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Answers Key:

Answer Briefly - 2 Mark

1. (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. The countries in the Triple Entente were, Britain,France and Russia
3. (i) England's jingoism
   (ii) France's chauvinism and
   (iii) Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism in Europe
4. Trench Warfare:
   (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. (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 i great help to him.
6. (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.

Answer The Following in Detail - 5 Mark

7. **European Alliances and Counter - Alliances:**
   (i) In 1900 five of the European Great Powers i 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 agreement with Russia and formed the Triple Entente (1907) 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 experienced rising tensions and conflicts
   (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 Francis Ferdinand, heir to Francis 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.
8. (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. The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies

9. **Activities of the League**
(i) The League was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925.
(ii) The League was successful in three issues.
(iii) In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands. The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland
(iv) In the following year the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, which was successfully resolved by the League.
(v) The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925.
(vi) Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a cease fire.
(vii) After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.
(viii) Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.
(ix) By this treaty, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
(x) Thereafter, Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat in the Council.

Choose the correct answer

10. (a) Lenin
11. (b) trench warfare
12. (a) Britain

Fill in the blanks

13. 1894
14. Macedonia
15. Clemenceau

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