War and Violence — Practice Test

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1 **What is meant by alliance?**

- A An agreement by states to support each other
- B A policy building up armed forces and glorifying war
- C Strong loyalty to one nation, often against rivals
- D Extending control over other lands and peoples

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2 **Which definition best fits militarism?**

- A A policy building up armed forces and glorifying war
- B Strong loyalty to one nation, often against rivals
- C Extending control over other lands and peoples
- D Fighting from long dug positions on a front line

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3 **What does nationalism mean?**

- A Extending control over other lands and peoples
- B Fighting from long dug positions on a front line
- C Strong loyalty to one nation, often against rivals
- D War mobilizing a whole society and economy

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4 **Choose the best meaning of imperialism:**

- A Fighting from long dug positions on a front line
- B War mobilizing a whole society and economy
- C Material meant to shape opinion for a war effort
- D Extending control over other lands and peoples

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5 **What is meant by trench warfare?**

- A Fighting from long dug positions on a front line
- B War mobilizing a whole society and economy
- C Material meant to shape opinion for a war effort
- D An agreement to stop fighting

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6 **Which definition best fits total war?**

- A Material meant to shape opinion for a war effort
- B War mobilizing a whole society and economy
- C An agreement to stop fighting
- D A formal agreement ending war or setting terms

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7 **What does propaganda mean?**

A An agreement to stop fighting

B A formal agreement ending war or setting terms

C Material meant to shape opinion for a war effort

D A person not in the armed forces

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8 **Choose the best meaning of armistice:**

A A formal agreement ending war or setting terms

B A person not in the armed forces

C An agreement by states to support each other

D An agreement to stop fighting

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9 **What is meant by treaty?**

A A formal agreement ending war or setting terms

B A person not in the armed forces

C An agreement by states to support each other

D A policy building up armed forces and glorifying war

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10 **Which definition best fits civilian?**

A An agreement by states to support each other

B A person not in the armed forces

C A policy building up armed forces and glorifying war

D Strong loyalty to one nation, often against rivals

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11 **Which event triggered the First World War in 1914?**

- A A naval battle in the Pacific
- B A trade dispute over tea
- C The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- D A border clash in Africa

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12 **What was a main long term cause of the First World War?**

- A A single speech in 1914
- B A shortage of coal
- C A new railway only
- D Rival alliances and arms buildups in Europe

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13 **What characterized fighting on the Western Front?**

- A Long trenches with little movement for years
- B Fast cavalry charges every day
- C No use of artillery
- D Peace talks every month

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14 **How did the First World War affect civilians?**

- A Civilians were unaffected
- B Rationing, war work, and loss touched whole societies
- C All cities were evacuated forever
- D Farming stopped completely

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15 **What did the Treaty of Versailles do in 1919?**

A It created the United Nations

B It ended the Cold War

C It set peace terms blamed by many in Germany

D It unified all Europe

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16 **What was a major cause of the Second World War?**

A A single earthquake

B A trade fair dispute

C A shortage of books

D Aggression by expansionist powers and failure to stop it

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17 **What was the Holocaust?**

A The systematic murder of six million Jews by Nazi Germany

B A battle in France

C A peace conference

D A migration program

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18 **How did the Second World War end in Europe in 1945?**

A Germany won a final battle

B Germany surrendered after Allied advances from east and west

C Europe agreed to ignore the war

D Britain surrendered

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19 **What was the Cold War?**

A A war fought only in winter

B A trade deal in 1945

C Rivalry between the United States and Soviet Union without direct war

D A war in Antarctica

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20 **Why did the United Nations form in 1945?**

A To plan new colonies

B To end all armies at once

C To control world trade only

D To prevent future wars through cooperation and law

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21 **What is a war crime?**

A A serious violation of laws governing armed conflict

B Any defeat in battle

C A soldier being captured

D A civilian moving away

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22 **How can historians judge whether a war was just?**

A By counting only casualties

B By examining causes, conduct, and alternatives

C By the winner account alone

D By the length of the war

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23 **What did trench conditions include?**

- A Comfortable housing
- B Regular leave every day
- C Mud, disease, rats, and constant shelling
- D No danger at all

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24 **Why did many states use propaganda in wartime?**

- A To end censorship
- B To share enemy plans
- C To reduce recruitment
- D To maintain support and morale at home

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25 **What is a lasting effect of war on societies?**

A Trauma, memorials, and changed borders and politics

B No effect after peace

C Only economic gain

D Instant forgetting

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ANSWER KEY

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

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