

Lesson Quiz 27-1**networks****World War I and the Russian Revolution****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with its definition.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. France, Great Britain, and Russia | A. Triple Alliance |
| _____ 2. military strategy for Germany to mobilize against France and Russia at the same time | B. Triple Entente |
| _____ 3. process of assembling troops and supplies for war | C. conscription |
| _____ 4. military draft | D. mobilization |
| _____ 5. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy | E. Schlieffen Plan |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The competition for lands abroad, especially in _____, led to conflict and heightened the existing rivalries among European states.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Asia | C. South America |
| B. Africa | D. North America |
- _____ 7. How did European ethnic groups without nations feel about their situation?
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. independent | C. confident |
| B. successful | D. disappointed |
- _____ 8. How did industrialization affect the growth of the military in the nations of Europe?
- | |
|--|
| A. It caused nations to desire a bigger military presence. |
| B. It lengthened the amount of time needed to build a military. |
| C. It led to new methods of shipbuilding and new weapons. |
| D. It removed the need for a military in most nations. |
- _____ 9. Austria-Hungary was concerned about Serbia's desire to be an independent state because
- | |
|--|
| A. of Austria-Hungary's worries about its own Slavic minorities. |
| B. of feelings in Austria-Hungary that Serbia was not capable of being independent. |
| C. of Austria-Hungary's fear of Serbia's superior military strength. |
| D. of Austria-Hungary's history of disliking Slavic peoples. |
- _____ 10. Germany viewed the Russian czar's full mobilization of the army as an act of
- | |
|--|
| A. support for Austria-Hungary. |
| B. kindness. |
| C. war. |
| D. bad judgment. |

Lesson Quiz 27-2



World War I and the Russian Revolution

DIRECTIONS: Modified True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F). If false edit the statement to make it a true statement.

_____ 1. In trench warfare, soldiers fought by running constantly from one trench to another.

_____ 2. A total war was a war that involved all the nations in the world.

_____ 3. Planned economies were economic systems directed by capitalist entities.

_____ 4. Both sides used propaganda in World War I.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ 5. What did trench warfare cause?

- A. defeat of France at the start of the war
- B. Russia's defeat on the Eastern Front
- C. stalemate on the Western Front
- D. troop movement on the Eastern Front

_____ 6. The strip of territory that separated the troops from each other was known as

- A. no-man's-land.
- B. the trenches.
- C. the sky.
- D. at sea.

_____ 7. Why did both sides in the war want more allies to join the war?

- A. Too many soldiers were dying.
- B. Nobody was winning the war.
- C. Both sides needed more skilled pilots.
- D. Everyone wanted the United States to join.

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Lesson Quiz 27-3

World War I and the Russian Revolution

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. In March of 1917, widespread rioting broke out because the price of _____ had skyrocketed.
2. The _____ were councils made up of representatives from workers and soldiers.
3. The _____ was a military group loyal to the czar.
4. A policy ensuring supplies for the Red Army was known as _____.
5. The Red Army commissar _____ was largely responsible for the success of the Bolsheviks.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. In which way was Russia unprepared for war?
 - A. There were no competent military leaders.
 - B. The military did not have enough guns.
 - C. The military underestimated the terrible winter.
 - D. The czar abdicated and left Russia without a government.
- _____ 7. The Russian provisional government made the fatal mistake of deciding to
 - A. continue the 300-year-old Romanov dynasty.
 - B. sign a peace treaty with Germany.
 - C. assassinate the czar.
 - D. remain in World War I.
- _____ 8. Why did Russia fall into civil war?
 - A. The peasants were tired of waiting for land reform.
 - B. Many groups were opposed to the new Bolshevik government.
 - C. The Bolsheviks and Communists disagreed about how to run the country.
 - D. The czar led forces against the Bolshevik government.
- _____ 9. Lenin and the Bolsheviks devoted themselves to
 - A. destroying capitalism through revolution.
 - B. ending the Romanov dynasty.
 - C. recruiting Rasputin to communism.
 - D. electing Trotsky as President of Russia.

Lesson Quiz 27-4



World War I and the Russian Revolution

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. truce or an agreement to end fighting | A. mandate system |
| _____ 2. payments to cover war costs | B. David Lloyd George |
| _____ 3. a territory temporarily governed by another country on behalf of the League of Nations | C. armistice |
| _____ 4. British prime minister in 1919 | D. Georges Clemenceau |
| _____ 5. French premier in 1919 | E. reparations |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson argued at the Paris Peace conference most strongly for
- A.** forgiving Germany.
 - B.** restoration of Russia's czar to end communism.
 - C.** a League of Nations to prevent future wars.
 - D.** the outright annexation of territories to the Allies.
- _____ 7. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was forced to
- A.** run Italy as a mandate.
 - B.** return Alsace and Lorraine to France.
 - C.** accept the League of Nations.
 - D.** attend the Paris Peace Conference.
- _____ 8. German General Ludendorff knew Germany had lost the war when
- A.** the Allies persuaded Russia to rejoin the war.
 - B.** the German people took over civilian and military offices.
 - C.** the Social Democrats created a democratic republic.
 - D.** the Allies stopped German troops at the Second Battle of the Marne.
- _____ 9. In 1918 the Allies signed a truce with
- A.** Emperor William II.
 - B.** the Social Democratic government of Germany.
 - C.** the German Communist Party.
 - D.** the Kingdom of the Serbs.