

**Questions and course of studies for the Small Test No. 3, 2010, Summer**

**History, 4th grade, LAW**

**The Test No. 3 will have 3 parts: 1, 2, 3**

**Part 1:** Small test. *Following topics*

**Negotiation Bases of Powers (Versailles System):**

**Paris Peace Conference 1919-1920: Results**

**Changes of Colonial Governments and Early Problems with New Frontiers**

**Consequences of the WWI:**

**League of Nations: establishment and mission:**

**League of Nations: Successes and Failures:**

**Part 2:** Maps

**Part 3:** Source Analysis

**Part 1: Small Test**

**1. Fill out the missing words in the gaps:**

- 1a. The “Big Three” at the Paris Peace Conference represented these **countries**: ....., ....., .....
- 1b. British Prime Minister at Paris Peace Conference: ..... (name)
- 1c. Leader of the **War of Independence** in Turkey in the 1920s: ..... (name)
- 1d. Give **two** successor states that were established after dissolution of Austria-Hungary: ....., .....
- 1e. .... system was a system granted by the League of Nations to countries like France and Britain and others to govern states like Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, ... after the WWI.
- 1f. The territory of Manchuria was invaded by ..... (country) in the 1930s.
- 1g. General ..... (name) was a leader of Spanish Fascists during the Spanish Civil War.
- 1h. The central office of the League of Nations was located in ..... (city) Switzerland.
- 1j. Assembly of the League of Nations required ..... vote to pass any kind of decision.

1k, 1l,...

**2. Match the left and the right side of the table correctly:**

1. ...., 2. ...., 3. ...., 4. ...., 5. ...., 6. ...., 7. ...., 8. ...., 9. ...., 10. ....

1. Ataturk	a. Territory to be demilitarized after WWI
2. Georges Clemenceau	b. Under protection of the League of Nations
3. Rhineland	c. Failure of the League of Nations
4. Saar	d. Loss of about 70 % of its territory and of about 60 % of its population after WWI
5. Anschluss of Austria	e. Successor state
6. Hungary	f. Approach of decimating Germany after WWI
7. Czechoslovakia	g. Kemalist ideology
8. War-guilt clause	h. The USA out of the League of Nations
9. Policy of Isolationism	i. Hague, the Netherlands
10. The Permanent Court of International Justice	j. Treaty of Versailles

**3. Question on the “Fourteen Points”:**

- Give central principles of Wilson’s Fourteen Points:
- Give any three points of those Points:

**4. The Paris Peace Conference, approaches:**

- In one sentence describe different approaches of 1. the USA, 2. France and 3. Great Britain at the Paris Peace Conference
- Give representatives of all those powers at the conference.

**5. Treaties: Match the left and the right side of the table correctly:**

1. ...., 2. ...., 3. ...., 4. ...., 5. ....

1. Germany	a. Treaty of Saint-Germain
2. Austria	b. Treaty of Neuilly
3. Bulgaria	c. Treaty of Versailles
4. Hungary	d. Treaty of Sèvres, subsequently revised by the Treaty of Lausanne
5. Ottoman Empire	e. Treaty of Trianon

**6. Treaties: Results: cross out wrong answers:**

- **Treaty of Versailles:** war-guilt clause, some colonies still to retain, Rhineland back to France, reduction of the army, very low reparations, Alsace-Lorraine back to France, union with Austria allowed, no loss of territory to Poland, no loss of territory to Czechoslovakia, ...
- **Treaty of Trianon:** signed with Bulgaria, radical reduction of the territory, treaty as a trauma until today, loss of colonies, loss of Upper Hungary (Slovakia) to Poland, access to the sea, ...
- **Treaty of Sèvres:** signed with Austria, the treaty enabled A. Hitler to seize the power in Germany, on the basis of the treaty Germany was allowed to take over Sudetenland, the treaty was an agent that triggered the War of Independence in Turkey, ...

**7. Question on the Mandates:**

- What is mandatory system?:
- Compare A, B, C mandate system:
- Correct the table: assign correct mandate countries to each power that operated them:

Britain		France
Iraq, Syria	X	Lebanon, Palestine

**8. Question on the League of Nations:**

- give at least **two main purposes** of the organization
- give at least two of its **bodies**
- give three forms of **sanctions** the League used:

**9. Question on the League of Nations:**

- Give **three** successes of the League of Nations in the 1920s and 1930s:
- Give **four** failures of the League of Nations in the 1920s and 1930s:
- Interpret the work of the League. Do you think that the pluses or minuses prevailed?
- To which world-wide organization that operates today the League of Nations resembles?

**10. Put into chronological order:** Year when the League of Nations was established, Munich dictate, Spanish Civil War, Year when Germany left the League of Nations, Treaty of Lausanne

1. ...., 2. ...., 3. ...., 4. ...., 5. ....

**11. What is symbolic about:** 1. Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles + 18 January 1919 and 2. 28 June 1919 in terms of the Paris Peace Conference:

**Part 2: Maps**

**1. Give names of the territories marked with the following numbers: 1, 2, 4, 10:**

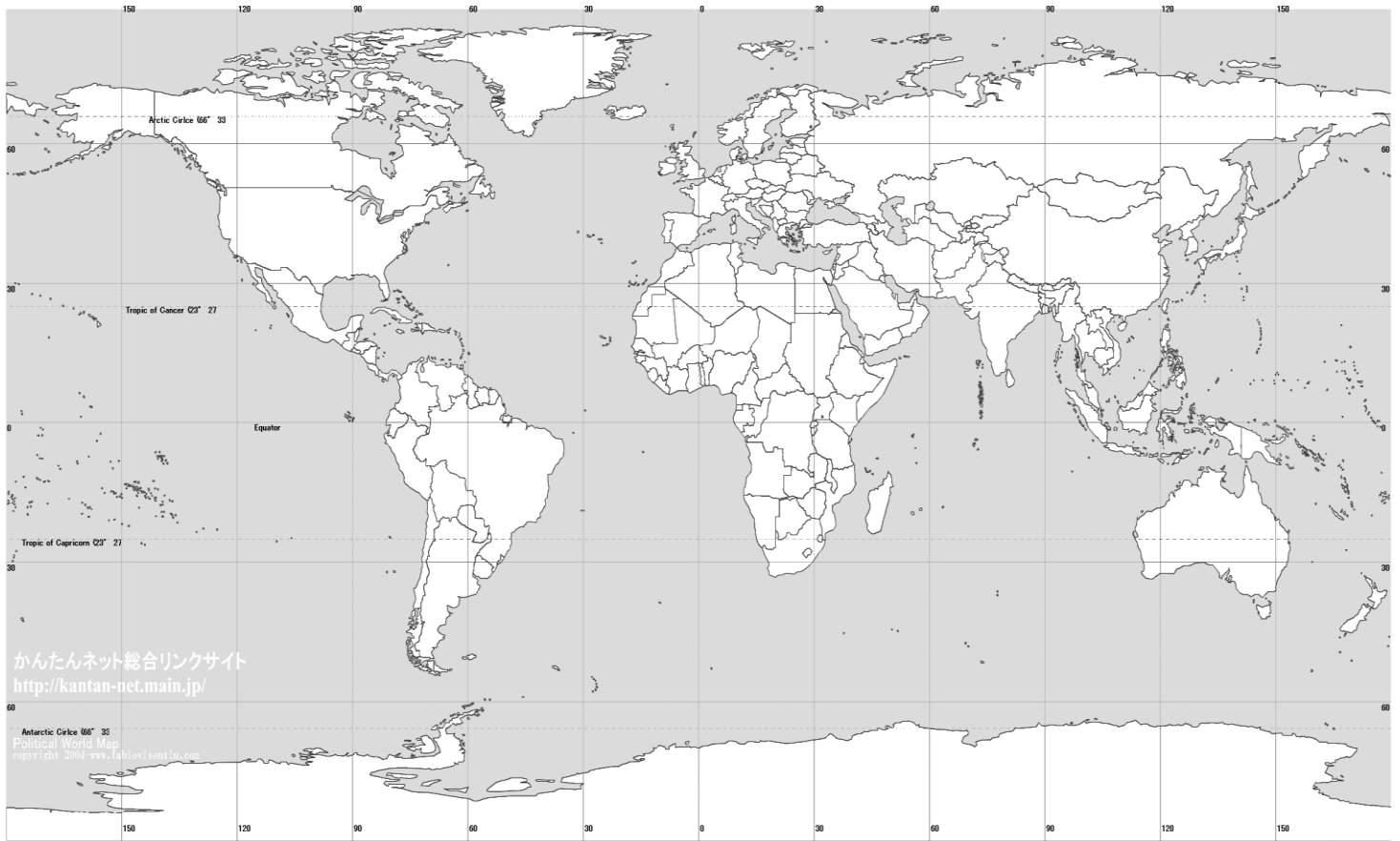
1. ...., 2. ...., 4. ...., 10. ....



**2. Mark on the map at least four new states that were founded after WWI: (Approximate location is sufficient):**



**3. Shade on the map + Give name of:** 1. a non-European country that never became a member of the League of Nations even though the President of the country came up with the idea of the League, 2. name of the European country that left the League in 1933 when the Nazi leader seized the power in the country, 3. Asian country that left the League after invasion of the Chinese territory:



### Part 3: Source Analysis

**1. Study this source and answer the questions accordingly:** The Leader of the War of Independence in the 1920s said: *“The Sultan and his government are prisoners in the hands of the Allies. We are about to lose our country. I have come to seek your help and save the situation ... We are fighting with your backs to the wall, but we will fight to the end. We demand the right of every sovereign state to be free within our own boundaries. We ask nothing more nothing less.”*

1a. The author of these words is defending interests of the country located in the Middle East. Which one?

1b. Who was a leader of the fights against the Sultan?

1c. What is the name of the policy of every state to have a “right to be free within its own boundaries”?

1d. Which politician was a major propagator of that policy? In which document from January 1918 **this** politician proclaimed the policy as a principle of a post-war world?

1e. What was the result of the fights against the Sultan? Give name of the Treaty signed in 1923 and its **general** relation to the treaty of Sèvres.

**2. Study this source and answer the questions accordingly:** Haile Selassie's speech to the League of Nations in 1936: *"I, Haile Selassie, Emperor of Abyssinia, am here today to claim that justice is due to my people and the assistance promised to it 8 months ago. I assert that the problem is a much wider one than the removal sanctions. It is not merely a settlement of Italian aggression. It is very existence of the League of Nations. It is the value of promises made to small states that their independence be respected and ensured. God and history will remember your judgments."*

2a. What happened in Abyssinia in 1935-1936? (describe in one sentence: 1. who, 2. when, 3. why, 4. what results?):

2b. Was Selassie's critique of the League of Nations legitimate?

2c. Give major reasons of the League's incapability of action (in general):

2d. Give two more failures of the League in the 1930s:

**3. Study this source and answer the questions accordingly:** French Field Marshal Ferdinand Foch declared when talking about the Treaty of Versailles: *"This is not Peace. It is an Armistice for twenty years."*

3a. Was there any resentment to the Treaty in Germany? Yes/No:

3b. Do you think that the anger and resentment the treaty brought about helped Hitler to get to power later?

3c. Was the treaty just or unjust towards Germans? **Support and defend your opinion:**

3d. Was the Foch's prediction actually true? Yes/No. If yes, how?

**4. Study this source and answer the questions accordingly:** In 1936 the German leader said: *"The 48 hours after the march into Rhineland were the most nerve-racking in my life. If the French had then marched into the Rhineland, we would have had to withdraw with our tails between our legs, our military resources would have been wholly inadequate for even a moderate resistance."*

4a. Who is the author of these words?

4b. Did the Germans break any treaty by marching into Rhineland?

4c. How did the Germans break that treaty when marching into that territory?

4d. Give another example of the German aggressive policy applied in the 1930s?

