

# World War I

1.



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

What does the cartoonist imply about the League of Nations?

- A. President Wilson withheld significant parts of the peace plan from European nations.
  - B. The peace organization would be weakened without the United States' participation.
  - C. President Wilson designed an international organization that had structural flaws.
  - D. Europe did not want the United States to participate in the peace organization.
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2. Which policy did the United States adopt when World War I first broke out in Europe?

- A. isolationism
  - B. militarism
  - C. pacifism
  - D. imperialism
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3. The Palmer Raids, a series of mass-arrests of alleged radicals in 1919 and 1920, occurred because of

- A. the Red Scare.
  - B. terrorism.
  - C. the Cold War.
  - D. Prohibition.
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4. One of the contributing factors to America's initial decision to enter into World War I was the Zimmermann Note. What were the contents of this telegram sent from Germany?

- A. Germany's proposal that upon an alliance with Mexico, it would ensure the return of Mexican land lost to the United States.
  - B. Germany's war secrets promised to the Mexican government after the United States entered the war.
  - C. Germany's threat that upon a Mexican-American alliance, it would no longer engage in trade activities with Mexico.
  - D. Germany's insistence that the Mexican government refuse to assist the Allies with financial or military aid.
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5. Which region had previously been claimed by France and Germany and created tension between the two countries prior to World War I?

- A. Alsace-Lorraine
  - B. Silesia
  - C. Sudetenland
  - D. Rhineland
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6. On June 2, 1919, an anarchist's bomb exploded in front of the house of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. Other bombs had been set that day against different government officials. Palmer and the Department of Justice responded in January of 1920 with raids that arrested thousands of people who were suspected anarchists. It was soon questioned whether these "Palmer Raids" were constitutional, however, as a lack of communications and planning resulted in many innocent people being taken from their homes.

In which way were the Palmer Raids possibly unconstitutional?

- A. There was no threat from anarchists in the U.S.
- B. Most of the raids were unnecessarily violent.
- C. Many people were arrested without evidence.

- D. They were not authorized by the government.
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During World War I, the War Industries Board was established to shift the United States to a wartime economy. To accomplish this, they fixed prices and wages, set industrial priorities, and converted factories to producing war materials. Over 20 percent of the nation's production shifted to meet wartime goals. It was a defining moment of federal power; during this time, the government assumed many functions that it continues to have today.

7. Which of these **best** demonstrates that the U.S. government grew during World War I?

- A. The government declared war instead of having war declared on it.
- B. The government allowed labor unions to exist even during the war.
- C. The government wished for economic production to grow during the war.
- D. The government gained responsibilities that it would keep after the war.
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8. World War I was the first war to use many new technologies. Which of the following was true of the use of chemical warfare?

- A. The use of chemical weapons was very effective during the war, causing most of the casualties.
- B. Neither side utilized chemical weapons as these had been banned in 1907, prior to the beginning of the war.
- C. Weapons such as poison gas were developed as a reaction to the stalemate that occurred throughout most of the war.
- D. The effects of chemical weapons were thought to be too gruesome to employ against enemy troops.
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9. Why was it difficult for the United States to stay neutral during the first part of World War I?

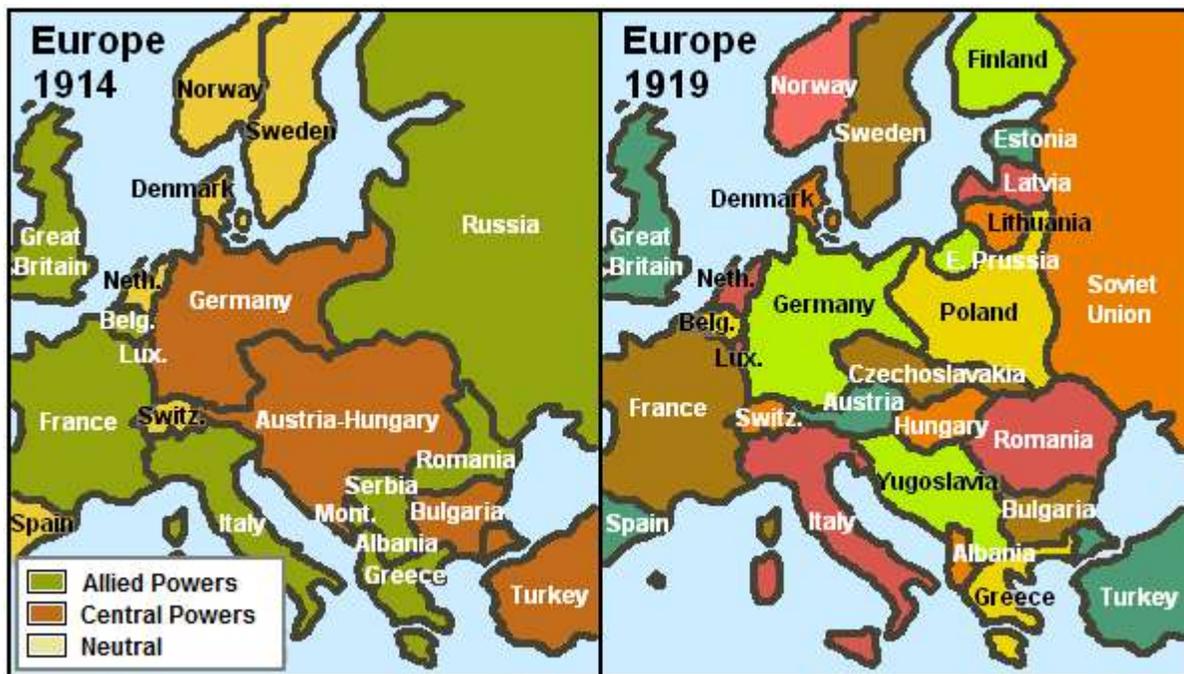
- A. As a part of the League of Nations, the U.S. was required to aid its allies in the war effort.
- B. The U.S. had a close relationship with Great Britain, and the war interfered with trade.
- C. The U.S. wanted to stop the spread of communism occurring during World War I.
- D. American territory, including the Philippines, was invaded by the Central Powers.
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10.



The picture from World War I represents which of the following?

- A. the justification for supporting free trade agreements
- B. the system of alliances that existed prior to World War I
- C. the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare
- D. the reasons for establishing the League of Nations



11. According to the map used here, which of the following statements is true regarding the outcome of World War I?

- A. Country borders following the war were re-drawn to reflect land lost to imperialist policies.
- B. Disputes regarding territory between Germany and France were finally settled after years of conflict.

- C. World War I resulted in the dissolution of the German, Austro-Hungarian, and Ottoman Empires.
  - D. All European countries were satisfied with the outcome of the war and the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
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12. In the 1800s, the Triple Alliance united Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. At this time, France and Russia feared that Germany's power was growing too great and formed their own alliance. They were later joined by Great Britain and the alliance between these three nations was known as the Triple Entente. The countries of both the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente agreed to the mutual defense of all the nations in the alliance, and that an act of war against one nation would be considered an act of war against the whole alliance. Each nation felt that this system of alliances would ensure peaceful relations among the nations of Europe.

The map and passage above could most likely be used to answer which of the following questions?

- A. Why were so many nations caught up in the fighting of World War I?
  - B. Why did Germany feel it could safely invade Belgium and France in 1914?
  - C. How did nations such as Poland and Czechoslovakia come to exist at the end of the war?
  - D. How was the United States able to remain neutral for most of the war?
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13.

The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

—Woodrow Wilson

This statement came immediately before which of the following?

- A. the entry of the United States into World War I
  - B. the bombing of Pearl Harbor by Imperial Japan
  - C. the sinking of the *Lusitania* by German submarines
  - D. the establishment of the League of Nations
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14. Which nation rejected the Treaty of Versailles, negotiating its own peace agreement with Germany in 1921?

- A. United States
  - B. the Soviet Union
  - C. Japan
  - D. France
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15. The League of Nations called for the break up of the territories of the Ottoman Empire mainly in which of the following regions?

- A. Eastern Europe
  - B. India
  - C. Middle East
  - D. Southeast Asia
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16.

A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

—Woodrow Wilson

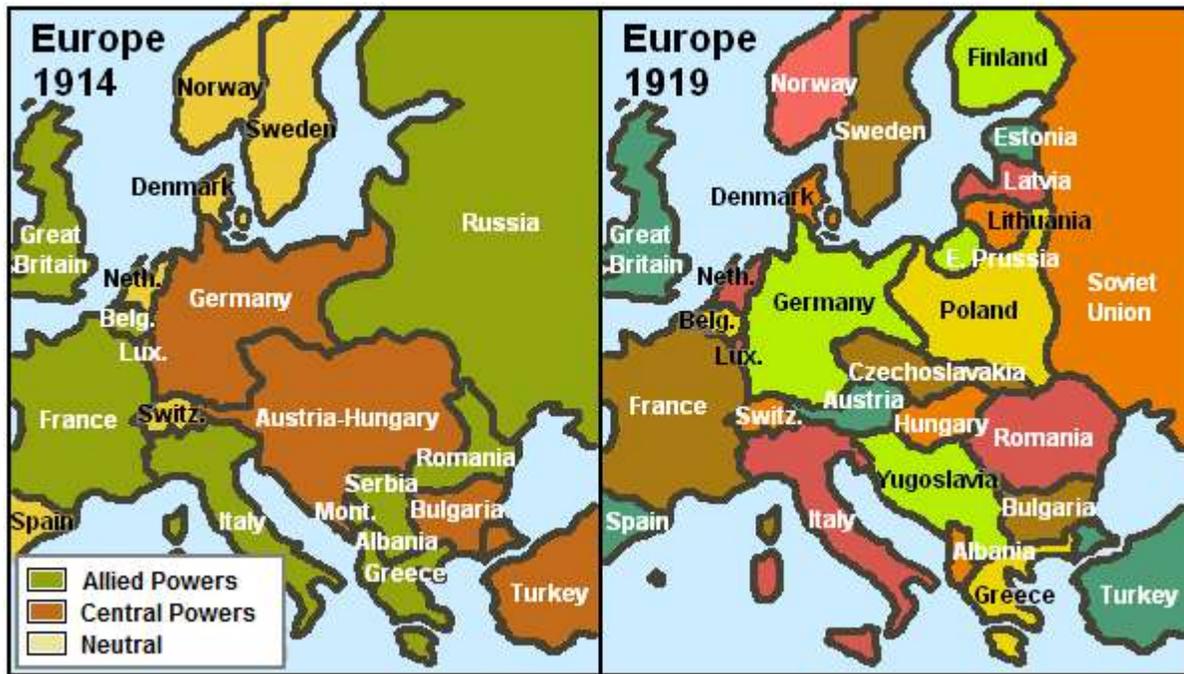
The quotation above comes from Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points. This quotation was the fourteenth point and relates directly to which of the following?

- A. the abolition of using warfare to settle international disputes
  - B. the introduction of the policy of self-determination
  - C. the establishment of an independent Polish state
  - D. the creation of the League of Nations
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During World War I, the War Industries Board was established to shift the United States to a wartime economy. To accomplish this, they fixed prices and wages, set industrial priorities, and converted factories to producing war materials. Over 20 percent of the nation's production shifted to meet wartime goals. It was a defining moment of federal power; during this time, the government assumed many functions that it continues to have today.

17. Which of these was a short-term result of the War Industries Board?

- A. The U.S. economy became more capitalistic.
- B. The U.S. economy fell into a depression.
- C. The U.S. economy produced more consumer goods.
- D. The U.S. economy expanded in production.



18. The Versailles Treaty established the principle of self-determination, which gives a nation of people the right to decide whether or not they would like to govern themselves. According to the map above, which nation-state was formed following World War I?

- A. Poland
- B. France
- C. Germany
- D. Greece

19. The First Red Scare began in 1917 and lasted until about 1920. It was caused by a fear of anarchists and

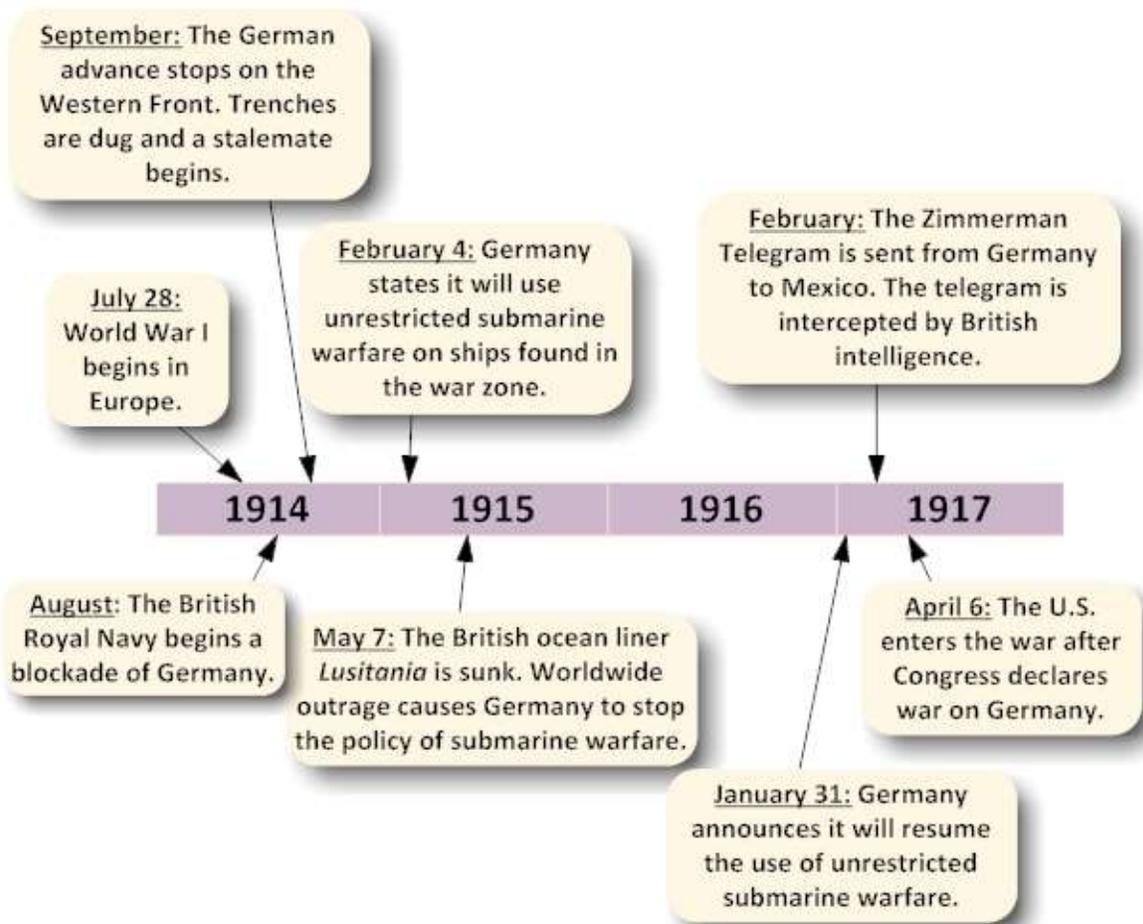
- A. German spies.
- B. fascists.
- C. Japanese spies.

D. communists.

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20. Why did the United States decide not to participate in the League of Nations established by the Treaty of Versailles at the end of World War I?

- A. President Wilson was not in favor of the organization.
  - B. The organization supported Communist expansion in Europe.
  - C. Germany was allowed to be a member nation.
  - D. Congress was concerned it would override American interests.
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21. Which event from the timeline most likely had the biggest impact on German citizens on the home front?

- A. publishing the Zimmermann Telegram
- B. sinking of the *Lusitania*

- C. trench warfare
  - D. British naval blockade
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22.



The picture above **best** represents

- A. the threats of the battlefield during the war.
  - B. the economic hardships on the home front.
  - C. the efficiency of aerial bombardment.
  - D. the dangers associated with nuclear warfare.
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23. Beginning in January 1919, delegates from all of the Allied countries met at the Paris Peace Conference to negotiate peace treaties between them and the Central Powers. The Allied powers and Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles. Portions of Germany's prewar territory were taken away. Germany was disarmed and forced to accept an Allied military occupation of the Rhineland. It was required to give up its colonial empire. Germany was forced to accept responsibility for the outbreak of the war. It was required to pay the cost of repairing the wartime damage, known as reparations.

Which of the following statements is true about the Treaty of Versailles?

- A. The Treaty of Versailles created the United Nations.
  - B. The Treaty of Versailles punished Russia.
  - C. The Treaty of Versailles punished Germany.
  - D. The Treaty of Versailles was favorable to Germany.
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24. The 1918 Sedition Act was written as an amendment to the Espionage Act. Here is a portion of the text:

**from Section 3**

Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully . . . utter, print, write, or publish any disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language about the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States . . . or by word or act oppose the cause of the United States therein, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both . . . .

Which of the following was a negative consequence of the Sedition Act?

- A. It interfered with the U.S. war effort.
  - B. It cost too much money to enforce.
  - C. It took power away from the government.
  - D. It restricted American civil liberties.
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25. This map shows the battle lines of the Meuse - Argonne Offensive during World War I in 1918. The numbered arrows indicate U.S. divisions involved in the offensive.



The map illustrates

- A. the impact U.S. forces had on Allied advances that ended the war.
- B. the refusal of French forces to participate Allied advances against Germany.
- C. the stalemate that followed the U.S. divisions' confrontation with German forces.
- D. the dominance U.S. forces had over French forces at the end of the war.

26. According to the timeline, the stalemate of World War I began in

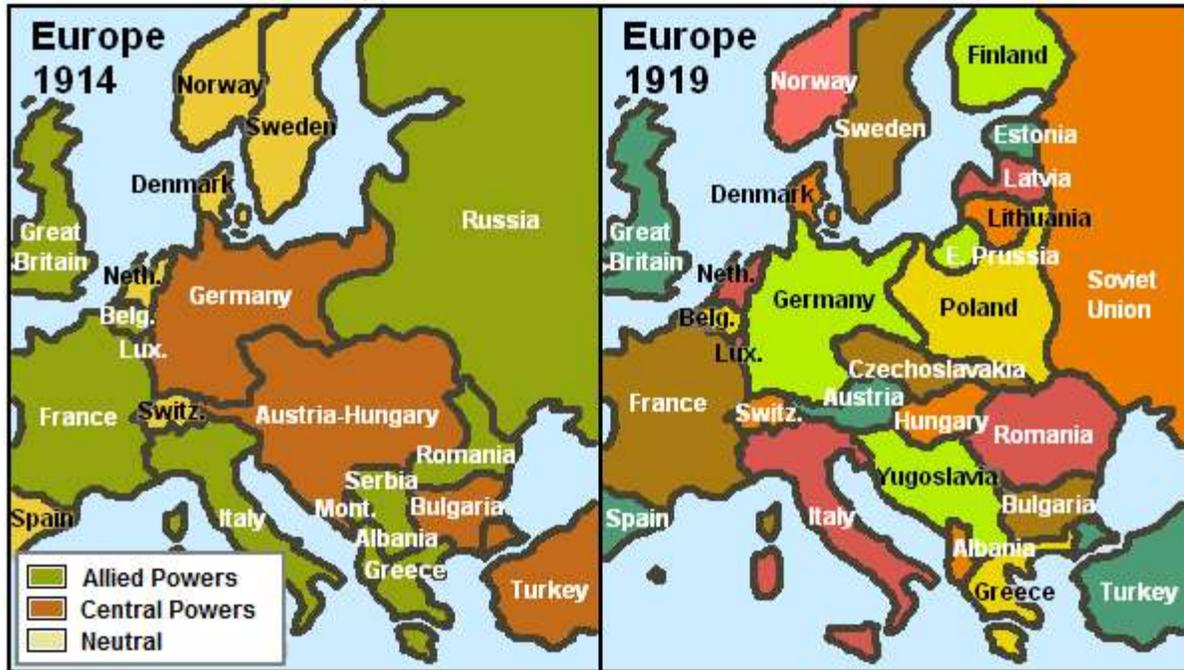
- A. 1917.
- B. 1915.
- C. 1914.
- D. 1916.

27.



This propaganda poster from World War I was most likely saying that

- A. people should attempt to cut back on how much food they consume daily.
  - B. the war effort would be helped the most if women stayed at home and farmed.
  - C. more people should plant their own food in order to help win the war.
  - D. women should work in munition plants in support of the war effort.
-



28. Which of the following was one of Triple Entente until 1917?

- A. Russia
- B. Turkey
- C. Czechoslovakia
- D. Spain

29. The Treaty of Versailles brought an end to World War I and placed sole responsibility for the war on which country?

- A. France
- B. Austria
- C. Germany
- D. United States

30. A stalemate is a situation in which further action is blocked. The stalemate during World War I was broken in 1917 by

- A. the use of chemical weapons.
- B. the entry of the U.S. into the war.
- C. the invasion of Normandy.

D. the collapse of the Russian front.

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31. President Woodrow Wilson wanted the United States to participate in a League of Nations. What was the goal of this organization?

- A. to promote American economic interests
  - B. to maintain world peace
  - C. to finance new industries
  - D. to serve as an international court
- 

32.

Gentlemen of the Congress ...

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected, and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas

The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions

Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety

A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims

—Woodrow Wilson

The speech excerpt above outlines part of President Wilson's plan for peace following World War I. What was Wilson's plan for peace called?

- A. Geneva Convention

- B. New Deal
  - C. Fourteen Points
  - D. Treaty of Versailles
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33.



The man pictured here was assassinated by a group of extreme Serbian nationalists on June 28, 1914, an event that acted as a trigger to the fighting in World War I. His name was

- A. Joseph Stalin.
  - B. Franz Ferdinand.
  - C. Benito Mussolini.
  - D. Francisco Franco.
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34. Shortly after World War I ended, some complained that the Versailles Treaty did nothing more than declare a truce for twenty years. Their assumptions proved correct when the unstable peace agreements and cooperation that had been established at the Paris Peace Conference were broken. Although U.S. President Woodrow Wilson had declared that the Great War was "the war to end all wars," in less than twenty years after it began in 1914, many nations had entered a second, devastating conflict. Due to the greater number of casualties, physical destruction, and tragedies, World War II often eclipses the memory of the First World War.

According to this excerpt, the Treaty of Versailles

- A. was not recognized by most nations.
- B. proved to be an effective peace agreement.
- C. ensured long-lasting international order.

D. created a short-lived, unstable peace.

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