WWI Practice

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following contributed to tensions in Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century?
   a. socialism
   b. militarism
   c. capitalism
   d. colonialism

2. Which European nation formed an alliance with France in 1893 in which each nation promised to protect the other if it was attacked?
   a. Russia
   b. Austria-Hungary
   c. Germany
   d. Bosnia

3. U-boats were German
   a. submarines used against Allied supply ships and non-military ships from neutral nations.
   b. supply ships with armored hulls to protect them from underwater mines.
   c. submarines used to find and dismantle mines planted by the British in the North Sea.
   d. supply ships that blocked Allied ports as well as ports in neutral nations.

4. In the 1800s nationalism
   a. brought instability to Germany.
   b. inspired people who shared a language or culture to unite politically.
   c. prevented the First World War.
   d. allowed foreign leaders to directly influence American opinion.

5. The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand affected Europe
   a. keeping people from enlisting in the army.
   b. causing an economic crisis.
   c. leading Austria-Hungary to declare war on Serbia.
   d. breaking the alliance between Russia and France.

6. A stalemate is a situation in which
   a. two countries must break their alliances.
   b. no side can win a decisive victory.
   c. a victor is declared.
   d. no side is able to launch an attack.

7. In the early 1900s, France, Russia, and Britain were known as the
   b. Southern Powers.
   c. Allied Powers.
   d. Northern Powers.
8. In World War I the new strategy of trench warfare was an effective way to
a. exchange secret messages.
b. camouflage the soldiers in the wilderness.
c. isolate soldiers suffering from contagious diseases.
d. defend a position by fighting from within deep ditches.

9. Study the chart below and answer the question that follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Battles of World War I</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Battle</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Battle of the Marne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battle of Verdun</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Which statement best completes the chart above?

a. World War I begins.
b. Archduke Francis Ferdinand is assassinated in Sarajevo.
c. Several German states unify to form the nation of Germany.
d. The French and German armies engage in trench warfare along the western front.

10. What finally brought the United States into World War I, ending its policy of neutrality?

a. U.S. investment in Allied nations, which amounted to $2 billion, and which would be lost if the Central Powers won the war
b. the German attack on the British passenger liner *Lusitania*, in which 128 Americans were killed
c. the German attack on the French passenger ship *Sussex*, in which four Americans were killed
d. discovery of the Zimmermann Note, in which Germany promised to give Mexico parts of the United States if Mexico allied itself with Germany

11. Americans bought Liberty bonds during World War I to help

a. U.S. manufacturers build warships and airplanes.
b. families make up for wages lost when their men went to war.
c. U.S. soldiers who were fighting in France.
d. the Allied war effort in the form of billions of dollars in loans.
12. Study the quotation below and answer the question that follows.

We had our first air-raid work last night. I was the night driver on duty . . . Some bombs fell very near just as I got to the hospital . . . when shrapnel whizzed past my head and there was a tremendous crash close beside . . . Then an ambulance call came and I tore off.”

—Mrs. Guy Napier-Martin, quoted in
The Overseas War Record of the Winsor School, 1914–1919

What does this quotation from an American woman serving as an ambulance driver on the western front illustrate about women in World War I?

a. They participated in combat.
b. They risked their lives to care for the wounded.
c. They turned against the war as a result of what they witnessed.
d. They secretly enjoyed the danger.

13. Which of the following was a factor leading to a shortage of labor in the United States during World War I?

a. American factories were working nonstop to provide weapons and supplies for the Allied forces, and they needed new workers to meet this huge demand.
b. Women were not allowed to take the place of male workers because women were not allowed to work more than a 40-hour week.
c. Many of the young men who would normally have taken factory jobs went off to Europe after 1917 to protest the war.
d. Immigrants who had provided a steady source of factory labor were not available because they had returned to their native countries.

14. The government of the United States increased food supplies for the troops by

a. issuing a tax on food supplies.
b. encouraging citizens to eat less wheat and meat.
c. planting “victory gardens” on federal property.
d. buying huge amounts of crops at discount prices.

15. How did World War I help strengthen unions in the United States?

a. Because labor was scarce, workers were able to demand better wages and working conditions.
b. More than eight million workers went on strike and had their demands met.
c. More unions were organized by laborers in southern factories.
d. Because many union men were at war, the National War Labor Board promoted hiring women.

16. Which of the following was an important Allied victory immediately after the United States entered the war?

a. the Battle of Verdun
b. the Third Battle of the Marne
c. the Battle of the Argonne
d. the Battle of Serbia
17. Why did Americans grow their own "victory gardens" at home after the United States joined World War I?
   a. Food became much more expensive during the war.
   b. The men who would have been farming were drafted.
   c. It allowed more farm crops to go to soldiers at the front.
   d. It was a way of showing their support for the troops.

18. The Selective Service Act passed in 1917 established the
   a. segregation of military units.
   b. ban of any kind of anti-war campaign.
   c. training of African American men as officers.
   d. draft of men between the ages of 21 and 30.

19. The purpose of the Liberty bonds issued by the U.S. government before World War I was to
   a. relieve the tax burden on working families.
   b. suppress anti-war propaganda.
   c. support the allied intervention in the war.
   d. aid in the reconstruction of European cities.

20. What event in early 1918 gave Germany new hope of winning the war?
   a. Food riots and deserting troops were becoming more and more common in France.
   b. The U.S. military postponed the deadline for sending troops into combat.
   c. Russia signed a peace treaty with the Central Powers and withdrew from the war.
   d. The German army won a major victory at the Second Battle of the Marne.

21. When General John J. Pershing and the American Expeditionary Force under his command arrived in Europe he demanded that his troops
   a. take over all fighting in France.
   b. be supplied with the latest weapons.
   c. receive three months of training.
   d. be outfitted in new uniforms and boots.

22. What was the first measure taken under the armistice reached on November 11, 1918?
   b. The German army agreed to a cease fire.
   c. Weapons were surrendered to the Allies.
   d. Germany retreated from the occupied territories.

23. Which nation was the last to surrender to Allied Forces in 1918?
   a. Austria-Hungary
   b. Bulgaria
   c. Germany
   d. the Ottoman Empire
24. How did the Bolsheviks affect Russia's involvement in World War I?
   a. They overthrew the Russian government and refused to pay the army, ending Russia’s military role in the war.
   b. They forced the czar to sign a treaty to make Russia cease fighting.
   c. Their overthrow of the Russian government sparked a civil war, which led to Russia's withdrawal from World War I.
   d. They forced the United States to send aid to Russia in exchange for Russia’s allegiance.

25. What hardships did American soldiers face in World War I?
   a. Their training was insufficient for battle against the Central Powers.
   b. They were forced to live amongst rats, lice, and the bodies of dead soldiers.
   c. They were malnourished and often contracted Lyme disease.
   d. They were forced to fight alongside French troops who often mistreated them.

26. The convoy system helped the Allies at sea by
   a. making German troops vulnerable to Allied attacks.
   b. allowing the Allies to infiltrate enemy trenches with air missiles.
   c. helping the Allies encode and send messages that the Germans could not crack.
   d. enabling destroyers to escort and protect groups of Allied merchant ships.

27. What led Kaiser Wilhelm II to give up his throne and flee to the Netherlands?
   a. Austria-Hungary’s peace agreement with the Allies, and starvation and rioting in Germany
   b. Bulgaria’s strong desire to attack the U.S. army
   c. the capture of Germany's big guns by Allied troops
   d. the huge number of dead and wounded German soldiers

28. Why was the addition of General John J. Pershing's troops to the French army a major turning point in the war?
   a. It kept German troops from crossing the Marne River, halting their offense.
   b. The two forces signed a treaty in November of 1918, ending World War I.
   c. It won the United States the prized Croix de Guerre.
   d. The troops provided much-needed opposition to the Harlem Hellfighters.

29. The Treaty of Versailles was signed by representatives of the United States, France, Britain, and
   a. Germany.
   b. Italy.
   c. Russia.
   d. Belgium.
30. What was the biggest challenge President Wilson faced in Europe and at home as he tried to promote his Fourteen Points?
   a. No one in Europe or the United States was in favor of the League of Nations, fearing that one nation would take it over and use it to make war.
   b. People in Europe and the United States wanted the treaty to focus on punishing Germany, not on making future wars harder to start.
   c. European nations did not want to allow their overseas colonies to become independent, fearing that other European nations would seize those colonies.
   d. Americans felt that the United States should be allowed to have more influence in European politics, to prevent another war.

31. Which of the following was a post-World War I problem?
   a. African American soldiers were not paid their wages by the Army.
   b. The war devastated an entire generation of young men in China.
   c. Farmland all over Europe was destroyed, leading to food shortages.
   d. Poland and Britain were deeply in debt to the United States.

32. When the United States entered World War I, General John J. Pershing insisted that the American Expeditionary Force
   a. fight as a separate army.
   b. join French and British units.
   c. hire only experienced volunteers.
   d. enter the conflict as soon as possible.

33. Conflict over which issue led to the failure of the Treaty of Versailles in the U.S. Senate?
   a. U.S. military commitment to the League of Nations
   b. the amount of reparations Germany should have to pay
   c. ending secret agreements between the United States and its allies
   d. removing trade barriers between the United States and Europe

34. Which of the following was one of the costs of World War I?
   a. America had borrowed a lot of money from France and Great Britain, and was now in debt.
   b. The deaths of millions of people and great financial disaster affected many parts of Europe.
   c. Losing the war caused food riots and starvation in Russia.
   d. State and local governments were forced to impose quarantines.

35. The Treaty of Versailles signed by President Wilson raised the concerns of republicans such as Henry Cabot Lodge about the
   a. power of the League of Nations to declare war.
   b. control of France over German territories.
   c. reshaping of eastern European boundaries.
   d. role of the Allies in the new independent countries.

36. President Woodrow Wilson was such an important U.S. leader because he
   a. was awarded a Purple Heart for his bravery during World War I.
   b. served as a powerful general in the Civil War.
   c. won the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in founding the League of Nations.
   d. did not support the Treaty of Versailles.
37. One of the goals of President Wilson’s Fourteen Points was to
   a. create secret alliances.
   b. reduce free shipping.
   c. increase the size of armies and navies.
   d. resolve colonial claims.

38. Why did Russia end its involvement in World War I in 1918?
   a. The czar proclaimed Russia’s neutrality.
   b. Russia had obtained the desired territories.
   c. Russia was weakened by internal conflicts.
   d. The Bolsheviks refused to join forces with the Americans.

39. How did Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points affect the Treaty of Versailles?
   a. Republicans disagreed with the final point calling for a League of Nations with
      military power, which caused the Treaty of Versailles to be defeated in the
      Senate.
   b. Because Wilson had already submitted the Fourteen Points to the Senate, they
      denied his right to sign the Treaty of Versailles.
   c. Democrats and Republicans would not compromise on the point that called for
      military cutbacks and lower tariffs.
   d. The Italian prime minister did not agree with the Fourteen Points and made
      Wilson leave the Paris Peace Conference, the site of the vote on the Treaty of
      Versailles.

40. The influenza outbreak of 1918 was considered an epidemic because the disease
   a. affected an extremely large number of people at the same time.
   b. spread through the air, quickly and unknowingly.
   c. stumped medical experts, who found no vaccine and no cure.
   d. doubled the death rate in large urban centers.

41. When American soldiers arrived in Europe in 1917, the
   a. Russians were advancing against Germany.
   b. Allies were dangerously near defeat.
   c. Germans were retreating from Paris.
   d. Allies were pummeling the German Navy at sea.

Completion

Complete each statement.

42. One cause of tension in Europe in the early 1900s was the rise of pride in one's country, or
   ___________________________. (nationalism/isolationism)

43. In May 1915 a German U-boat sank the _____________________, a British passenger liner.
   (Astor/Lusitania)

44. Money from the sale of ____________________________ provided billions of dollars in U.S.
   loans to the Allies. (Liberty bonds/Unity stocks)
45. On June 28, 1914, __________________________, heir to the throne of __________________________, was killed by a 19-year-old Serb nationalist. (Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Austria-Hungary/Franz Josef, Germany)

46. In July 1918 German generals launched their final offensive—a last attempt to cross the ________________ River. (Marne/Rhine)

47. The use of ____________ warfare was a large part of what made World War I so long and deadly. (germ/trench)

48. In 1918 a worldwide __________________________ epidemic broke out, killing approximately 30 million people around the world. (influenza/cholera)

49. Because of a labor shortage during World War I, U.S. factories hired more than a million _____________. (women/non-union workers)

50. After a year of vicious fighting World War I had become a ____________, a situation in which neither side can win a decisive victory. (quagmire/stalemate)

51. Woodrow Wilson’s ________________ was a list of specific proposals for postwar peace. (Fourteen Points/State of the Union speech)

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

____ 52. The Allied Powers included France, Russia, Britain, and Italy.

____ 53. Vladimir Lenin made the decision to pull Russia out of World War I.

____ 54. Nearly one million soldiers were killed at Verdun and the Somme, but these two battles had no effect on the western front.

____ 55. The United States went to war with the Central Powers immediately after German U-boats sank the passenger liner Lusitania.

____ 56. General John J. Pershing refused to put his troops into the Second Battle of the Marne since they had just arrived in Europe and had not had time to train.

____ 57. France, Britain, and Italy rejected Wilson's vision for a peace treaty with Germany because it did not clearly punish Germany for its role in the war.

____ 58. The Selective Service Act of 1917 drafted able-bodied men ages twenty-one to thirty into the U.S. armed forces.

____ 59. Representatives of Russia and the Central Powers were given minor roles at the Paris Peace Conference, and were granted only a brief time to voice their ideas for the peace treaty.

____ 60. Seeing that his country was beaten, German leader Kaiser Wilhelm II gave up his throne and fled to the Netherlands.

____ 61. The National War Labor Board, set up in 1918, banned strikes during wartime, resulting in more than one million striking workers losing their jobs.
Matching

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

a. Allied Powers  
b. Sussex pledge  
c. U-boats  
d. American Expeditionary Force (AEF)  
e. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk  
f. Zimmermann Note  
g. reparations  
h. Henry Cabot Lodge  
i. League of Nations  
j. Gavrilo Princip  
k. armistice  
l. Sedition Act of 1918

___ 62. restricted free speech in the United States during wartime  
___ 63. secret telegram in which Germany offered Mexico U.S. territory if Mexico joined the Central Powers and helped attack the United States  
___ 64. truce that ended active warfare and paved the way for a peace treaty  
___ 65. Serb nationalist whose action started World War I  
___ 66. German agreement not to attack merchant ships without warning  
___ 67. leader of Republican opposition in the U.S. Senate to the Treaty of Versailles  
___ 68. German submarines used to attack Allied and neutral ships  
___ 69. payments for war damages  
___ 70. Russian peace treaty with the Central Powers  
___ 71. U.S. troops who fought in Europe in World War I
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<th>MULTIPLE CHOICE</th>
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COMPLETION

42. ANS: nationalism  PTS: 1  DIF: 1  OBJ: 23.1.1
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43. ANS: Lusitania
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44. ANS: Liberty bonds
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45. ANS: Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Austria-Hungary
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46. ANS: Marne
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47. ANS: trench
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48. ANS: influenza
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49. ANS: women
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50. ANS: stalemate
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51. ANS: Fourteen Points
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TRUE/FALSE

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MATCHING

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69. ANS: G  PTS: 1  DIF: 1  OBJ: 23.4.1  
NAT: 23.4.2  STA: 1.2.d| 1.3.b| 1.3.c
70. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: 2  OBJ: 23.3.2  
NAT: 23.3.1
71. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: 1  OBJ: 23.3.1  
NAT: 23.3.1