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     C. Moroccan Crisis
   B. use of unrestricted submarine warfare   D. Zimmerman Affair

2. The German warship *Breslau* was deployed in the _____ at the outset of World War I.

   A. Mediterranean Sea     C. English Channel
   B. North Atlantic       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     C. Arthur Balfour
   B. William Robertson   D. John Jellicoe

4. All of the following, EXCEPT _____, are European rivers near where World War I battles occurred.

   A. Somme     C. Verdun
   B. Marne     D. Meuse

5. The first wife of Germany’s Wilhelm II was _____.

   A. Mary of Teck     C. Alexandra Fyodorovna
   B. Augusta Viktoria   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


   A. Winston Churchill     C. James Grierson
   B. John Fisher       D. Douglas Haig
8. The *Easter Rising* was a 1916 revolt that occurred in _____.
   A. Ireland    C. Scotland
   B. Wales      D. England

   A. Eric Geddes    C. Arthur Balfour
   B. William Robertson  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    C. Vittorio Orlando
    B. Woodrow Wilson    D. David Lloyd George

11. The 1913 Treaty of Bucharest ended the _____ War.
    A. First Balkan War    C. Algerian Revolution
    B. Second Balkan War    D. Crimean War

12. The U.S. Secretary of War at the start of World War I was _____.
    A. Lindley Garrison    C. Newton Baker
    B. William Jennings Bryan  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    C. Douglas Haig
    B. John Fisher    D. Edward Carson

14. The German Chancellor during World War I was _____.
    A. Claus von Below-Saleske    C. Theobold von Bethmann-Hollweg
    B. Otto von Bismarck    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    C. Dardanelles
    B. Istanbul    D. Bulanov
16. Following the 1918 revolution in Russia, the Bolsheviks changed their name to the _____ Party of Bolsheviks.
   A. Workers’ United  C. Nazi
   B. Socialist Democratic  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  C. Verdun
   B. Ypres  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  C. Manfred von Richtofen
   B. Helmuth von Moltke  D. Erich Ludendorff

19. The Battle of Liege occurred during Germany’s _____.
   A. attempt to acquire African territory  C. violation of Belgium’s neutrality
   B. unrestricted submarine warfare  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  C. the United States
   B. Britain  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  C. Belgium
   B. Turkey  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  C. Alexander III
   B. Ivan VI  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 Castelnau  
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  C. studying abroad, mostly in Turkey
   B. living with relatives in England  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  C. Gustav IV
   B. Alexander  D. James III

39. Serbia’s King Alexander I was the son of King _____.
   A. Charles III  C. Peter I
   B. Andrew  D. Albert II

40. King Carol I became the leader of Yugoslavia following his nation’s independence from _____ rule.
   A. Austro-Hungarian  C. Byzantine
   B. Danish  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  C. Albert I
   B. George I  D. Peter II
43. The wife of Austria-Hungary’s Franz Josef I, Elisabeth, was assassinated in _____ by an Italian anarchist.
   A. Geneva  C. Paris
   B. Rome    D. Sarajevo

44. When Constantine I abdicated as King of Greece, the throne was assumed by his son, _____.
   A. Peter  C. Alexander
   B. Albert  D. George

45. Who was the leader of the Ottoman Empire at the time World War I began?
   A. Enver Pasha  C. Vittorio Emanuele III
   B. Queen Alexandra  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?
### Part I (1 point each)

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### 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).
- They 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.

### Part II (2 points each)

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