Chapter 24

The First World War

CHAPTER OUTLINE

I. Introduction

On the morning of July 1, 1916 the British soldiers in northern France began the first attack of the Battle of the Somme. By the end of the day 20,000 British soldiers were dead and 40,000 were wounded. By the time the battle ended on November 18, 1916, 420,000 British soldiers and 200,000 French soldiers were dead or wounded. On the German side there were 450,000 casualties. At the battle of Verdun, the French and Germans suffered 750,000 casualties and at the Battle of Gallipoli, the Australian and New Zealand forces experienced a casualty rate of 65%. Between 1914 and 1918, 37 million men were casualties --killed, wounded and missing--in the battles of World War I. These massive numbers were the product of the Industrial Revolution, which provided the killing instruments of the machine gun, artillery and poison gas.

A. The Origins of the First World War

1. Introduction

The trigger that started World War I was the assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, on June 28, 1914 by a Serbian terrorist. A month later Austria declared war on Serbia and in a week Europe was engulfed in a world war. On one side was the central powers made up of Austria-Hungary and Germany joined by Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire. On the Serbian side was Russia, France and Great Britain joined by Greece, Romania, Italy and Portugal. Several developments over the course of the preceding four decades contributed to the break of a general war in 1914.

2. Nationalism in Eastern Europe: Austria-Hungary and the Problem of Serbia

One of the main causes of World War I was nationalism in Eastern Europe. In Western Europe national identities coincided with existing political borders. In Eastern Europe nationalism was defined by ethnic, linguistic and religious identities that did not coincide with political citizenship. In the Austro-Hungarian Empire over 27 million citizens did not identify themselves as either Austrian or Hungarian. Rather, for the Czechs, Slovenians or Serbs in the Habsburg Empire, nationalism required the break-up of the empire. Consequently, for the survival of the Habsburg Empire, it was required to dampen the nationalistic aspirations of its component peoples. Therefore, the Habsburg officials viewed the nationalistic aspirations of Serbia to create a greater Serbia encompassing all of the south Slavs as a threat to the existence
of the Habsburg empire. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand provided the Habsburg Empire the opportunity to crush the Serbian threat once and for all. On July 23, Austria issued an ultimatum to Serbia demanding that it give Austria control of the country. When Serbia accepted all but one of the provisions, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

3. International Competition and the Alliance System

The war between Serbia and Austria-Hungary turned into a European wide war largely because of the alliance systems established in the previous decades. The unification of Germany in 1871 created an economic and military power in the center of Europe. Until 1890, the German chancellor Otto von Bismarck worked to ensure that Germany would avoid the threat of war on two fronts. In 1879 Germany established the Dual Alliance with Austria-Hungary, which became the Triple Alliance when Italy joined in 1882. Bismarck also signed the Reinsurance Treaty with Russia whereby both agreed to remain neutral when either was at war. These alliances kept France without allies. After Bismarck left office in 1890, Kaiser Wilhelm II allowed the Reinsurance Treaty to lapse. This made possible a Franco-Russian Alliance in 1894 resulting in the threat of a two-front war. Wilhelm also began pushing German claims for a share of the colonies in Asia and Africa. In 1898, Germany began constructing a navy, which Britain saw as a threat to its security. The German threat led Britain to give up its tradition of “splendid isolation” and began making economic, imperial and military agreements with France and Russia. These agreements made possible the formation of the Triple Entente among France, Russia and Britain. These agreements did not require Britain to join the war. By the beginning of the twentieth century, Europe was divided into two opposing camps. When the threat of war appeared, Germany gave Austria full support (commonly known as a blank check). Although Austria and Germany recognized the possibility that Russia, which saw itself as the protector of the Slavs, would give its support to Serbia, neither believed that Russia was strong enough to risk war.

4. Mobilization Plans and the Industrialized Military

Part of the reason for the start of World War I was the gap that had developed between diplomacy and the needs of a military in the age of industrialization. Quickly the initiative slipped from the hands of the diplomats and into those of the generals. In the preceding decade military planning had fully incorporated the railroad as a tool of mobilization. By using the railroads troops could be mobilized and put in place very quickly. Once a nation mobilized, the momentum toward war was dictated by the needs of the military plans. In the case of Germany, the Schlieffen Plan was devised to meet the needs of a war on two fronts. It required fast mobilization against France and an attack through Belgium in order to defeat France and then turn around to face the Russian forces in the east. Russia was expected to mobilize slowly because of its underdevelopment. When the Russian government ordered mobilization, Germany declared war. Germany
proceeded to invade Belgium and attack France. The invasion of Belgium brought Britain into the war as the guarantor of Belgium neutrality.

5. The Will to War

Another key factor in the road to war was the pressure of public opinion. The popular press had involved the masses in foreign affairs by presenting foreign affairs news as a drama of good vs. bad. In large cities pro-war crowds made up of the middleclass gathered in support of war. Only a minority in the working class districts held demonstrations against the war. In every country, socialist parties which had been committed against war now voted for war credits. For those who feared racial degeneration, war was seen as a chance to reassert male virility. For political leaders facing aggressive unions and socialist movements, war was seen as unifying the population. Most people expected the war to be short and that the soldiers would be home by Christmas.

B. The Experience of War

1. Introduction

The French expected a German attack through Alsace and Lorraine and sent their best troops into these provinces. The officers rode into battle wearing their red and blue parade dress with gloves and plumed hats. All this color made them easy targets for German machine guns, which promptly mowed them down. Their broken remains shattered the expectations and began a war that would be fought on several fronts in Europe and around the globe.

2. The Western Front: Stalemate in the Trenches

Following a modified version of the Schleifen Plan, the German troops advanced into France and seemed poised to take Paris by the first week of September. French and British forces stopped the German advance at the Battle of the Marne, saving Paris, but were unable to push the Germans out of France. For the next four years Germans faced the British and French troops along miles of trenches stretching from the Swiss border to the Belgium coast. The experience of the trenches was summed up by one historian as the “trogloidyte war” where both sides found themselves confined to underground dwellings. For four years men stood in a muddy ditch 3-4 feet wide and 7-8 feet deep reinforced by sandbags and barbed wire. The trenches zigzagged at sharp angles to limit the range of fire, which also ensured that everywhere a soldier looked he saw mud. Between the lines was no-man’s land pocketed by deep craters from the shelling and littered with the decomposing corpses of the dead. In 1915 a new deadly weapon, poison gas was introduced, which blinded, blistered skin and caused death by asphyxiation. During 1915 an average of 300 British men became casualties every day. Throughout the war, the offense remained the main strategy on both sides. Each offensive began with a massive artillery bombardment followed by the advancement of men
against the no-man’s land to enemy lines only to be mowed down by the
every’s machine guns. The casualties mounted and neither side gained any
ground.

3. The War in Eastern Europe

The war in Eastern Europe was one of movement as Russian troops made
surprising advances into Germany and Austria and were then chased deep into
Russian territory. In 1914, the Russians mobilized faster than expected and
advanced into eastern Germany and Austria. At the Battle of Tannenberg, the
Germans under the command of Generals Hindenberg and Ludendorff
stopped the Russians, advanced and then pushed them back deep into Russian
territory. For the next two years the pattern of Russian advance and retreat
continued revealing the inability of the Russian government and economy to
supply its troops. Defeated and demoralized the Russian soldiers started
deserting in mass. As the pressure mounted on the Russian economy it
became unable to feed the cities. In March of 1917 dissatisfaction turned into
revolution and the tsar was forced to abdicate. In November a small group of
socialist revolutionaries called the Bolsheviks overthrew the provisional
government. The Bolsheviks withdrew from the war and in March of 1918
signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk surrendering Russia’s western territories to
Germany. Because of the large numbers of troops needed to hold these
territories, Germany did not benefit as much as she had expected.
While war raged in western and eastern Europe, the Balkan fronts were almost
forgotten. For the Balkans, World War I was the third war in three years. The
previous two had been fought, the first to push the Ottoman Empire out of the
Balkans and the second over the border settlements. In the first year of the war
Austria-Hungary fought Serbia with little success. When in 1915 the Ottoman
Empire and Bulgaria joined Austria-Hungary on a joint invasion, Serbia was
defeated and occupied. The brutal occupation cost the lives of 25% of the
Serbian citizens. Romania joined the allies in 1916 and was quickly crushed
by the troops of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

4. The World At War

Because of the imperialist expansion of the late nineteenth century, the
war became a world war. The British colonies and dependencies supplied 40% of
British troops. The French colonies in Africa and Indochina supplied
650,000 men. The German colonies in the Far East were quickly occupied by
troops from Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Portugal joined the war to
expand its holdings in Africa. Because of British needs to protect its access to
India, the Middle East became an important battleground. The British gained
the aid of the Arabs with promises of postwar independence made by T. E.
Lawrence. Arab Nationalists pushed the Ottoman forces out of the Arabian
Peninsula and the British captured the Sinai Peninsula and Jerusalem by 1917.
5. The End of the War

Despite the Ottoman losses in the Middle East, Germany remained in a winning position at the beginning of 1918. Germany had made huge gains in Eastern Europe, Russia had dropped out of the war and was undergoing a revolution, while Romania and Serbia were occupied. At sea, the British Navy had blockaded Germany and its allies, and the consequent food shortages were causing riots in Germany. Desperate for a quick win, Germany renewed submarine warfare. After the Germans had sunk the Lusitania in May of 1915, they had restricted use of submarine attacks because of U.S. protest. In 1917, Germany concluded that U.S. intervention would not make a difference. Outraged by American deaths at sea, the U.S. declared war in April of 1917. Although American troops did not arrive in France until 1918, American entrance into the war provided a psychological boost. In March of 1918, the Germans broke through the lines in surprise attacks not prepared by days of artillery barrages and reached within 50 miles of Paris. The Allies reinforced with American troops followed suit with similar tactics and began pushing the Germans back. The armies of the Ottoman and Austrian Empires and Bulgaria collapsed in October, and Germany signed an armistice on November 11, 1918.

6. The Home Front

Four years of war transformed the societies involved. The term “home front” was coined to highlight the role played by the civilians in the war effort. The war required that economy be mobilized in order to supply the machine guns, poison gas, canned food and uniforms needed by the troops. The failure of the industry of Austria-Hungary and Russia to meet these needs undermined their troops’ morale. At first the governments did not realize the role played by industry and labor. By 1915 governments on both sides began assuming power to requisition supplies, limit profits, and dictate wages. In Germany the policy was called war socialism. German industry worked with the military to supply the war effort and the Auxillary Service Law of 1916 drafted all men age 17-60 for war work. One of the major expansions of government power was the controlling of ideas by the use of propaganda. In 1915 France and Britain introduced coalition governments that included the socialist parties. The governments acted in favor of the basic needs of the workers and the labor unions made a no-strike pledge. Despite these pledges the number of strikes did increase in 1916 and 1917. In Germany the government remained in the hands of the conservative aristocracy. The military and big industry seized control of the economy. While the industrialists make enormous profits, the workers were ground down by food shortages and inflation.

Civilian unrest reached a dangerous level by 1917. The war was taken to the civilians by the introduction of submarine and aerial warfare. In 1915 the Germans began attacking British cities by using zeppelins. In 1917 both the Germans and the British began using airplanes to attack each other’s cities. By the end of the war 7,300 people had been casualties in the air attacks. War on civilians also took the form of mass deportation and slaughter of Armenians in
the Ottoman Empire. In the Balkans, hundreds of thousands of people starved to death under occupation.

7. A Modernist War

On both the home and military front men and women experienced a new reality that confirmed perceptions of the world presented by the modernist artists before the war. Artists abandoned the notion that art carried no message and began to use the canvas to convey the horrors of war. The war itself seemed at times to embody the characteristics of a modernist painting. Like the modernist painters the soldiers learned to mistrust the power of human reason. The mechanical nature of the war turned soldiers into interchangeable parts in the war machine.

C. War and Revolution

1. Introduction

Total war tore apart the social and political fabric of Europe and gave the opportunity to socialist and nationalist revolutionaries to attempt to create a new Europe.

2. The World Turned Upside Down

The war caused great change in class and gender relationships. The war needs enhanced the position of the working class. In the battlefield the war had a leveling effect. Men from all classes found themselves side by side in the trenches and in battle. On the home front inflation eroded the savings of the middle class and left them desperate to maintain their economic position. For the working class, government brought higher wages and benefits. The result was hostility between the working class pushing for a bigger share of the economic pie and the middle class trying the preserve their share. One of the most important changes of the war was in the role of women. With the men at the front women were employed in the munitions factories and as ambulance drivers at the front. The war smashed many of the boundaries that had confined women. In a rather ironic turn of events the man who had gone to war to be heroes were rendered immobile in the trenches while women were transporting wounded and ferrying supplies. These gains for women were reversed with the end of the war.

3. The Russian Revolution

In Russia, Tsar Nicholas II assumed command of the army at the front. Nicholas left political affairs in the hands of empress Alexandra and her spiritual advisor Griporii Rasputin, which quickly destabilized the Russian government. In March of 1917 the Tsarist regime was overthrown. Two centers of power emerged in its place. One was the provisional government led by Liberal elements from the Russian Duma. The second was the Soviets or councils of workers and soldiers. With the return of the Russian socialists
from exile, they assumed leading roles in the Soviets. The Russian people demanded land, bread and peace. The Provisional government could not satisfy these demands. With German armies deep in Russian territory, peace seemed impossible. The Provisional government was committed to liberal principles of respect for property, so it could only offer a gradual redistribution of royal and monastic lands. Consequently the provisional government grew unpopular and weaker; the soldiers deserted in mass and the peasants began taking over the lands they wanted.

In November of 1917 a second revolution led by the Bolsheviks overthrew the provisional government. The Bolsheviks were led by Vladimir Lenin. He argued that a group of professional revolutionaries could bring about a working-class revolution in Russia. The Bolsheviks proclaimed a policy of land partition without compensation to the estates’ owners. In March of 1918 they signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which brought peace by giving Germany the western territories of Russia. For the next two years the Bolsheviks fought a brutal civil war to hold on to power.

4. The Spreading Revolution

The Victory of the Bolsheviks inspired other socialist revolutions in Europe. There were strikes in support of the Bolsheviks in France and Britain. There was a short-lived communist takeover in Vienna, Austria. A communist government led by Bela Kun ruled in Hungary during the Spring of 1919. In Germany, the refusal of U.S. President Wilson to negotiate peace with the Kaiser’s government brought a revolution from above that gave power to the socialist party (SPD). Simultaneously a revolution from below led by the Spartacists attempted to follow the Russian example. When the Kaiser abdicated on November 9, the SPD leaders proclaimed Germany a parliamentary democracy and Spartacist leader Karl Liebknecht proclaimed Germany a revolutionary communist state. Over the course of the winter of 1919, the communists were defeated in Germany.

5. Nationalist Revolutions

The collapse of the eastern European and Ottoman Empires made nationalist revolutions possible. The Habsburg Empire had been plagued by ethnic divisions for several decades. During the war groups of Slavic soldiers defected to the Russian side. With the defeat at the hands of the allied armies, the empire disintegrated. Nationalist politicians declared Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia independent states while the South Slavs joined Serbia in forming Yugoslavia.

In the Middle East, the English fostered Arab nationalism with the promise of post-war independence. At the same time the British promised in the Balfour declaration support for a Jewish Homeland in Palestine. The Balfour Declaration was seen by the Palestinian Arabs as a betrayal.

The war also stimulated nationalist aspirations in the European Empires. The war blockades eroded the economic connections between the empire and the European nations. The war also undermined the sense of superiority of Europeans by raising the question of who was the barbarian? In the British
white Dominions of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa, the war helped solidify national identities as the performance of their troops in the war effort was a source of national pride. The war also bolstered nationalist movements in India and Egypt. The war led native leaders to raise the question of what right did leaders in a far away government have to involve their people in a war? In India Mohandas Gandhi turned Indian nationalism into a mass movement and introduced a new form of revolution by nonviolent protest and civil disobedience.

6. Wilson’s Revolution

As the representatives of the powers gathered in Paris to write the peace treaties ending the war, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson offered a vision for the future based on national self-determination and open peace covenants. The new world order was to be organized around a League of Nations to oversee implementation of the treaties and resolve disputes.

7. The Failure of the Peace Settlement

The five peace treaties ended the war: Treaty of Versailles with Germany, Treaty of St. Germain with Austria, Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria and the Treaty of Séveres with Turkey. The Allies tried to implement a peace based on self-determination in Eastern Europe, a democratic Germany and the League of Nations. The treaties contributed to the undermining of the international political and economic stability in the postwar years.

In the case of Germany, Wilson’s vision of a democratic Germany clashed with French Premier Clemenceau’s experience of two German invasions. Premier Lloyd George of England agreed with the French but feared a harsh peace would feed German resentment. Germany perceived the Versailles Treaty as unjustly punitive. Germany lost 13% of its territory and all of its colonies. It also lost 10% of its population. The Rhineland was demilitarized and the Saar region ceded to France for 15 years. The treaty also declared that Germany had caused the war and imposed 132 billion marks in reparation payments to the allies.

In Eastern Europe, self-determination failed. The old empires were replaced by new nation-states. Poland and Czechoslovakia became independent and Romania, Greece, Italy and Serbia expanded. Austria, Hungary and Turkey shrunk. Because of the settlement patterns, 30 million people remained as minorities in the eastern European states. Nine million Germans lived outside of Germany. Only 70% of the Hungarians lived in Hungary. One-third of the population of Czechoslovakia was neither Czech nor Slovak. Self-determination rather than satisfying nationalist ambitions produced an uneasy mixture of ethnic groups. For example, Macedonians remained partitioned among three states and carried out a terrorist campaign in the Balkans for the next two decades.

The keystone of Wilson’s vision was the League of Nations. It proved a failure because three of the major powers (Germany, the Soviet Union and the U.S.) were not members of it. Germany and the Soviet Union were excluded and the U.S. refused to join. In addition, the League had no military power to
enforce its decisions. More importantly the will to make the league work was lacking. European leaders used the League of Nations to pursue their more traditional foreign policy of enforcing the provisions of the Versailles Treaty on Germany.
### TIMELINE

*Insert the following events into the timeline. This should help you to compare important historical events chronologically.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event 1</th>
<th>Event 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Italy joins the War</td>
<td>assassination of Archduke Ferdinand</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Treaty of Versailles signed</td>
<td>English offensive at the Somme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Russia signs Treaty of Brest-Litovsk</td>
<td>Bolsheviks seize control of Russian government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TERMS, PEOPLE, EVENTS

*The following terms, people, and events are important to your understanding of the chapter. Define each one.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term 1</th>
<th>Term 2</th>
<th>Term 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schlieffen Plan</td>
<td>Triple Entente</td>
<td>Triple Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archduke Franz Ferdinand</td>
<td>Allies</td>
<td>Central Powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trench warfare</td>
<td>poison gas</td>
<td>unrestricted submarine warfare</td>
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<td>first battle of the Marne</td>
<td>battle of Tannenberg</td>
<td>Lloyd George</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gallipoli</td>
<td>the Somme</td>
<td>total war</td>
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<tr>
<td>no-man’s land</td>
<td>Paul von Hindenburg</td>
<td>Erich von Ludendorff</td>
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<td>Balfour Declaration</td>
<td>Lusitania</td>
<td>Zimmermann telegram</td>
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<td>T. E. Lawrence</td>
<td>Home Front</td>
<td>war socialism</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Clemenceau</td>
<td>Nicholas II</td>
<td>Grigori Rasputin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bela Kun</td>
<td>Woodrow Wilson</td>
<td>Mohandas Ganghi</td>
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<tr>
<td>League of Nations</td>
<td>Georges Clemenceau</td>
<td>Treaty of Versailles</td>
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<tr>
<td>reparations</td>
<td>soviets</td>
<td>Vladimir Lenin</td>
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<td>Provisional Government</td>
<td>Petrograd Soviet</td>
<td>Treaty of Brest-Litovsk</td>
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<td>Treaty of Trianon</td>
<td>Treaty of St. Germain</td>
<td>Treaty of Sèveres</td>
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<td>Bolsheviks</td>
<td>League of Nations</td>
<td>reparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles Treaty</td>
<td>existentialism</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
MAP EXERCISE

The following exercise is intended to clarify the geophysical environment and the spatial relationships among the important objects and places mentioned in the chapter.

1. Locate the following places on the map.

   - the western front
   - the Allies
   - Rhineland
   - the eastern Front
   - the Central Powers

2. Identify all those nations created as a result of the treaties ending World War I.
MAKING CONNECTIONS

The following questions are intended to emphasize important ideas within the chapter.

1. How did the system of alliances at the beginning of the twentieth century actually contribute to the outbreak of World War I?

2. How did industrialization contribute to the failure of peace? How did military planning assist in the failure of peace?

3. How did the war affect gender roles?

4. Define “total war.” How did governments organize to handle the concept of total war? How did the “home front” form part of the “total war”?

5. What caused the United States to enter World War I? What impact did the entry of the United States have on the outcome of the war?

6. What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles? Why did the peace treaties fail to bring about a stable world order?

7. What led to the tsar’s abdication? What centers of authority existed in the absence of authoritarian tsarist rule? Why did the provisional government fail?

DOCUMENT QUESTIONS

The following questions test your ability to interpret the primary source documents in the textbook.

1. What examples of national unity did Felix Klein see after the start of the war in August of 1914?

2. How does the vision of Rupert Brooke at the start of the war contrast with the reality of war expressed by Wilfred Owen?

3. How does Marc Bloch’s views of his men change in the course of the war?

4. According to Maria Botchkareva, how did the soldiers on the Russian front react to the news of the revolution?

PUTTING LARGER CONCEPTS TOGETHER

1. How did industrial change make WWI unlike previous wars?

2. Discuss the "will to war" that European diplomats faced at the outbreak of WWI. Did industrialization influence the role of the diplomat?
SELF-TEST OF FACTUAL INFORMATION

1. All of the following contributed to the outbreak of World War I in 1914 EXCEPT
   
   a. needs of Military Planners.
   b. the Alliance Systems.
   c. the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
   d. U.S. demand that Germany end submarine warfare.

2. The German plan intended to bring World War I to a swift conclusion was
   
   a. the Schlieffen Plan.
   b. Plan XVII.
   c. the Maginot Plan.
   d. the Ludendorff offensive.

3. Which of the following best describes the military activity on the Russian or eastern front?
   
   a. The tsarist forces fought with enthusiasm and tenacity against the Germans.
   b. Russian soldiers were well supplied and provided with state-of-the-art weapons.
   c. After initial success the Russians armies were pushed back by the German advance.
   d. The eastern front was immobile for most of the war with the soldiers spending most of their time in trenches.

4. Which of the following best describes military activity in the Western Front during World War I?
   
   a. The soldiers spent most of the time in the trenches with periodic attempts to break through no-man’s land.
   b. War in the western front was characterized by constant advance of the troops.
   c. The troops spent most of their time in air battles
   d. It followed strict military plans calling for defensive action.

5. Which of the following was NOT true of the home front?
   
   a. War was brought directly to civilians by occupation and aerial bombardment.
   b. The blockades failed to prevent the adequate supplying of food for the civilian population.
   c. Women played an important role as workers in the munitions industry.
   d. Civil liberties were curtailed and dissenters were prosecuted.
6. In what ways did the war alter gender role?
   a. The men were engaged in fighting at the front.
   b. Women suffered most casualties.
   c. Middleclass women were confined to the private sphere.
   d. Women became highly mobile as factory workers and ambulance drivers.

7. Which of the following nations took over German colonies in the Pacific?
   a. France
   b. Austria-Hungary
   c. Soviet Russia
   d. Japan

8. V. I. Lenin was
   a. the leader of the Russian government at the beginning of World War I.
   b. committed to the principle that a cadre of professional revolutionaries could lead a working class revolution.
   c. committed to continuation of Russian participation in World War I.
   d. committed to gradual distribution of monastic and royal lands to the peasants.

9. Which of the following was NOT part of Wilson’s post war peace proposals?
   a. Make Germany pay for the war.
   b. Open diplomacy and freedom of trade
   c. National self-determination
   d. the League of Nations

10. Which of the following states did not benefit from the peace treaties signed in 1919?
    a. Poland
    b. Serbia
    c. Czechoslovakia
    d. Germany