

HISTORY

Unit 1

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath



PUBLIC EXAM FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1 MARK

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"? [PTA-6; May-'22]

- (a) Lenin (b) Marx
(c) Sun Yat-sen (d) Mao Tsetung

[Ans. (a) Lenin]

2. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for? [FRT-'22]

- (a) air warfare (b) trench warfare
(c) submarine warfare (d) ship warfare

[Ans. (b) trench warfare]

3. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland? [Sep-2021]

- (a) Germany (b) Russia
(c) Italy (d) France

[Ans. (b) Russia]

4. The country which won the Battle of Jutland [QY-2019]

- (a) Germany (b) England
(c) Russia (d) France

[Ans. (b) England]

5. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian Army? [Sep-2020]

- (a) Delville (b) Orange State
(c) Adowa (d) Algiers [Ans. (c) Adowa]

CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. (i) Italy remained a neutral country when the World War broke out. [PTA-4]

(ii) Italy was much disappointed over the peace settlement at Versailles.

(iii) The Treaty of Sevres was signed with Italy.

(iv) Italy was denied even small places such as Trieste, Istria and the south Tyrol.

(a) (i) and (ii) are correct

(b) (iii) is correct

(c) (iv) is correct

(d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

[Ans. (a) (i) and (ii) are correct]

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of _____ signed in May 1913.

[May-'22] [Ans. London]

2. _____ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference. [FRT-'22]

[Ans. Clemenceau]

3. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.

[PTA-1; FRT & Aug-'22] [Ans. 1925]

2 MARKS

ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War? [FRT-'22]

Ans. (i) In 1894 Japan forced a war on China. The **crushing defeat** of China by little Japan in the **Sino-Japanese War** (1894-95) surprised the world.

(ii) Despite the warning of the three great powers **Russia, Germany and France** – **Japan** annexed the Liaotung peninsula with **Port Arthur**.

(iii) By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

[QY-2019; Aug-'22]

Ans. The countries in the Triple Entente were, Britain, France and Russia.

3. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe? [HY-2019; FRT-'22]

Ans. (i) England's jingoism

(ii) France's chauvinism and

(iii) Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism in Europe.

4. What do you know of trench warfare?

Ans. Trench Warfare : [PTA-3; Sep-2021]

(i) The **Battle of Marne** is a memorable for trench warfare.

(ii) **Trenches or ditches** dug by troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from enemy fire.

(iii) The main lines of trenches were connected to each other and to the rear by a series of linking trenches through which food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail, and orders were delivered.

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

[FRT-'22]

Ans. (i) Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role for **Turkey's rebirth** as a nation.

(ii) Kemal Pasha **modernised** Turkey and **changed** it out of all recognition.

(iii) He put an end to the **Sultanate** and the **Caliphate**.

(iv) The support of the **Soviet Union** was of **great help** to him.

6. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.

[PTA-5]

Ans. (i) The League appeared to be an organisation of those who were victorious in the First World War. Since it lacked the military power of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.

(ii) The founders of this peace organisation underestimated the **power of nationalism**. The principle of **"collective security"** could not be applied in actual practice.

7. Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution.

[Sep-2020]

Ans. The Russian communist government encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom. Debates over key issues, land reforms, social welfare, workers' rights, and gender equality started taking place in a global context.

5 MARKS

1. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.

[PTA-2 & 6; FRT-'22]

Ans. (i) Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered. All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity.

(ii) The German army was to be limited to **100,000 men**. A small navy was allowed.

(iii) The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.

(iv) All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.

(v) Germany was forced to revoke the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** (with Russia) and **Bucharest** (Bulgaria).

(vi) **Alsace-Lorraine** was returned to France.

(vii) The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent.

(viii) Poland was recreated.

8 MARKS

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL

1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War.

[PTA-1; HY-2019; Sep-2020 & 21; May-'22]

Ans. European Alliances and Counter - Alliances :

(i) In 1900 five of the **European Great Powers** were divided into two armed camps.

(ii) One camp consisted of the **Central Powers** **Germany**, Austria-Hungary and Italy.

(iii) Under the guidance of **Bismarck**, they had formed the **Triple Alliance in 1882**.

(iv) The other camp consisted of **France and Russia**.

(v) The **Anglo-Japanese Alliance** prompted France to seek an alliance with Britain. Which resulted in the **Entente Cordiale (1904)**.

(vi) Britain subsequently reached an agreement with Russia and formed the **Triple Entente** of Britain, France and Russia.

Violent Forms of Nationalism :

(i) With the growth of nationalism, the attitude of **"my country right or wrong I support it"** developed.

(ii) England's **jingoism**, France's **chauvinism** and Germany's **Kultur** were militant forms of nationalism, contributing decisively to the outbreak of War.

Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor :

(i) Emperor **Kaiser Wilhelm II** of Germany was **ruthlessly assertive and aggressive**.

(ii) Napoleon's defeat at **Trafalgar (1805)**, Germany's **aggressive diplomacy** and rapid building of naval bases convinced Britain that a German navy could be directed only against her.

- (iii) Therefore, Britain embarked on a **naval race**, which heightened the tension between the two powers.

Hostility of France towards Germany :

- (i) **France and Germany** were old rivals. Bitter memories of the defeat of 1871 and loss of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany rankled in the minds of the French.
- (ii) German interference in Morocco added to the **bitterness**.

Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans :

- (i) The **Young Turk Revolution** of 1908, Austria and Russia resumed their activities in the Balkans.
- (ii) Austria announced the annexation of **Bosnia and Herzegovina**.
- (iii) Austria's action aroused intense opposition from Serbia. Germany firmly supported Austria.
- (iv) The enmity between **Austria and Serbia** led to the **outbreak of war in 1914**.

The Balkan Wars :

- (i) Turkey was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of eighteenth century.
- (ii) Both the Turks and their subjects of different nationalities in the Balkans
- (iii) There were rivalries among Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and later Montenegro for the control of it. In March **1912** they formed the Balkan League.
- (iv) The **Second Balkan War** ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in **August 1913**.

Immediate Cause :

- (i) The climax to these events in the Balkans occurred in **Sarajevo in Bosnia**.
- (ii) On 28 June 1914 the **Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, heir to Franz Joseph, **Emperor of Austria-Hungary**, was assassinated by Princip, a **Bosnian Serb**.
- (iii) Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.
- (iv) The German violation of **Belgian neutrality** forced Britain to enter war.

2. Write short note on :

- (i) **Trust** (ii) **Battle of Marne** (iii) **Battle of Verdun** (iv) **Peace Conference in Paris**[FRT-'22]

Ans.

- (i) **Trust** : A trust is an industrial organisation engaged in the production or distribution of any commodity. The trust would possess adequate control over the supply and price of that commodity to its own advantage.
- (ii) **Battle of Marne** : Meanwhile Russian forces invaded East Prussia. Germany defeated them decisively. At the Battle of the Marne (early September 1914), the French succeeded in pushing back the Germans. Paris was thus saved. The battle of Marne is a memorable for trench warfare.
- (iii) **Battle of Verdun** : Between February and July 1916, the Germans attacked Verdun, the famous fortress in the French line. In the five-month Battle of Verdun two million men took part and half of them were killed. The British offensive against Germans occurred near the River Somme. In this four-month Battle of Somme Britain lost 20,000 men on the first day. The battle of Verdun, however, decided the fortunes of the War in favour of the Allies.
- (iv) **Peace Conference in Paris** : The Peace Conference opened in Paris in January 1919, two months after the signing of the armistice. Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau played a very important part in the deliberations. Faced with a threat of a renewed war, the German government was forced to agree to the terms. On 28 June, 1919 the peace treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

3. What are the fallout of the First World War?

[FRT-'22]

Ans. The fallout of the First World War

- (i) The First World War left a deep impact on European society and polity. Through conscription, and through air raids, the War had involved and affected far more of the population than in the past.
- (ii) 8 million had died in four years, while more than twice as many were wounded, and many crippled for life. Millions more had succumbed to the worldwide influenza of 1918. The outcome, in all countries, was imbalance between the sexes - a shortage of men. Soldiers came to be placed above civilians.

- (iii) The War and its aftermath turned out to be a stirring period of history. The most striking of all was the rise and consolidation of the Soviet Union, the U.S.S.R or the Union of Socialist and Soviet Republics, as it was called.
- (iv) America entered the War as a debtor country but it emerged as the money-lender to the world in the aftermath of the War.
- (v) Another outstanding event of this period was the awakening of the colonies and their inspired attempts to gain freedom.
- (vi) Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth as a nation. Kemal Pasha modernised Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.

4. Explain about structure and composition of League of nations. [May-'22]

Ans. Structure and composition of League of Nations :

- (i) The Covenant of the League was worked out at the Paris Peace Conference and

included in each of the treaties that were signed after the First World War.

- (ii) The League which was formed in 1920 consisted of five bodies: the Assembly, the Council, the Secretariat, the Permanent Court of Justice, and the International Labour Organisation. Each member-country was represented in the Assembly.
- (iii) The Council was the executive of the League. Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States were originally declared permanent members of the Council. Each member had one vote and since all decisions had to be unanimous, even the small nations possessed the right of veto.
- (iv) The secretariat of the League of Nations was located at Geneva. Its first Secretary General was Sir Eric Drummond from Britain.
- (v) The International Court of Justice was set up in The Hague. The court was made of fifteen judges.

MAP WORK

Mark the following countries on the world map.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Ans. 1. Great Britain* | 2. Germany | 3. France* | 4. Italy* |
| 5. Morocco | 6. Turkey | 7. Serbia | 8. Bosnia |
| 9. Greece | 10. Austria-Hungary | 11. Bulgaria | 12. Rumania |

[PTA-1; *QY-2019]

