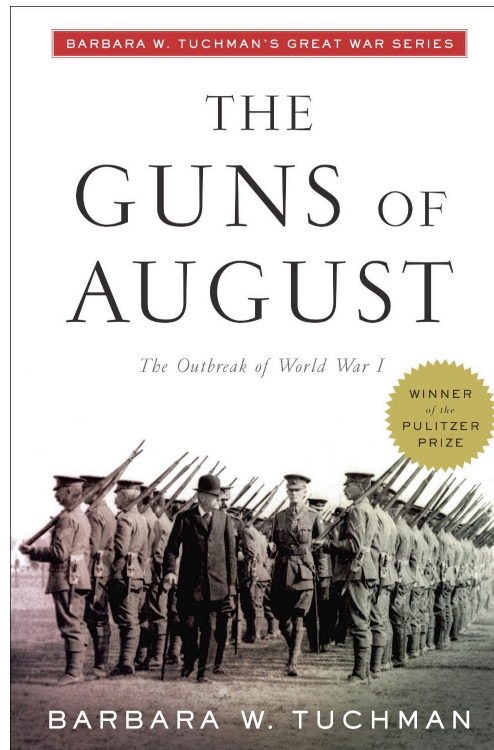




UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE  
Making a World of Difference

# Social Studies

## State • 2016



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**UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE  
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST**

**State \* SPRING 2016**

**Part I: General Knowledge: World War I and its aftermath  
(1 point each)**

1. As part of an attempt to test the strength of the Entente Cordiale Agreement between England and France, Germany precipitated the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Boxer Rebellion  
B. use of unrestricted submarine warfare  
C. Moroccan Crisis  
D. Zimmerman Affair
2. The German warship *Breslau* was deployed in the \_\_\_\_\_ at the outset of World War I.  
A. Mediterranean Sea  
B. North Atlantic  
C. English Channel  
D. South Pacific
3. As a result of his successful leadership during the Battle of Heligoland Bight, Vice Admiral David Beatty enhanced his reputation in naval combat and was subsequently appointed to replace \_\_\_\_\_ as Commander of the Grand Fleet.  
A. Eric Geddes  
B. William Robertson  
C. Arthur Balfour  
D. John Jellicoe
4. All of the following, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_, are European rivers near where World War I battles occurred.  
A. Somme  
B. Marne  
C. Verdun  
D. Meuse
5. The first wife of Germany's Wilhelm II was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mary of Teck  
B. Augusta Viktoria  
C. Alexandra Fyodorovna  
D. Victoria Eugenie
6. James Bryce, a British political leader, was responsible for publishing influential reports about \_\_\_\_\_ and Armenian massacres carried out by the government of Turkey.  
A. brutal treatment of political opponents by Tsar Nicholas II  
B. 1914 German atrocities in Belgium  
C. the naval role as part of the greater British military force  
D. specific reasons for the outcome of the American Revolution
7. In late 1915 \_\_\_\_\_ replaced John French as Commander in Chief of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF).  
A. Winston Churchill  
B. John Fisher  
C. James Grierson  
D. Douglas Haig

8. The *Easter Rising* was a 1916 revolt that occurred in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Ireland  
B. Wales  
C. Scotland  
D. England
9. During World War I \_\_\_\_\_ succeeded Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty.
- A. Eric Geddes  
B. William Robertson  
C. Arthur Balfour  
D. John French
10. The autobiography of \_\_\_\_\_, a representative of the “Big Four” nations, was entitled *In the Evening of my Thought*.
- A. Georges Clemenceau  
B. Woodrow Wilson  
C. Vittorio Orlando  
D. David Lloyd George
11. The 1913 Treaty of Bucharest ended the \_\_\_\_\_ War.
- A. First Balkan War  
B. Second Balkan War  
C. Algerian Revolution  
D. Crimean War
12. The U.S. Secretary of War at the start of World War I was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Lindley Garrison  
B. William Jennings Bryan  
C. Newton Baker  
D. Henry Cabot Lodge
13. \_\_\_\_\_, as leader of the Ulster Volunteer Force, was ultimately responsible for keeping Northern Ireland as part of Britain’s union.
- A. James Bryce  
B. John Fisher  
C. Douglas Haig  
D. Edward Carson
14. The German Chancellor during World War I was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Claus von Below-Saleske  
B. Otto von Bismarck  
C. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg  
D. Alfred von Tirpitz
15. Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, working with the Young Turks organization, was a revolutionary leader in Turkey and, after his nation achieved independence following the signing of the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1923, became the first president.
- A. Lausanne  
B. Istanbul  
C. Dardanelles  
D. Bulanov

16. Following the 1918 revolution in Russia, the Bolsheviks changed their name to the \_\_\_\_\_ Party of Bolsheviks.
- A. Workers' United  
B. Socialist Democratic  
C. Nazi  
D. Russian Communist
17. The Second Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ is historically significant because it marked Germany's first use of poisonous gas in combat on the Western Front.
- A. Hindenburg  
B. Ypres  
C. Verdun  
D. the Marne
18. Following the First Battle of the Masurian Lakes, Germany's \_\_\_\_\_ was hailed as a hero in his home country.
- A. Paul von Hindenburg  
B. Helmuth von Moltke  
C. Manfred von Richtofen  
D. Erich Ludendorff
19. The Battle of Liege occurred during Germany's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. attempt to acquire African territory  
B. unrestricted submarine warfare  
C. violation of Belgium's neutrality  
D. race to the sea
20. The Armistice of Mudros was a hostility ending agreement between the Ottoman Empire and \_\_\_\_\_, representing the Allied Powers.
- A. France  
B. Britain  
C. the United States  
D. Italy

**Part II: Primary Source Material**

***The Guns of August: The Outbreak of World War I* by Barbara Tuchman (2 points each)**

21. General Auguste Dubail of \_\_\_\_\_ was sent by his nation to Russia in 1911 to persuade the Russian General Staff of the need to "seize the initiative" in the event of a major European war.
- A. Britain  
B. Turkey  
C. Belgium  
D. France
22. Czar Nicholas II faced numerous challenges as he attempted to lead Russia and, according to *The Guns of August: The Outbreak of World War I*, he was ill-prepared because his father, \_\_\_\_\_, intentionally kept him "uneducated in statecraft."
- A. Nicholas I  
B. Ivan VI  
C. Alexander III  
D. Gustav II

23. The 1908 Second Hague Conference, included the nations that less than a decade later would be directly engaged in World War I plus the United States, Holland, Italy and Spain, resulted in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Hague Convention Protocol
- B. European Accords
- C. Wilson Doctrine
- D. Declaration of London

24. The German light cruisers *Koln*, *Mainz*, and *Ariadne* were destroyed in the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Otranto Straits
- B. Heligoland Bight
- C. the North Sea
- D. Jutland

25. “It is a glorious and awful thought that before the week is over the greatest action the world has ever heard of will have been fought,” was written in the diary of British General \_\_\_\_\_ as the Battle of the Frontiers was in its early stages.

- A. Henry Wilson
- B. John Charteres
- C. Edwin Alderson
- D. Charles Townsend

26. Who were Richard Harding Davis, Will Irwin, Harry Hansen, Irwin Cobb, and John McCutcheon?

- A. medics
- B. clergy members
- C. journalists
- D. official diplomats

...a “veritable lion” whose intellectual gifts were much admired

... because of his “keen intelligence” he was considered a star at the General Staff, which forgave him his caustic manner and his tendency to bad temper and impolite language for the sake of the clarity, brilliance, and logic of his lectures

27. The accompanying information describes the manner in which French General Joseph Joffre described General \_\_\_\_\_, who had been in command of the nation’s Fifth Army.

- A. Paul Marie Pau
- B. Joseph-Simon Gallieni
- C. Noel de Castelneau
- D. Charles Lanrezac

28. Russia was viewed by France and Britain as a favorable ally and, at the same time feared to some degree by Germany in spite of a relatively weak performance in a recent war against \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Spain
- B. China
- C. Japan
- D. Greece

29. According to *The Guns of August: The Outbreak of World War I*, the growing threat of Germany during the two decades prior to World War I “induced Czarist Russia, against her natural inclination, to make alliance with \_\_\_\_\_.”
- A. the United States  
B. France  
C. Austria  
D. England
30. Who, in reference to England’s Edward VII, stated “He is Satan. You cannot imagine what a Satan he is?”
- A. William II  
B. George V  
C. Franz Josef  
D. Nicholas II
31. Paul Cambon, the \_\_\_\_\_ ambassador in England, expressed anxiety regarding England’s reaction to Germany’s actions by stating, “I am going to wait to learn if the word ‘honor’ should be erased from the English dictionary.”
- A. Belgian  
B. Greek  
C. Russian  
D. French
32. Who was Wilhelm Souchon?
- A. Belgium’s deputy foreign minister who negotiated with France  
B. the Dutch military commander who predicted violations of Belgium neutrality  
C. a German admiral serving in the Mediterranean Sea  
D. Germany’s Ambassador to Russia
33. At the outset of World War I, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson favored a position of neutrality because he \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. wanted to act as an impartial arbiter  
B. lacked military expertise  
C. was an avowed isolationist  
D. believed the war would end quickly
34. As French leaders were making preparations and plans for countering the German invasion, General \_\_\_\_\_ developed plans to “hasten assembly of stocks by all means available” included the use of taxis to transport arms and troops from Paris to the front line.
- A. Joseph Jacques-Césaire Joffre  
B. Joseph-Simon Gallieni  
C. Michael Joseph Maunoury  
D. Ferdinand Foch
35. On August 3, 1914, as German armies advanced into his nation, \_\_\_\_\_ became Commander in Chief of the Belgium Army.
- A. Prince Joseph  
B. King Leopold  
C. King Albert  
D. General Selliers de Moranville

**Part III: Monarchs / Leaders (3 points each)**

36. Crown Prince Wilhelm spent much of World War I \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. on diplomatic missions
  - B. living with relatives in England
  - C. studying abroad, mostly in Turkey
  - D. serving in the military
37. All of the following are true regarding Wilhelm II **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he was the grandson of England's Queen Victoria
  - B. he frequently complimented Edward VIII in public and always fully supported the British king
  - C. two years after assuming the throne, he effectively dismissed Otto von Bismarck from office as Germany's Chancellor
  - D. he suffered a nervous breakdown in 1908 and, consequently, played a diminished role in Germany's government for several years
38. As the leader of Belgium, King Albert I took the throne in 1909 succeeding his uncle, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Leopold II
  - B. Alexander
  - C. Gustav IV
  - D. James III
39. Serbia's King Alexander I was the son of King \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Charles III
  - B. Andrew
  - C. Peter I
  - D. Albert II
40. King Carol I became the leader of Yugoslavia following his nation's independence from \_\_\_\_\_ rule.
- A. Austro-Hungarian
  - B. Danish
  - C. Byzantine
  - D. Ottoman
41. During World War I, George V suffered a broken pelvis that was caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. being thrown and rolled on by his horse during a Western Front visit
  - B. injuries sustained in a serious boating accident
  - C. falling from an observation tower near the English coastline
  - D. the king's involvement in an automobile accident in London
42. Constantine I, who ruled Greece on two separate occasions (1913 – 1917 and 1920 – 1922), succeeded his father, \_\_\_\_\_, on the throne.
- A. Carol I
  - B. George I
  - C. Albert I
  - D. Peter II

43. The wife of Austria-Hungary's Franz Josef I, Elisabeth, was assassinated in \_\_\_\_\_ by an Italian anarchist.
- A. Geneva  
B. Rome  
C. Paris  
D. Sarajevo
44. When Constantine I abdicated as King of Greece, the throne was assumed by his son, \_\_\_\_\_,
- A. Peter  
B. Albert  
C. Alexander  
D. George
45. Who was the leader of the Ottoman Empire at the time World War I began?
- A. Enver Pasha  
B. Queen Alexandra  
C. Vittorio Emanuele III  
D. Sultan Mehmed V

### Essay Question

**Who were the key participants in the negotiations that ultimately ended World War I and produced the Treaty of Versailles and what were the principal components of the treaty?**



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**Answer Key**

**Part I (1 point each)**

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. C
10. A
11. B
12. A
13. D
14. C
15. A
16. D
17. B
18. A
19. C
20. B

**Part II (2 points each)**

21. D
22. C

23. D
24. B
25. A
26. C
27. A
28. C
29. B
30. A
31. D
32. C
33. A
34. B
35. C

**Part III C (3 points each)**

36. D
37. B
38. A
39. C
40. D
41. A
42. B
43. A
44. C
45. D

**Points contestants could mention in their essay include:**

members of the “Big Four” were Woodrow Wilson (US), Vittorio Emanuele Orlando (Italy prime minister), Georges Clemenceau (French prime Minister), David Lloyd George (former British prime minister)

gathered in Paris in 1919

Wilson long viewed himself in the role of arbitrator of the war; Orlando, highly intelligent, well educated; embraced agenda issues that supported Italy; Clemenceau nicknamed “the Tiger;” powerful wartime leader; embraced the most hardline approach against Germany

Treaty of Versailles; Germany had little input; assumed absolute German responsibility for the war and imposed strict reparations; created League of Nations; established new German borders; took land from Germany with new boundaries; created demilitarized zone; stripped Germany of colonies; imposed numerous financial burdens on Germany

Germany signed the agreement under protest; numerous right wing German political groups felt betrayed; Belgium attempted to enforce for years; the US Congress did not ratify;

France eventually scaled down its reparation expectations for Germany; during the 1920s the Young Plan and the Dawes Plan revised structure for Germany payments; ultimately the entire treaty essentially collapsed; substantial German resentment believed by many to be a contributing cause of World War II