

## Chapter 22 Sample Test

### Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. 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 British warship *Sussex*.
  - Germany issued the *Sussex* pledge.
  - Kaiser Wilhelm I had German merchant ships fitted with guns.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The War Industries Board head was
- Herbert Hoover.
  - George Creel.
  - Bernard Baruch.
  - Jeannette Rankin.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Wilson envisioned the League of Nations as an international congress of nations designed to
- reward the allies and punish enemies.
  - punish Germany for its role in World War I.
  - make the United States the supreme world power.
  - settle disputes and protect democracy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. By the late 1800s the world's largest empire was controlled by
- Germany.
  - Great Britain.
  - France.
  - Russia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. African American soldiers
- were, for the most part, integrated into mostly white combat units.
  - were not allowed into combat at all.
  - were awarded France's Croix de Guerre for their bravery.
  - were treated in the same way as other American soldiers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. "... the world must be made safe for democracy," said
- President Wilson.
  - former president Theodore Roosevelt.
  - Henry Cabot Lodge.
  - David Lloyd George.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Most of the Fourteen Points dealt with
- the creation of the League of Nations.
  - ending secret agreements between nations.
  - the futures of specific nations and regions.
  - the freedom of ships on the seas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The war which later generations would know as World War I was originally called the
- European War.
  - Austria-Hungarian War.
  - German-Baltic War.
  - Great War.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. 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.
  - encourage the public to support peace efforts.
  - settle disputes between workers and management.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The fuse of the “powder keg” of Europe was lit
- when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.
  - by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
  - when Czar Nicholas II mobilized Russian troops.
  - by Austrian shells launched at the Serbian city of Belgrade.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. World War I was a conflict unlike any other in that
- it took place on European soil.
  - ships were used in battle.
  - new war strategies and new weapons were used in it.
  - treaties were signed to end it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Two new nations that were formed by the Treaty of Versailles were
- Estonia and Finland.
  - Latvia and Lithuania.
  - Poland and Italy.
  - Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. A buildup of armed forces accompanied by a heavy influence of military values on a society is known as
- militarism.
  - imperialism.
  - mobilization.
  - nationalism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The Allied troops’ need for American products plus the serious labor shortage created by the war combined to produce
- a hostile environment for striking workers.
  - a favorable environment for labor.
  - lower wages and longer hours.
  - fewer strikes and worse working conditions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. In 1915 the Allied Powers were
- Austria-Hungary and Germany.
  - France, Italy, Russia, and the United States.
  - Britain, France, and the United States.
  - Britain, France, Russia, and Italy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. British and French forces developed armored tanks because earlier tanks
- were not tough enough.
  - were very tough but were slow and hard to maneuver in muddy conditions.
  - moved too quickly to control well.
  - did not protect the soldiers inside.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. By July 1918, the number of American military personnel in France was about
- 12,000.
  - 64,000.
  - 225,000.
  - 1 million.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The Paris Peace Conference saw a clash between
- Clemenceau's desire to punish Germany and Lloyd George's sympathy for the Central Powers.
  - European leaders' desire for peace and Wilson's drive to establish an American empire.
  - Wilson's ideals of peace and democracy and European leaders' desire to reward allies and punish enemies.
  - Orlando's claim to land promised to Italy and Clemenceau's insistence that the Allied Powers pay reparations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. As a part of the 1918 cease-fire agreement,
- Germany continued to occupy conquered territory.
  - Germany had to surrender its aircraft, tanks, and heavy artillery.
  - Germany kept its U-boats.
  - Germany became a monarchy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. 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.
  - Kaiser Wilhelm abandoned his throne and fled to the Netherlands.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The Allies were able to stop the German advance at Château-Thierry by
- reaching a peace agreement.
  - siding with the Communists.
  - having the American Expeditionary Force join the French.
  - cutting off supplies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Wilson's Fourteen Points
- outlined a vision for postwar Europe and a system to avoid future wars.
  - called for a 1917 peace conference near Versailles.
  - outlined peace terms that were so hard on the Central Powers that they would not cause another war.
  - was so called because it dealt with the future of fourteen specific nations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. An independent Slavic state in the Balkans in 1914 was
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. Yugoslavia. | c. Latvia.     |
| b. Serbia.     | d. Lithuanian. |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Due to congressional opposition and President Wilson's refusal to negotiate, the United States
- did not send representatives to the peace conference at Versailles.
  - lost against the Germans at Saint-Mihiel.
  - did not approve the Treaty of Versailles and never joined the League of Nations.
  - refused to allow the former Central Powers ever to join the League of Nations.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. President Wilson created the War Industries Board to
- give Herbert Hoover greater control over the war effort.
  - 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.
  - establish price and production controls over food and fuel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. 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*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Russia mobilized for war to defend
- Germany.
  - Austria-Hungary.
  - Serbia.
  - Belgium.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. The CPI head who launched a nationwide campaign of publicity was
- Henry Cabot Lodge.
  - Bernard Baruch.
  - Herbert Hoover.
  - George Creel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Two massive systems of opposing trenches stretched
- for 40 miles along France's western boundary.
  - for 400 miles across the western front.
  - from Berlin to Verdun.
  - from Belgrade to the Somme River, in northeastern France.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. For President Wilson, the most important part of the peace settlement was
- the creation of the League of Nations.
  - persuading the U.S. Senate to ratify separate treaties with Germany and Austria.
  - ensuring that Italy received the territory it had been promised when it agreed to support the Allies.
  - punishing Germany so severely that it could never again threaten Europe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. The first country to declare war in 1914 was
- Germany, which declared war on France.
  - France, which declared war on Russia.
  - Austria-Hungary, which declared war on Serbia.
  - Russia, which declared war on Germany.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. The number of American men who served as draftees in World War I is
- almost 3 million.
  - 370,000.
  - about 25,000.
  - more than 5 million.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. The peace conference at Versailles was dominated by the leaders of
- the Big Four nations.
  - 55 nations.
  - 13 European nations.
  - all European nations other than Germany.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. By the fall of 1918, Germany was facing
- food riots and strikes.
  - attacks from Russian troops.
  - a government takeover called the Bolshevik Revolution.
  - oversight by the National War Labor Board.

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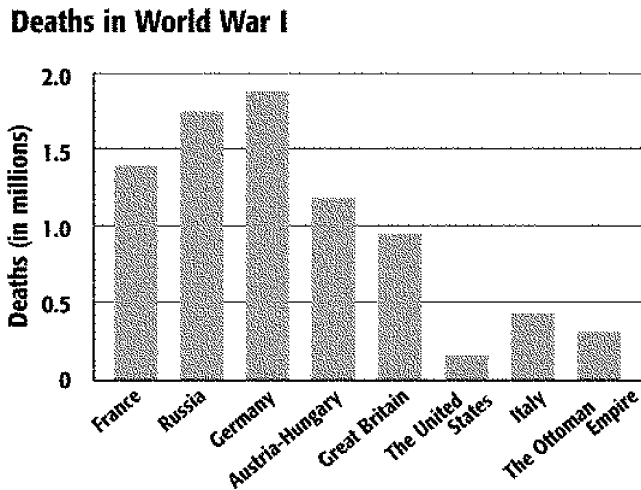
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- \_\_\_ 38. President Wilson's Republican opponent in the election of 1916 was
- a. Herbert Hoover.
  - b. Henry Cabot Lodge.
  - c. Charles Evans Hughes.
  - d. Arthur Zimmermann.
- \_\_\_ 39. The Food Administration was created to
- a. sell food to provide loans to the Allies.
  - b. settle disputes between farm workers and management.
  - c. encourage Americans to eat more vegetables.
  - d. increase food supplies for the troops.
- \_\_\_ 40. World War I ended when
- a. the armistice went into effect.
  - b. the Allies reached a peace agreement with Austria-Hungary.
  - c. Kaiser Wilhelm II abandoned the throne and fled to the Netherlands.
  - d. Russia quit the war.

### Matching

*Match each statement with the correct item.*

- |                   |                                    |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. U-boats        | i. self-determination              |
| b. nationalism    | j. balance of power                |
| c. militarism     | k. Archduke Franz Ferdinand        |
| d. stalemate      | l. General John J. Pershing        |
| e. armistice      | m. Selective Service Act           |
| f. reparations    | n. War Industries Board            |
| g. mobilize       | o. Committee on Public Information |
| h. Bernard Baruch |                                    |
- \_\_\_ 41. payments for damages and expenses brought on by war
- \_\_\_ 42. a situation in which neither side can win a decisive victory
- \_\_\_ 43. required men between the ages of 21 and 30 to register to be drafted into the armed forces
- \_\_\_ 44. truce
- \_\_\_ 45. he and his wife Sophie were assassinated during a visit to Sarajevo
- \_\_\_ 46. German submarines
- \_\_\_ 47. prepare military forces for war
- \_\_\_ 48. the right of people to decide their own political status
- \_\_\_ 49. commanded the American Expeditionary Force
- \_\_\_ 50. the feeling that a specific nation, language, or culture is superior to all others.

**Short Answer**

Source: *Encyclopedia of World History*.

51. Of the major powers, which country suffered the most deaths?
52. Which country suffered the fewest deaths?
53. How many Russians were killed during World War I?
54. Describe the human and economic costs of World War I.
55. What effect did the war have on American women and African Americans?
56. What was trench warfare like?
57. What were the main causes of World War I?
58. How was propaganda used to influence public opinion in the United States?

**Essay**

59. Describe the League of Nations that President Wilson envisioned.
60. Explain how President Wilson's Fourteen Points outlined his vision for postwar Europe and a system to avoid future wars.

**Other**

Write T if a statement is true or F if it is false. If a statement is false, explain why.

61. \_\_\_\_\_ Liberty bonds provided money for loans to the Allies to allow them to purchase food and war supplies.
62. \_\_\_\_\_ The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk removed Bulgaria from the war.

63. \_\_\_\_ A total of fourteen nations around the world fought in World War I.
64. \_\_\_\_ Food Administration leader Bernard Baruch promoted “meatless Mondays” and “wheatless Wednesdays” to decrease domestic consumption.
65. \_\_\_\_ The Treaty of Versailles included all of President Wilson’s Fourteen Points.
66. \_\_\_\_ None of the women in the U.S. armed forces received any pension for their service.
67. \_\_\_\_ When World War I began, Austria-Hungary and Germany were known as the Central Powers while Britain, France, and Russia were called the Allied Powers.
68. \_\_\_\_ The fighting at Verdun dragged on for 10 months, making it the longest battle of the war.
69. \_\_\_\_ The American Expeditionary Force included soldiers from the regular army and the National Guard and a large force of volunteers and draftees.
70. \_\_\_\_ The nations of Germany, Russia, Britain, and France were known as the Big Four.

For each of the following, identify the letter of the best choice. Next, expand on the subject by answering the second question.

71. Trench warfare was the strategy of
  - a. luring enemy troops into deep pits.
  - b. fighting from deep ditches to defend a position.
  - c. using machine guns to open gaps in the enemy ranks.
  - d. launching artillery shells to create craters in enemy territory.

Describe no-man’s-land and its place in trench warfare.

72. 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.
  - d. the Allies launched a two-pronged attack on Germany—one in the north through Belgium and one in the south along the Marne River.

What role did U.S. troops and military personnel play in the Battle of Saint-Mihiel?

73. Americans were outraged when the Zimmermann Note revealed a proposed alliance between
  - a. Germany and Belgium against the United States.
  - b. Austria-Hungary and Germany against the United States.
  - c. Russia and Germany against the United States.
  - d. Germany and Mexico against the United States.

How did President Wilson and Congress respond to the Zimmermann Note?

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74. The Triple Entente united Britain, France, and Russia in
- 1893.
  - 1917.
  - 1907.
  - 1879.

Define balance of power, and explain how the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance affected Europe's balance of power.

75. In April 1918 President Wilson created the National War Labor Board to
- settle disputes between workers and management.
  - fire more than 4 million striking workers in the railroad and automobile industries.
  - prevent women from working in factory positions left vacant by departing soldiers.
  - oversee the production of steel, copper, cement, rubber, and other basic materials.

How did workers benefit from the creation of this board?