

World War I Test - U.S. II Honors

1. What are considered the causes of WWI? (M.A.N.I.A)
2. Who was the commander of the American Expeditionary Force in World War I?
a. General John Pershing b. Douglas MacArthur c. George Patton
3. In World War I, also called the Great War, the Allies were chiefly France, Britain, Russia and the United States. Who were they fighting?
a. The Axis Powers, mainly Germany, Italy, and Japan b. The Central Powers were chiefly Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. c. The Eastern Block, mainly Germany, Serbia, and Croatia
4. Economic and territorial rivalries underlay the Great War, but what was the incident that provoked the conflict?
a. A clash along the German Russian border b. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne c. A naval incident involving Germany and Britain
5. President Woodrow Wilson was re-elected in 1916 with the help of the slogan "He kept us out of war." The next year, however, he led the United States into the war on the side of the Allies. Which of the following did NOT contribute to American involvement in the war?
a. The sinking in 1915 of the British liner Lusitania off the Irish coast by a German submarine, with 128 U.S. citizens among those lost. b. The resumption of unrestricted German submarine warfare in 1917. c. A German attempt to turn Mexico against the United States d. all of the above e. none of the above
6. Why did Russia leave the war in 1917?
a. Because the Russian Czar negotiated a separate peace with Germany. b. Because Czar Nicholas II abdicated, and by stages Russia went communist and signed a peace treaty with the Central Powers. c. Because Russia was defeated by Germany
7. Who was France's political leader during World War I?
a. Marshall Henri Philippe Petain b. Premier Georges Clemenceau. c. Premier Charles DeGaulle
8. Who was Britain's political leader?
a. Winston Churchill b. Douglas Hume c. David Lloyd-George.

9. 65 million men participated in World War I. How many died?

a. one million b. five million c. ten million

10. What was the name of the treaty that officially ended the war?

a. The Geneva Accords b. The Treaty of Paris c. The Treaty of Versailles

11. Which of the following was NOT a major change brought about by the Great War?

a. Four empires disappeared by the war's end. b. Heavy reparations were imposed on Germany c. Germany was required to admit responsibility for the war d. all of the above e. none of the above

12. Which of the following statements about Woodrow Wilson is FALSE?

a. He enunciated a peace plan called the Fourteen Points, which called for freedom of the seas, universal self-determination, and a League of Nations b. The peace treaty ending the war reflected his goals c. The treaty ending the war was not ratified by the U.S. Senate d. Wilson received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919

13. Why were more Americans sympathetic to the Allied side in the war?

14. What events finally prompted President Wilson to ask for a declaration of war in the spring of 1917?

15. What roles did women and African Americans play in the military? How were African-American troops treated?

16. Identify and describe at least three of the new technologies that the two sides employed in World War I.

17. How were things German perceived by Americans during World War I? (Give examples)

18. Briefly summarize: *Schenck v US* and *Abrams v US*.

19. Why did the Allies ultimately win World War I?
20. Who were the major players at the Paris Peace Conference?
21. Identify the main provisions of the Versailles Treaty. What were its main weaknesses?
22. Why didn't World War I "make the world safe for democracy?"
23. Why was the Versailles Treaty a great disappointment? How did it create as many problems as it solved?
24. In the Senate debate on ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, the so-called irreconcilables were those who were adamantly opposed to...
25. The key immediate cause of the American declaration of war against Germany in the spring of 1917 was...