Re-Quiz: World War I

Complete this quiz as an open-book, open-notebook activity. The grade you receive for this quiz will be averaged with your grade for the first quiz to determine your final grade.

Match each term below with its correct definition. There is one extra definition!

_____1. propaganda a. an agreement to stop fighting while a peace treaty is negotiated
_____2. alliance b. to accept or approve
_____3. armistice c. information or ideas intended to persuade people to believe something or behave in a certain way
_____4. ratify d. when a strong nation uses its power to control a weaker nation
_____5. isolationism e. to sink a ship without warning
_____6. reparations f. an agreement between nations to help each other
_____7. imperialism g. when a nation refuses to get involved with other nations

h. money to pay for damages caused by a war

Choose the best answer to the following questions. Write the letter of your choice in the space provided.

_____8. All of the following were fundamental causes of World War I EXCEPT one. Which is NOT a fundamental cause of the war?
   a. the system of alliances
   b. nationalism
   c. progressivism
   d. imperialism

_____9. The countries of Europe had built large armies before 1914 because they...
   a. wanted to keep their colonies in Latin America.
   b. distrusted one another.
   c. wanted to keep peace in the troubled area around the Mediterranean Sea.

_____10. Which development in Europe was a result of the other three?
   a. growth of intense nationalism
   b. outbreak of World War I
   c. power struggles between nations
   d. formation of alliances

_____11. Imperialism was a cause of World War I mainly because it
   a. encouraged nations to establish trade relations.
   b. created conflicts between nations over colonies.
c. supported military dictators throughout Europe.
d. discouraged participation in the League of Nations.

12. The **immediate** cause of World War I was:
   a. the German invasion of Alsace-Lorraine
   b. the French invasion of Belgium
   c. the formation of the Triple Alliance
   d. the assassination of the Archduke of Austria-Hungary by a Serbian nationalist

13. In 1914, fighting increased rapidly from a local conflict in Europe to a world war because
   a. several nations had colonies in the region.
   b. southeastern Europe was a major oil-producing area.
   c. powerful nations had opposing alliances.
   d. the League of Nations failed in its efforts to achieve a cease-fire.

14. When war broke out in Europe in 1914, President Wilson called on Americans to
   a. support the League of Nations.
   b. make the world safe for democracy.
   c. plant victory gardens.
   d. do everything possible to show that the U.S. was neutral.

Base your answers to question 15 on the notice below and your knowledge of social studies.

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**NOTICE!**

TRAVELERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies so do at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 22, 1915
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15. Which event happened shortly after this newspaper notice first appeared?
   a. World War I broke out in Europe.
   b. The United States declared war on Germany.
   c. The Allies won final victory over the Central Powers.
   d. The **Lusitania** was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Ireland.

16. Why did Germany follow a policy of “unrestricted submarine warfare?”
   a. to force the U.S. into the war
   b. to prevent food and supplies from reaching the Allies
   c. to stop U.S. attacks on German shipping
   d. to keep Japan from sending troops to Europe
Base your answer to question 17 on the chart below and your knowledge of history.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nations</th>
<th>1914</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Allied Powers:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France, United Kingdom, and</td>
<td>785.0</td>
<td>1,314.8</td>
<td>2,465.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsarist Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Central Powers:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany, Turkey, and Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>370.7</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

___17. One reason the U.S. began to favor the Allies in the war was because...
   a. the Allies were all English-speaking nations.
   b. It wanted to acquire land in Europe.
   c. It did a lot of business with the Allies.
   d. Germany had attacked our naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

___18. All of the following are reasons the U.S. finally decided to enter World War I in 1917 EXCEPT one. Which is NOT a reason the U.S. declared war on Germany?
   a. the Zimmerman note
   b. German submarines attacked American ships
   c. British propaganda convinced many Americans that Germany was a threat to them
   d. the French seized American ships headed for Germany

___19. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the Zimmerman note?
   a. It was an attempt by Germany to form a secret alliance with Mexico.
   b. It caused more Americans to want to go to war with Germany.
   c. It was “made up” by yellow journalists who believed that such a sensational story would help them sell newspapers.
   d. It helped convince President Wilson that he would have to ask Congress to declare war on Germany.

___20. The United States was drawn into World War I mainly because of
   a. exaggerated stories by yellow journalists.
   b. the unrestricted use of submarine warfare by Germany.
   c. a direct attack on an American military base.
   d. commitments made to the United Nations.

___21. The U.S. helped end World War I by
   a. sending troops and supplies to the Allies.
   b. blockading German ports.
   c. invading Italy.
   d. seizing German colonies in Latin America and the Caribbean Sea.
22. Why did Russia stop fighting before the war was over?
   a. A revolution took place in Russia, and the new government did not want to be involved in the war.
   b. Russia was defeated by the Austro-Hungarian army.
   c. The leaders of Russia realized they had been wrong to blame Germany for the troubles in Europe.
   d. President Wilson persuaded the Russian government to become neutral.

23. Wilson’s goals for peace after the war were outlined in a document known as
   a. the Wilson Doctrine.
   b. the Fourteen Points.
   c. the Woodrow Corollary.

24. President Woodrow Wilson, in his Fourteen Points, proposed the establishment of
   a. a militia to protect western nations
   b. a League of Nations
   c. a Triple Alliance
   d. an army to occupy the defeated countries

Base your answer to question 25 on the items in the table below and your knowledge of U.S. history.

- Germany had to accept blame for war in Europe.
- Germany had to pay war reparations to European nations.
- Germany had to disarm and reduce its military forces.

25. Which document imposed these punishments on Germany after World War I?
   a. Roosevelt Corollary
   b. Yalta Agreement
   c. Fourteen Points
   d. Treaty of Versailles

26. What was the main goal of the Treaty of Versailles, the treaty that formally ended World War I for most of the countries involved?
   a. punish and weaken Germany
   b. insure freedom of the seas to all nations
   c. prevent future wars
   d. start a League of Nations

27. Why did Wilson finally agree to a treaty that was so much different than what he had originally wanted?
   a. He was convinced by the other Allied leaders that Germany was to blame for the war.
   b. He decided that it was easier to go along with the other Allied leaders than to keep arguing.
   c. The treaty called for the creation of a League of Nations, and Wilson wanted this so much that he was willing to compromise on the rest to get it.
   d. He knew that it was what the America people wanted.
28. President Woodrow Wilson wanted to form the League of Nations to
   a. prevent future wars
   b. create a world trade organization
   c. develop military plans to win World War I
   d. convince other nations to support the United States in World War I

29. Many Americans were against joining the League of Nations because
   a. they thought it would cost too much.
   b. they felt it was undemocratic.
   c. they believed the League would cause the spread of communism.
   d. they feared it would involve the U.S. in future European wars.

30. The U.S. never joined the League of Nations because
   a. President Wilson was against it.
   b. the Senate did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles, and membership in the League was
      part of that treaty.
   c. Congress voted to join the American League instead.
   d. only European nations were allowed to join.

31. Senate opposition to United States membership in the League of Nations was based mainly
   a. on fear that the United States would be forced to pay the costs of League operations
   b. on the belief that League decisions would involve the United States in foreign conflicts
   c. on the demand by President Woodrow Wilson that the nation not join the League
   d. on the assumption that the League would ask the U.S. to reduce the size of its army

Base your answer to question 32 on the cartoon below and your knowledge of history.

32. An appropriate caption for this cartoon is
   a. “U.S. Leaves League of Nations.”
   b. “Senate Blocks U.S. Entrance into League of Nations.”
   c. “U.S. Supports League Intervention in China”
   d. “U.S. Senate Agrees to League Membership.”
33. All of the following are results of World War I **EXCEPT** one. Which is **NOT** a result of World War I?
   a. Several new nations were created in Europe.
   b. The losing nations lost territory.
   c. Germany was forced to accept blame for the war and pay reparations.
   d. The U.S. continued to take an active role in world affairs and became a leader in the League of Nations.

34. Which source of information is a **primary source** on trench warfare during World War I?
   a. a novel about World War I
   b. a textbook map showing World War I battlefields
   c. an encyclopedia article about World War I
   d. a diary kept by a soldier fighting on the western front during World War I

35. Which set of events related to World War I is in the correct **chronological order**?
   a. *Lusitania* sunk → World War I begins → United States declares war on Germany → Archduke of Austria-Hungary assassinated
   b. Archduke of Austria-Hungary assassinated → World War I begins → *Lusitania* sunk → United States declares war on Germany
   c. Archduke of Austria-Hungary assassinated → United States declares war on Germany → *Lusitania* sunk → World War I begins
   d. United States declares war on Germany → Archduke of Austria-Hungary assassinated → World War I begins → *Lusitania* sunk

All of the countries listed below were involved in World War I, but they were not all on the same side. If a country was one of the **Allies**, write **A** in the space provided. Use **C** to show that a country was one of the **Central Powers**.

A = Allies
C = Central Powers

36. the U.S.  39. Germany
37. Great Britain  40. France
38. Russia  41. Austria-Hungary