



ISTANBUL  
**GELISIM**  
**UNIVERSITY**

# **ATATURK'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF TURKISH REVOLUTION II**

## **EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

WEEK 14

Assoc. Prof. Ercan KARAKOÇ



1. Which of the following did not take place in period of Ataturk?

- a) Establishment of Sadabat Pact
- b) Establishment of Balkan Entente
- c) Turkey's membership for the NATO
- d) Turkey's membership for the League of Nations

2. Turkish Foreign Policy was divided in two period in Ataturk time. The first period included years from 1923 to 1932 and the second period included years from 1932 to 1938.

Which of the following is among the developments of Turkish foreign policy in the first period?

- a) Establishment of the Sadabat Pact
- b) Implementation of the population exchange between Turkey and Greece
- c) Unification of Hatay with the homeland
- d) Establishment of the Balkan Entente



**3. Which of the following statements regarding the rationality practiced by Ataturk in the foreign policy is wrong?**

- a) Ideological dogmas were not included.
- b) Prejudiced views were avoided.
- c) Historical friendship and hostilities were continued.
- d) Changing conditions and mutual benefit relations were based on

**4. Which of the following is not one of the aims of Turkey to participate in the Balkan Entente?**

- a) Gaining the friendship of neighbor countries
- b) Expanding its borders
- c) Taking part in international relations
- d) Securing its western borders



5. Which of the following territories was united with Turkey before the Second World War?

- a) Hatay
- b) Western Thrace
- c) Crete Island
- d) Cyprus

6. **What is the most known saying of Ataturk regarding foreign policy?**

- a) How happy is the one who says I am a Turk
- b) Our true mentor in life is science
- c) Peace at Home, peace in the World
- d) Sovereignty, without any condition and reservation, belongs to the nation.



7. Who became the second president of Turkey after death of Ataturk?

- a) Recep Tayyip Erdoğan
- b) Abdullah Gül
- c) Ahmet Necdet Sezer
- d) İsmet İnönü

8. Which was the main field of activity of Turkish Foreign Policy between 1923 and 1932?

- a) Control of the Straits
- b) Becoming a member of the League of Nations
- c) Resolve remaining problems of the Lausanne Treaty
- d) Solving Hatay Question



9. What is name of the Pact formed by Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan against expansionist policy of Italy in the Eastern Mediterranean in 1937?

- a) Balkan
- b) Sadabat
- c) Warsaw
- d) NATO

10. Which of the followings define Turkey's foreign policy?

- a) Realism
- b) Peace at Home, peace in the World
- c) Adherence to the international law
- d) All of the above



11. What is name of the Entente formed by Turkey, Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia against expansionist policy of Italy and Germany in 1934?

- a) Balkan
- b) Sadabat
- c) Warsaw
- d) NATO

12. Which of the followings was not one of the results of the Montreux Convention?

- a) Turkey accomplished full sovereignty on the Straits
- b) The convention was a victory that increased Turkey's prestige in international area
- c) The significance of Turkey improved in the Mediterranean and the Middle East
- d) Turkey's relations with Soviet Russia worsened



**13. Which of the following states experienced Mosul Question with Turkey?**

- a) England
- b) France
- c) Germany
- d) Italy

**14. Which of the following is not one of the developments in Turkish foreign policy between 1932-1938?**

- a) Balkan Entente
- b) NATO
- c) Sadabad Pact
- d) Montreux Straits Convention



**15. What is the reason for the establishment of the Balkan Entente?**

- a) The beginning of World War II.
- a) The aggressive attitude of England
- c) Expansionist policies of Italy and Germany
- d) America's Balkan policy

**16. Turkey, in the 1930s, either joined in or led the establishment of international organizations such as Balkan Entente, Sadabat Pact and League of Nations.**

**This is an indication of which Atatürk's principles were adopted in foreign policy?**

- a) National sovereignty
- b) Peace at Home, Peace in the World
- c) Science and Rationality
- d) Modernity and Westernization

**17. Which of the following state experienced Hatay Question with Turkey?**

- a) France
- b) England
- c) USA
- d) Germany

**18. With the Montreux Straits Convention;**

- I. The International Straits Commission was lifted.
- II. Turkey will be able to militarize the Straits.

**Accordingly, which of the following shows that Turkey is independent on Straits?**

- a) Only I
- b) Only II
- c) I and II
- d) None of them



**19. Which states emerged as two great superpowers after World War II?**

- a) England-France
- b) Italy-Germany
- c) USA-Soviet Union
- d) Turkey-Egypt

**20. Which of the following options correctly gave names of the blocs that fought in World War II?**

- a) Allied Powers-Axis Powers
- b) Central Powers-Allied Powers
- c) Axis Powers-Central Powers
- d) Eastern States-Western States



**21. Which of the following did not happen during the period of the Democratic Party?**

- a) Korean War
- b) Sadabat Pact
- c) Turkey's membership of NATO
- d) Signing of the London and Zurich agreements

**22. By which military coup did the Democratic Party rule end?**

- a) Military memorandum of 1971
- b) Coup of 1960
- c) Coup of 1980
- d) Coup attempt of 15 July



**23. Which of the following was not one of the developments during Democratic Party period in Turkey?**

- a) Wealth Tax Law was enacted
- b) Events of September 6-7 happened
- c) Village Institutes were closed
- d) Call to Arabic Azan was legitimized

**24. After the 27-year single-party administration of the Republican People's Party, what is called the Democratic Party's coming to power without any problems?**

- a) Bloody Revolution
- b) White Revolution
- c) Turbulent Revolution
- d) Stormy Revolution



**25. Which of the following cannot be listed as one of the results of World War II?**

- a) Totalitarian regimes were eliminated.
- b) The United Nations was established.
- c) The League of Nations was founded.
- d) The Cold War started.

**26. Which of the following cannot be listed as one of the causes of World War II?**

- a) Hitler's expansionist policy.
- b) Severe conditions of the Treaty of Versailles.
- c) The imperialist aspirations of the Mussolini administration.
- d) Expansionist competition between the United Kingdom and the United States.



27. Who was the leader of Germany during the Second World War?

- a) Mussolini
- b) Churchill
- c) Hitler
- d) Stalin

28. What event officially gave rise to the United States to participate in the Second World War?

- a) German bombing of London
- b) Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
- c) German occupation of Paris
- d) Italian invasion of Poland



29. In what year did the Second World War begin?

- a) 1939
- b) 1940
- c) 1941
- d) 1942

30. Which of the following can not be listed as the effects of the Second World War on Turkey?

- a) The Wealth Tax was enacted.
- b) Most of the country's income was spent on defense.
- c) The Cabotage Law was adopted.
- d) The Second Five-Year Development Plan could not be implemented.





31. Which of the following was fundamental Turkish Foreign Policy throughout the Second World War?

- a) Pan-Islamism
- b) Following Balance Policy
- c) Recapture the lost land
- d) Pan-Turkism

32.

- I. Italy
- II. Germany
- III. Japan

Which states' expansionist policies were effective for leading to the Second World War?

- a) Only I
- b) Only II
- c) Only III
- d) All of them



33. Turkey which had followed the Balance Policy during the Second World War tried to be in the Western Allies bloc after the war.

Which of the following was the main reason for Turkey's such attempt?

- a) Germany's withdrawal from the War
- b) Italy's withdrawal from the War
- c) Japan's withdrawal from the War
- d) Threat of the Soviet Union by demanding land from Turkey

34. Turkey was governed by the Democratic Party governments under the chairmanship of ..... from May 1950 to May 1960.

Which one of the following is correct for blank section?

- a) Adnan Menderes
- b) İsmet İnönü
- c) Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu
- d) Recep Tayyip Erdoğan



35. What military alliance did Turkey join in 1952?

- a) NATO
- b) Warsaw Pact
- c) The United Nations
- d) The League of Nations

36. Mustafa Kemal Ataturk created the democratic nation of Turkey and moved the capital from ...

- a) Ankara to Istanbul
- b) Istanbul to Ankara
- c) Izmir to Ankara
- d) Ankara to Izmir

37. With the agreements signed after the Second World War, it penetrated a significant part of Europe, strengthened its army and developed the war industry. Also, it established its foreign policy on spreading his own regime.

Given this information, which of the following states' foreign policy emphasized?

- a) Italy
- b) The Soviet Union
- c) Germany
- d) Turkey

38. After the Second World War, the USA started to follow the Containment Policy against the expansion of the Soviets by means of encircling the Eastern Bloc.

Which of the following can be said to be one of the efforts in this policy?

- a) The establishment of NATO
- b) The establishment of the Warsaw Pact
- c) The establishment of the United Nations
- d) The establishment of the League of Nations



39. Which of the following States was uncomfortable about Turkey's NATO membership?

- a) America
- b) Germany
- c) The Soviet Union
- d) England

40. Which of the following states led the establishment of the Warsaw Pact?

- a) Soviet Union
- b) Germany
- c) England
- d) Turkey



41. Turkey, by complying with the UN's request sent troops to the Korean War where two superpowers fought with each other first time after the second world war, and Turkish troops demonstrated their warrior characteristics as well.

Success and bravery of Turkish troops there facilitated Turkey's membership to ... .

Which one of the following is correct for blank section?

- a) The Warsaw Pact
- b) NATO
- c) The United Nations
- d) The European Union

42. In which of the followings Celal Bayar, Adnan Menderes, Fuat Köprülü and Refik Koraltan acted together?

- a) Initiation of the Turkish National Struggle
- b) Establishment of the United Nations
- c) Formation of the Republican People's Party
- d) Formation of the Democratic Party

43. Although Turkey's economy grew regularly from 1965 until 1975 , its economy stagnated due to some national and international developments occurring after that date, and the foreign trade deficit started.

Which of the following is not one of the reasons?

- a) The establishment of unstable coalition governments
- b) Increased labor and student demonstrations across the country
- c) The world oil crisis
- d) Sending workers abroad

44. After Turkey's military intervention in Cyprus in 1974, which of the following policy was implemented by the USA against Turkey?

- a) The US increased its arms sales to Turkey
- b) The US applied to the arms embargo against Turkey
- c) Turkey was excluded from NATO.
- d) Turkey was excluded from the UN



45. Intensive migration from villages to cities began in Turkey after 1960.

In this case,

1. The widespread use of machinery in agriculture
2. Acceleration of industrialization
3. Emergence of infrastructure and shantytown problems in cities

Which of these developments can be said to be the reason?

- a) Only I
- b) Only II
- c) Only III
- d) I and II

46. Turkey remained distant against the Arab world until the 1960s. However, Turkey changed its foreign policy after 1963, took care to establish close relations with Arab countries and joined in the Organization of Islamic Conference.

Which of the following was the main reason for change in Turkish foreign policy?

- a) Transition to multi-party system
- b) Membership in NATO
- c) Anticipation to get rid of political loneliness about Cyprus problem
- d) The start of the Iran and Iraq war



47. Which of the followings was reason for deterioration of Turkish-Greek relations after solving issue of exchange of population?

- a) The Second World War
- b) Capitulations
- c) Cyprus problem
- d) The First World War

48. Although Turkey tried to be a full democratic country, evil tradition of janissaries were continued, and Turkish people encountered many large and small coups in nearly one-hundred-years of Turkish political history.

Which of the following coups was an unsuccessful attempt in Turkish political history?

- a) July 15, 2016
- b) May 27, 1960
- c) March 12, 1971
- d) September 12, 1980