

Questions and course of studies for the Small Test No. 2, 2010, Winter

History, 4th grade, LAW

1. Fill out the missing words in the gaps:

- 1a. One of the leaders of the Bolsheviks during the revolutionary times in Russia 1917..... (name)
- 1b. President of the USA during WWI: (name)
- 1c. Movements aimed at establishing and defending equal political, economic, and social rights and equal opportunities for women:
- 1d. The Battle of, a.k.a. the 'Mincing Machine" took place in France 1916.
- 1e. The supreme commander of the Allied armies in WWI. *Ferdinand* (name)
- 1f. The final period of the First World War (name)
- 1g. One of the first modern genocides was named give name of the nation almost wiped out. (in Turkey, from 1915 to 1918)
- 1h. Last big Russian Offensive that started in 1916 was named
- 1i, 1j, 1k, 1l,...

2. Put into chronological order: The Battle of Verdun, the outbreak of the WWI, the end of WWI, USA entering the WWI, sinking of Lusitania, (these might not appear in the test, but I will ask only for the important years we discussed many times)

3. Fill out the missing gaps (this passage might not appear in the test):

There was widespread starvation in the winter of 1916, and Nicholas II was forced out of power in 1917. The new Government continued the war, but was no more successful. The revolution in 1917 brought new leaders to power who decided to end the fighting. Russia signed the **Treaty of with Germany in 1918, giving Germany control of a large amount of Eastern territory in return for peace.** Two important results of Russia leaving the war were: 1. The Allies left to fight on without Russian help on an Eastern Front, 2. Germany was now able to pull back 1 million men to the Front.

3. Match the left and the right side of the table correctly:

Submarines	Trench Warfare
Hindenburg	Blockades
Gallipoli Campaign	Zeppelin
Tanks	Failure of the Allies
Western Front	Cambrai

--	--

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk	Pankhurst
Feminism	Aircrafts
Schlieffen Plan	1915
Lusitania	Opened the Western Front
Wright Brothers	1918

4. Give at least 4a. three new weapons used in WWI and 4b. two other weapons already used before and also during WWI:
5. Compare Western and Eastern Front:
6. Give (at least) last names of 2 important commanders of WWI:
7. In a very few words describe the main results of Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, give year when signed and when?
8. What is POW? Describe in a very few words (you may mention Hague Conventions, rules to treat POWs,...)
9. Describe conditions in the Russian Army:
10. Give at least 10a. 4 main battles of the Western Front and 10b. 1 main battles of the Eastern Front. Give years of all the battles:
11. Three big changes in 1917 that influenced the WWI:
 1. USA: 1a.
 2. Russia: 2a..... 2b.
12. Exact dates of the beginning and the end of WWI:
13. Give at least two main reasons for the success of the Allies around the turn of 1917-1918:
14. The Battle of Jutland (May 1916) was:
15. Describe convoy system:
16. Correct the table. Give right members of the Allied and Central Powers

<u>Allied (Entente) Powers</u>		<u>Central Powers</u>
---------------------------------------	--	------------------------------

Germany, Russia, Ottoman Empire, USA	X	Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy from 1915,

2. Maps:

1. Mark on the map below the approximate location of the Western and Eastern Front line:



2. What is the line across the France depicting? Is it river, borders, mountains,?



3. Source analysis:

1. Study this source and answer the questions accordingly: Susan B. Anthony said, "Let me tell you what I think of bicycling. I think it has done more to emancipate women than anything else in the world. It gives women a feeling of freedom and self-reliance. I stand and rejoice every time I see a woman ride by on a wheel...the picture of free, untrammelled womanhood."

1a. To what kind of movement this source refers to? Describe

1b. Why was bicycle so important for women around 1900?:

1c. Is there anything else you see that helped women to emancipate? Consider technological improvement of the era and the labor that women carried out during WWI:

2. Study this source and answer the questions accordingly: English nurse serving with the Russians wrote in January 1917: "Sabotage – railroads destroyed, workshops looted. Mobs shouting "Peace and Bread." They are aware the war is at the root of their hardships. The Tsar wishes to please everyone and pleases no-one. [...] Things can not continue as they are."

2a. Who was promising "Peace, Bread (and Land)" to the Russian people?: (give name or the party)

2b. To what events resulted the revolutionary times in February and October 1917?:

2c. Why "things could not continue as they were"?, as the source says?:

2d. What happened to the tsar in 1918?:

3. Study this source and answer the questions accordingly:

The German Embassy in Washington had issued this warning on 22 April 1915.

NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on the ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

3a. To what events this notice refers to? Give the name of the vessel, what happened to it, year:

3b. Did the USA enter the war right after the events you described above? If not, why?:

4. What (who was involved, why, how, when, where, describe his change of attitudes,...) is this cartoon making parody of?:



