YUKON 20TH CENTURY WORLD HISTORY 12 (MWH--12) · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

The World After World War I — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

Reading I - A Berlin Letter, 1919

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

Our city is quiet now, but the quiet is angry. The treaty signed at Versailles blames us alone for the war, takes land from us, cuts our army to a small force, and demands payments we cannot afford.

Men in the cafes say the treaty is not peace but punishment. I fear this anger will not fade. A settlement that humiliates a whole people may plant the seeds of another war.

- A Berlin resident, in an invented letter, 1919

1 **The main idea of Reading I, the 1919 Berlin letter, is that the Treaty of Versailles was seen in Germany as**

- **A** a fair compromise between former enemies
- **B** a generous offer of rebuilding aid
- **C** a harsh punishment that bred resentment
- **D** a treaty Germany had freely chosen

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2 **According to Reading I, the Berlin letter writer feared the treaty would**

A plant the seeds of another war

B make Germany richer

C end all future wars in Europe

D unite Germany with France

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3 **Reading I is most useful as evidence that many Germans after 1919 felt**

A proud of the peace settlement

B indifferent to the treaty terms

C humiliated and resentful

D grateful to the Allies

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4 **Under the Treaty of Versailles, Germany lost Alsace-Lorraine to**

A Poland

B Belgium

C France

D Denmark

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5 **The war guilt clause of the Treaty of Versailles required Germany to**

A keep its colonies

B expand its army

C join the League at once

D accept blame for the war

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6 **Under the Treaty of Versailles, the German army was limited to about**

A 500,000

B 1,000,000

C 50,000

D 100,000

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7 **Under the Treaty of Versailles, the Rhineland was**

A given to Britain

B demilitarized

C made a German colony

D joined to Austria

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8 **The League of Nations was created after the First World War mainly to**

A prevent future wars through discussion and collective action

B divide Europe among the winners

C collect taxes from member states

D build a single world army

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9 **A major weakness of the League of Nations was that the United States**

A led every League army

B never joined the League

C paid all League costs

D banned League meetings

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10 **When Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931, the League of Nations**

- **A** sent a large army that forced Japan out
- **B** condemned Japan but took no effective action
- **C** expelled China from membership
- **D** declared war on Japan at once

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11 **When Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935, the League response showed that it**

- **A** could stop aggression quickly
- **B** had a powerful army of its own
- **C** lacked the force to stop a determined aggressor
- **D** controlled Italian trade completely

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12 **One principle in the Fourteen Points of Woodrow Wilson was that peoples should have a say in**

A setting taxes in other countries

B running foreign armies

C closing their borders to trade

D choosing their own government

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13 **In the 1920s, a major change for many women in Canada and the United States was that they**

A lost the right to vote

B gained the vote and took more paid jobs

C were banned from public life

D could no longer attend school

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14 **In the 1920s, radio and the automobile most helped to create**

- A an end to all farming
- B a ban on music and sport
- C isolated local cultures only
- D a shared mass culture and new leisure

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15 **Prohibition in the United States in the 1920s banned the sale of alcohol and led to**

- A an end to all crime
- B free alcohol for everyone
- C a rise in farm prices
- D an illegal trade in alcohol

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16 **The Great Depression began with a crash of the United States stock market in**

A 1929

B 1919

C 1939

D 1921

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17 **A major cause of the length of the Great Depression was that bank failures and falling trade**

A spread hardship from country to country

B made every country richer

C ended unemployment at once

D raised farm prices sharply

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18 **The schematic map shows Canada in the 1930s. The highlighted region hit hardest by drought and low wheat prices was**

A Atlantic

B Ontario

C Prairies

D Quebec

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19 **The New Deal of President Franklin Roosevelt used public works and banking reform to**

A fight unemployment and restore confidence

B close every bank permanently

C ban all government spending

D end farming in the United States

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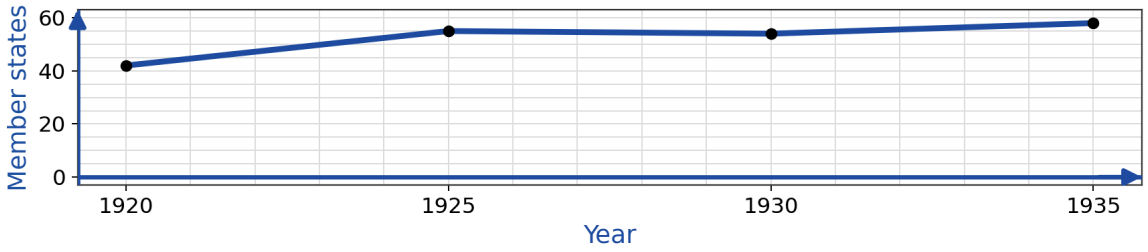
20 **The graph shows approximate membership of the League of Nations. Between 1920 and 1935, League membership**



- **A** fell sharply
- **B** rose overall
- **C** stayed exactly the same
- **D** fell below its 1920 level

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21 **Benito Mussolini came to power in Italy in 1922 as leader of the**

- **A** Communist Party
- **B** Fascist movement
- **C** Liberal Party
- **D** Social Democratic Party

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22 **After the Russian Revolution of 1917, the new Soviet government promoted state ownership and**

A rule by one Communist Party

B free elections every year

C private ownership of all factories

D rule by the tsar

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23 **The Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939 pitted the Spanish Republic against nationalists led by**

A Francisco Franco

B Benito Mussolini

C Adolf Hitler

D Joseph Stalin

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24 **In India in the 1920s and 1930s, Mohandas Gandhi led campaigns of**

A armed invasion of Britain

B nonviolent resistance to British rule

C support for British taxes

D boycotts of Indian goods only

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25 **In Turkey after the First World War, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk founded a republic and introduced**

A secular reforms and a new alphabet

B rule by the Ottoman sultan

C a return to empire

D a ban on all schools

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ANSWER KEY

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

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