

AMDG

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert
Chapter 22 (Sections 1 and 2) Quiz (50 points)

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS QUIZ

Main Idea Multiple Choice (2 points each)

_____ 1. A buildup of armed forces accompanied by a heavy influence of military values on a society is known as

- a. militarism.
- b. imperialism.
- c. mobilization.
- d. nationalism.

_____ 2. An independent Slavic state in the Balkans in 1914 was

- a. Poland.
- b. Serbia.
- c. Alsace-Lorraine
- d. Germany

_____ 3. The fuse of the “powder keg” of Europe was lit

- a. when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.
- b. by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
- c. when Czar Nicholas II mobilized Russian troops.
- d. by Austrian shells launched at the Serbian city of Belgrade.

_____ 4. The first country to declare war in 1914 was

- a. Germany, which declared war on France.
- b. France, which declared war on Russia.
- c. Austria-Hungary, which declared war on Serbia.
- d. Russia, which declared war on Germany.

_____ 5. Russia mobilized for war to defend

- a. Germany.
- b. Austria-Hungary.
- c. Serbia.
- d. Belgium.

_____ 6. The war which later generations would know as World War I was originally called the

- a. European War.
- b. Austria-Hungarian War.
- c. German-Baltic War.
- d. Great War.

_____ 7. World War I was a conflict unlike any other in history in that

- a. it took place on European soil.
- b. ships were used in battle.
- c. new war strategies and new weapons were used in it.
- d. treaties were signed to end it.

_____ 8. In 1915 and 1916 the Allied Powers were

- a. Austria-Hungary and Germany.
- b. France, Italy, Russia, and the United States.
- c. Britain, France, and the United States.
- d. Britain, France, Russia, and Italy.

- _____ 9. Because German submarines were defenseless above water,
- they often attacked merchant ships without warning.
 - they refrained from attacking merchant ships entirely.
 - they warned merchant ships that they were there.
 - they resorted to an above-water strategy.
- _____ 10. Germany violated the rules of neutrality in the Atlantic when
- a U-boat sank the British passenger liner *Lusitania*, killing nearly 1,200 people.
 - a U-boat torpedoed the USS *Minnow*, killing Gilligan and the Skipper
 - Germany issued the *Sussex* pledge.
 - Kaiser Wilhelm I had German merchant ships fitted with guns.
- _____ 11. Germany issued the *Sussex* pledge, which included a promise not to
- attack merchant vessels at all.
 - sink merchant vessels "without warning and without saving human lives."
 - carry war materials on merchant vessels.
 - use merchant vessels to sink submarines.
- _____ 12. Most of the supplies and war materials used by the Allies were carried by
- U.S. ships.
 - British U-boats.
 - the British merchant ship *Lusitania*.
 - the French merchant ship *Sussex*.
- _____ 13. President Wilson won reelection as President in 1916
- over Republican challenger Herbert Hoover.
 - with the slogan "He Kept Us Out Of War"
 - because he had asked Congress to declare war immediately after the *Lusitania* was sunk
- _____ 14. Americans were outraged when the Zimmermann Note revealed a proposed alliance between
- Germany and Belgium against the United States.
 - Austria-Hungary and Germany against the United States.
 - Russia and Germany against the United States.
 - Germany and Mexico against the United States.
- _____ 15. "...the world must be made safe for democracy," was a quote said by
- President Wilson.
 - former president Theodore Roosevelt.
 - Henry Cabot Lodge.
 - David Lloyd George.
- _____ 16. Upon entering World War I, the United States
- supported the Allies.
 - supported the Central Powers.
 - opposed both the Allies and the Central Powers.
 - supported Austria-Hungary while opposing France.

Chronology: Choose the event which took place FIRST / EARLIEST (2 pts. each)

- _____ 17.
- formation of the Triple Entente
 - assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand

- _____ 18.
- a) the United States begins making loans to the Allies
 - b) the United States declares war on the Central Powers
- _____ 19.
- a) sinking of the *Lusitania*
 - b) Wilson wins reelection as President
- _____ 20.
- a) Zimmerman Note is discovered by the United States
 - b) A stalemate develops on the Western Front

_____ (10 points)

Name _____

Pd _____

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Quiz 22-3 (20 points)

- _____ 1. The purpose of the Committee on Public Information was to
- increase public support for the war effort.
 - provide the public with up-to-date, factual information about the war.
 - settle disputes between workers and management.
- _____ 2. The CPI head who launched a nationwide campaign of publicity (some would say “propaganda”) was
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a. Henry Cabot Lodge. | c. Herbert Hoover. |
| b. Bernard Baruch. | d. George Creel. |
- _____ 3. The Allied troops’ need for American products plus the serious labor shortage created by the war combined to produce
- a hostile environment for workers, who resorted to joining in on violent strikes.
 - a favorable environment for labor – including higher wages..
 - lower wages and longer hours.
- _____ 4. Led by a future President, Herbert Hoover, the Food Administration was created to
- sell food to provide loans to the Allies.
 - settle disputes between farm workers and management.
 - increase food supplies for the troops.
- _____ 5. Under the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918,
- the army built dozens of training camps.
 - more than 1,000 American opponents of the war were jailed.
 - more than one million men between the ages of 21 and 30 were drafted into the armed forces.
- _____ 6. President Wilson created the War Industries Board to
- give Herbert Hoover greater control over military operations in France.
 - oversee the production and distribution of goods manufactured by the nation’s war industries.
 - provide money for loans to the Allies to allow them to purchase war materials manufactured in the United States.
- _____ 7. The War Industries Board head was (“Dr. Facts”)
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. Herbert Hoover. | c. Bernard Baruch. |
| b. George Creel. | d. Jeannette Rankin. |

True or False: Answer “A” if true or “B” if false.

- _____ 8. The Selective Service Act drafted millions of women into combat roles with the AEF.
- _____ 9. The National War Labor Board helped to minimize the number of strikes and therefore kept wartime industrial production very high.
- _____ 10. The Red Cross created the idea of “Meatless Mondays” and “Wheatless Wednesdays”.

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Quiz 22-3/4 (40 points)

1. The War Industries Board head was
 - a. Jeannette Rankin.
 - b. George Creel.
 - c. Bernard Baruch.
2. African American soldiers
 - a. were, for the most part, integrated into mostly white combat units.
 - b. were not allowed into combat at all.
 - c. were awarded France's Croix de Guerre for their bravery.
3. The purpose of the Committee on Public Information was to
 - a. increase public support for the war effort.
 - b. provide the public with up-to-date, factual information about the war.
 - c. encourage the public to support peace efforts.
4. The Allied troops' need for American products plus the serious labor shortage created by the war combined to produce
 - a. a hostile environment for striking workers.
 - b. a favorable environment for labor.
 - c. lower wages and longer hours.
5. British and French forces developed armored tanks because earlier tanks
 - a. were not tough enough.
 - b. were very tough but were slow and hard to maneuver in muddy conditions.
 - c. moved too quickly to control well.
6. By July 1918, the number of American military personnel in France (after the "big build up") was about
 - a. 12,000.
 - b. 64,000.
 - c. 100,000.
 - d. 1 million.
7. As a part of the 1918 cease-fire agreement,
 - a. Germany continued to occupy conquered territory.
 - b. Germany had to surrender its aircraft, tanks, and heavy artillery.
 - c. Germany became a monarchy for the first time.
8. Under the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918,
 - a. the army built dozens of training camps.
 - b. more than 1,000 American opponents of the war were jailed.
 - c. more than one million men between the ages of 21 and 30 were drafted into the armed forces.
9. The Allies were able to stop the German advance at Château-Thierry by
 - a. reaching a peace agreement.
 - b. siding with the Communists.
 - c. having the American Expeditionary Force join the French.
10. President Wilson created the War Industries Board to
 - a. give Herbert Hoover greater control over the war effort.
 - b. oversee the production and distribution of goods manufactured by the nation's war industries.
 - c. provide money for loans to the Allies to allow them to purchase war materials manufactured in the United States.

11. The CPI head who launched a nationwide campaign of publicity was
 - a. Henry Cabot Lodge.
 - b. George Creel
 - c. Herbert Hoover.

12. Two massive systems of opposing trenches stretched
 - a. for 40 miles along France's western boundary, along the Atlantic Ocean.
 - b. for 400 miles across the western front.
 - c. East to West across Europe, from Berlin to Paris

13. By the fall of 1918, Germany was facing
 - a. food riots and strikes.
 - b. attacks from Russian troops led by Lenin.
 - c. a government takeover called the Bolshevik Revolution.

14. The Food Administration was created to
 - a. sell food to provide loans to the Allies.
 - b. settle disputes between farm workers and management.
 - c. increase food supplies for the troops.

15. World War I ended militarily when
 - a. the armistice went into effect.
 - b. the Allies reached a separate peace agreement with the Russia
 - c. Russia quit the war.

16. Trench warfare was the strategy of
 - a. luring enemy troops into deep pits of tar.
 - b. fighting from deep ditches to defend a position.
 - c. using heavy artillery to open gaps in the enemy ranks.

17. In the Second Battle of the Marne,
 - a. German losses destroyed their offensive ability.
 - b. the Russians attacked the Central Powers along the Marne River in East Prussia.
 - c. the Belgians fiercely resisted the Germany army, upsetting the Schlieffen Plan.

18. Which of the following was NOT a new military development in World War One?
 - a. the widespread use and effectiveness of submarines
 - b. use of guerilla warfare
 - c. aerial dogfights between planes
 - d. use of poison gas

19. Chronology... Choose the letter of the event which took place FIRST/EARLIEST.
 - a. Russia officially makes its own peace with Germany
 - b. America declares war on Germany
 - c. The Zimmerman Note is discovered

20. Chronology... Choose the letter of the event, from 1918, which took place LATEST/LAST.
 - a. German offensive
 - b. General Pershing arrives in France
 - c. Battle of the Meuse-Argonne Forest

Bonus (+3 max)

1. Identify, by name, one of the most famous American military heroes of World War One besides General Pershing

2. What did the British call the AEF soldiers at first?

3. What is the official chemical name for "Mustard Gas"?

4. What type of plane was flown by the "Red Baron"?