

Conflict and tension, 1894-1918 Multi-question tests



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Test 11: Causes of the First World War – Background

1. Which three countries were in the Triple Alliance? (3 marks)
2. Which three countries were in the Triple Entente? (3)
3. Which country did Prussia defeat in war in 1870-71?
4. Which important area did the newly-formed Germany take from France?
5. Who became German leader in 1888?
6. Give an example of his ambitions.
7. Give an example of German fears.
8. Give three examples of ethnic groups within Austria-Hungary. (3)
9. Who was the Austro-Hungarian emperor in 1914?
10. Which particular, newly-independent neighbour was Austria-Hungary worried by?
11. What phrase describes Britain's nineteenth century policy of not getting involved in European affairs?
12. What was Britain's 1904 agreement with France called?
13. In what year did Britain make an agreement with Russia?
14. Identify one of France's main concerns?
15. What was Russia's main 'industry'?
16. Which country had Russia lost a war to in 1905?
17. Identify a cause of tensions between Britain and Germany.
18. What German word translates as 'world policy'?
19. What class of battleship did Britain introduce in 1906?
20. How many of these ships did a) Britain and b) Germany have by 1914?
(2)
21. How many soldiers were in the German army by 1914?
22. Why did Germany develop the Schlieffen Plan?
23. How many soldiers did Russia have by 1914?

24. How many soldiers did France have by 1914?
25. What did Britain set up with the capability of going to France at short notice?
26. In which North African country was there a crisis in 1905?
27. Which country had plans to take it over?
28. Who promised to support the independence of this country?
29. Give two results of this crisis. (2)

30. Which two provinces were taken over (annexed) by Austria-Hungary in 1908? (2)

31. Which two countries protested? (2)

32. Why were they forced to back down?
33. Where was there a crisis in 1911?
34. What was sent by whom to where? (3)

35. Give two results of this crisis?(3)

Total marks available: 48

Test 12: Causes of First World War – Outbreak

1. Which country emerged as the most powerful from the 1912-13 Balkan Wars?
2. Who was Franz-Ferdinand?
3. What happened to him?
4. When?
5. Why did Austria-Hungary declare war on 28 July 1914?
6. Which country began to mobilise her armies on 30th July 1914?
7. Which country declared war on 1st August 1914?
8. Which country did Germany invade on 3rd August 1914?
9. Which 1839 treaty did this violate?
10. Which country declared war on 4th August 1914?
11. Which country declared war on Russia on 6th August 1914?
12. Had the alliance system succeeded in preventing war?

Total marks available: 12

Test 13: The Failure of the Schlieffen Plan

1. What plan did Germany put into operation as soon as war began?
2. Which neutral country did it involve invading?
3. How quickly did Germany intend to defeat France?
4. What was the BEF?
5. Who led it?
6. Which battle began on 23 August 1914?
7. What did the British do following this battle?
8. How many French casualties were there in 12 days of their attack through Alsace-Lorraine?
9. Which city did the French then regroup to defend?
10. Who was the Supreme Commander of the Germany forces?
11. Why did he have to pull 100,000 soldiers from the Western Front?
12. Where did combined British and French forces stop the German advance then counter-attack?
13. What were both sides doing by September 1914?
14. What began on 12 October 1914?
15. How did the British and French usually move their troops?

Total marks available: 15

Test 14: Western Front – tactics and conditions

1. How many French soldiers were killed or wounded in the first ten weeks of the war?
2. What linked front line and reserve trenches?
3. What kind of charge had armies typically used to attack opponents before the first world war?
4. What were the four usual stages of assaults in trench warfare? (4)
5. Give three examples of how tactics or protection of soldiers improved during the war. (3)
6. Give three examples of routine work of infantry. (3)
7. What did sappers do?
8. Give two reasons for the bad smell in trenches. (2)
9. Give four further examples of unpleasant features of trench life. (4)
10. How many British soldiers were executed during the war?
11. Give three examples of things soldiers did when not in the trenches. (3)
12. Give three examples of other countries in the British Empire that contributed soldiers on the Western Front.
13. Give three further examples of positive aspects of trench life.

14. What kind of weapon caused more casualties than any other?
15. Why did British performance in the war become more effective after 1916?
16. How many bullets could some machine guns fire per second?
17. Give an example of how use of machine guns developed during the war.
18. Which side first used poison gas and when? (2)
19. How was use of gas developed during the war?
20. How many British soldiers died from gas?
21. Which side developed tanks?
22. Which head of the navy promoted development and use of tanks?
23. When were they first used?
24. Give two weaknesses of early tanks. (2)
25. What were aeroplanes first used for in the war?
26. What were battles between rival aeroplanes known as?
27. How many planes did the British have by the end of the war?

Total marks available: 42

Test 15 – Western Front 2: key battles

1. Where did the British gain some ground in March 1915?
2. Where were the Germans driven back in April 1915?
3. Where did the Germans begin a battle aimed at capturing French forts in February 1916?
4. What kind of strategy did Falkenhayn come up with?
5. How many had been killed in this battle by June 1916?
6. Who led the French in this battle?
7. Where did the British begin an offensive to relieve pressure on the French?
8. Who led the British in this effort?
9. When did this next battle begin?
10. How many casualties were there on the first day?
11. Give two reasons why the British were not able to go 'over the top' unopposed. (2)
12. In which month and year did this battle end? (2)
13. What was the approximate total of combined casualties?
14. Give two points in defence of British tactics in this battle.
15. What was the British leader in this battle nick-named?
16. What was the Battle of Passchendaele also known as?
17. Where did the British detonate huge mines?
18. Where were tanks used in November 1917?

Total marks available: 20

Test 16 – Gallipoli and war at sea

1. Who was the British First Lord of the Admiralty?
2. Which country did he persuade the British government to attack?
3. Around which straits did the British begin bombarding forts in March 1915?
4. Why did Allied commanders decide they needed to launch a land attack?
5. What is ANZAC an abbreviation of?
6. At which beach did British, French and ANZAC forces attack in April 1915?
7. Give a reason why this attack was not successful.
8. How did they hold some ground?
9. Where was there another failed attack?
10. When did the Allies pull out of this campaign?
11. Were there any decisive sea battles during the first world war?
12. Give a reason why the war at sea was very important.
13. What new sea vessel was used in the war?
14. Which side used them most effectively?
15. What was the aim of the British blockade on German ports?
16. Give an effect of the blockade.
17. Which British liner was sunk, with 1,198 killed, in 1915?
18. Give a result of this sinking.
19. What did Germany resume in early 1917?
20. Which country declared war on Germany in April 1917?
21. Approximately how many weeks' worth of some basic supplies did Britain have by May 1917?
22. Give two ways the British countered the U-Boats. (2)
23. Where and when was the only major sea battle of the war? (2)
24. Who led the German fleet in this battle?
25. Who led the British Grand Fleet?
26. Who arrived to support him?
27. How many ships did the British lose in this battle?
28. How many ships did the Germans lose in this battle?
29. Give a way in which the outcome of this battle can be regarded as successful for the Germans.
30. Give a way in which the outcome of this battle can be regarded as successful for the British.

Total marks available: 32

Test 17 – Ending the war

1. In what month and year did the Germans sink the Lusitania?
2. How did the USA react?
3. What did Germany then call off?
4. What did Germany resume in February 1917?
5. Why?
6. Give another reason why the USA declared war on Germany in April 1917.
7. Give two ways the US immediately helped the Allies. (2)
8. Approximately how many US soldiers arrived in France in 1918?
9. What was the Russian leader – the Tsar – forced to do in March 1917?
10. What happened in Russia in November 1917?
11. What was the name of the peace treaty agreed between Germany and Russia in 1918?
12. Give two examples of the effects of this treaty.
13. Give four reasons why the German situation was desperate in early 1918. (4)

14. Which German commander launched the Spring Offensive in March 1918?
15. How was the offensive different from previous attacks?
16. What did it achieve?
17. Give three reasons why it failed in the end. (3)

18. How much progress did the Germans make between May and August 1918?

19. What did 8 August 1918 become known as?
20. What is the period 18th July to 11th November 1918 known as?
21. What happened in northern German ports in November 1918?
22. Why did crowds march in Berlin?
23. Which General wrote to the German government to urge them to stop the fighting?
24. Who abdicated on 9 November 1918?
25. What did the German government hope the terms of their cease-fire would be based on?
26. Give three examples of Allied demands that were actually conditions of the cease-fire. (3)

27. When was the armistice signed?
28. What was signed in June 1919?
29. Which French General had been appointed Commander—in-Chief of the Allied armies in Spring 1918?
30. Who had commanded the British armies from 1915?

Total marks available: 38