

#23



The Great War

1. An integral part of President Woodrow Wilson's foundation approach to foreign relations was his
 - A) desire to spread the goodness of American democracy as gifts to the world's unfortunate and ignorant.
 - B) preference to relinquish control over hemispheric interests such as the Panama Canal to local authority.
 - C) harsh allegiance to global realism and aggressive approach to expansion of American interests.
 - D) belief that America should abandon blatant imperialistic measures such as the Open Door policy.
2. During the late 1800s, numerous countries engaged in fundamentally militaristic and nationalistic behaviors which collectively founded a particularly volatile global relationship. The spark which ignited World War I was
 - A) sinking of the British liner *Lusitania*, torpedoed by a German U-boat off the coast of Ireland.
 - B) Germany's unprovoked attack on Russia at Tannenburg.
 - C) the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, by Serbian nationalists.
 - D) inability of France and Germany to reach peaceful settlement in their dispute over control of the Alsace-Lorraine region.
3. At the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the Central Powers were _____; the Allied Nations included _____.
 - A) Germany, Ottoman Turkey, and Russia ··· France, Great Britain, and Italy
 - B) Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Russia ··· France, Great Britain, and the United States
 - C) Bulgaria, Germany, and Ottoman Turkey ··· Belgium, France, and Great Britain.
 - D) Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Ottoman Turkey ··· France, Great Britain, and Russia
4. Many Americans favored neutrality at the outset of the Great War because
 - A) over two-thirds of all Americans were either first- or second-generation immigrants.
 - B) America's poor performance in the recent Spanish-American War raised serious concern about the overall strength of United States fighting forces.
 - C) they believed the Allies were going to win the war within the first six months.
 - D) Americans traditionally feared entanglement in European affairs.
5. Initial American attitudes toward opposing sides in World War I were most influenced by
 - A) principles of the Monroe Doctrine.
 - B) President Woodrow Wilson's militarism.
 - C) British propaganda.
 - D) concern over freedom of the seas.

6. Which was the effect of World War I on the American economy from 1914 to 1916?
A) Because of President Woodrow Wilson's embargo, the economy suffered a severe recession which would result in the Panic of 1919.
B) Attacks on American vessels by both warring sides were crushing to the United States economy.
C) Trade with the Allies ballooned while that with the Central Powers fell to practically nothing.
D) As a result of economic safeguards installed during the Progressive Era, the United States felt no serious economic effects.

7. President Woodrow Wilson's policy of holding Germany to "strict accountability" for any American losses resulting from violations of freedom of the seas

- A) did not reflect most Americans' desire for neutrality.
- B) was strongly opposed by Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan.
- C) paralleled compliance with international maritime law.
- D) was supported by demands for greatly increased military appropriations.

8. In his attempt to woo America's Progressive element during the 1916 presidential campaign, the incumbent Woodrow Wilson

- A) largely endorsed the 1912 Progressive platform.
- B) chose Theodore Roosevelt as his running mate.
- C) parted from his personal inclination by coming out in favor of entering the war.
- D) continued to oppose "class legislation" which favored "special interests."



9. The cartoon above represents the volatile relationship between the United States and Mexico during Woodrow Wilson's presidency. Which *specific* episode is depicted in the drawing?

- A) Resistance of Texian revolutionaries at the Alamo against General Santa Anna's Mexican forces.
- B) Landing of United States marines at Veracruz to prevent German munitions from reaching Mexican dictator Victoriano Huerta.
- C) The Zimmermann telegram proposing a wartime alliance with Mexico.
- D) Pursuit of rebel/outlaw Francisco "Pancho" Villa by American troops under General John J. Pershing.

10. The most distressing news to the Allies in 1917 was
- A) the mid-war alliance switch by Italy.
 - B) failure of the Pershing Expedition in Mexico.
 - C) the Bolshevik seizure of power in Russia.
 - D) Germany's implementation of the Schlieffen Plan.
11. Of the following, the most accurate description of President Woodrow Wilson's reaction toward the United States declaration of war in 1917 would be
- A) "confused and depressed."
 - B) "aggressive and energizing."
 - C) "belligerent and resolute."
 - D) "agonized and idealistic."
12. The United States was militarily _____ as it entered World War I.
- A) fragile
 - B) unprepared
 - C) dominant
 - D) well-trained
13. Which did NOT happen as a result of American involvement in World War I?
- A) The government's regulation of the economy was extensive.
 - B) Cooperation between business and government sectors created an industrial-military complex.
 - C) The federal government appealed to citizens to boost the economy by vigorous consumer spending.
 - D) Farm income climbed dramatically.
14. The northward migration of blacks during World War I resulted in
- A) northern resentment and race riots in several cities of the North.
 - B) virtual elimination of segregation in the South.
 - C) extensive urban renewal projects such as public transportation and recreation centers.
 - D) closure of many southern factories and severe economic hardship throughout the South.
15. The role of women in the home front workplace during World War I
- A) was resented by most blue-collar males who felt their job security was being threatened.
 - B) was not drastically affected because America's involvement in the war was relatively short.
 - C) boosted support for the feminist movement in general and female suffrage in particular.
 - D) was limited to superficial tasks such as operating elevators and supervising playgrounds.
16. Which match is NOT correct?
- A) Herbert Hoover ··· former mining engineer and future President who served as head of the Belgian Relief Commission and, after United States entry into the war, head of the Food Administration which encouraged voluntary rationing on a per-item, per-day basis by American citizens.
 - B) Eugene V. Debs ··· Socialist Party leader sentenced to ten years in prison under the Sedition Act for delivering an anti-war speech.
 - C) Bernard Baruch ··· headed the Committee on Public Information and portrayed Germany as determined to dominate the world.
 - D) A. Mitchell Palmer ··· Attorney General who ruthlessly pursued radicals in the United States during the Red Scare of 1919-20.

17. The greatest American engagement of the war was the Battle of _____ in September of 1918, which despite casualties exceeding 100,000, United States forces emerged victorious.

- A) Verdun
- B) Château-Thierry
- C) Tannenburg
- D) Argonne Forest

18. Which day marks the armistice ending combat in World War I?

- A) July 4, 1918.
- B) October 31, 1918.
- C) November 11, 1918.
- D) December 25, 1918.

19. Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points included

- A) freedom of the seas.
- B) ending European imperialism.
- C) world disarmament.
- D) global economic prosperity.

20. When President Woodrow Wilson left the United States to attend the peace conference in Paris he

- A) became the first President to leave American territory during his term.
- B) garnered respect from many Republicans in Congress.
- C) assured American acceptance of the League of Nations.
- D) waved good-bye and promised to send a postcard home to every patriotic American.

21. Georges Clemenceau, David Lloyd George, and Vittorio Orlando were

- A) the commanding generals of the French, English, and Italian armies.
- B) leading hyphenated-Americans jailed for criticizing the war.
- C) members of the so-called "Big Four" at the Paris Peace Conference.
- D) the first three presidents of the League of Nations.

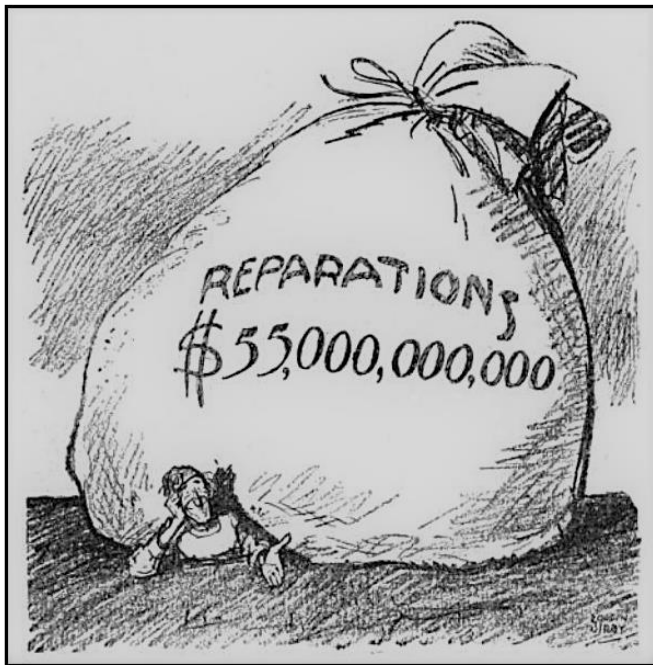
22. American liberals who took President Woodrow Wilson's pre-treaty statements literally reacted to the finished treaty Wilson brought home from Paris by

- A) dismay in the Versailles Treaty's rejection of the League of Nations.
- B) approval of the Versailles Treaty's absolute commitment to the principle of self-determination.
- C) disappointment in what they considered to be betrayal of the President's Fourteen Points.
- D) applause that the Versailles Treaty placed overwhelming blame on Germany for causing war.

23. When it appeared as if the Versailles Treaty, without reservations, would not be approved by the necessary two-thirds of the Senate, President Woodrow Wilson

- A) urged his "Big Four" colleagues to consider major revision of the treaty provisions.
- B) levied intense political pressure on fellow Democrats for blanket support of the treaty.
- C) attempted to rally support for the treaty by a nationwide speaking tour.
- D) became discouraged and seemed to lose genuine interest in the treaty.

24. All of the following contributed to America's rejection of the League of Nations EXCEPT
- A) the country's general desire to return to an isolationist position in world affairs.
 - B) President Woodrow Wilson's refusal to consider adjustments within the League concept amidst suggestions offered by Republican "reservationists" in the Senate.
 - C) unwillingness on the part of the United States to place limits on its military expenditures.
 - D) the Senate's reluctance to compromise its power to steer American foreign policy.
25. President Woodrow Wilson's chief nemesis regarding ratification of the Versailles Treaty was
- A) Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.
 - B) former President William Howard Taft.
 - C) Representative Jeannette Rankin.
 - D) Secretary of State Robert Lansing.
26. The most important result of the Senate's failure to ratify the Versailles Treaty was
- A) the decision by President Woodrow Wilson to not seek re-election in 1920.
 - B) shift of many Americans from the Democratic Party, associated with the frustrating past, to the Republican Party, viewed as embracing the bright future.
 - C) that without the global leadership of the United States, chances of genuine world cooperation were greatly diminished.
 - D) potential significant economic damage at the hands of those countries resentful of America's rejection of the treaty.



27. The person in the cartoon above represents
- A) President Woodrow Wilson.
 - B) the Dawes Act.
 - C) Germany.
 - D) the League of Nations.

28. The results of the presidential election of 1920 reflected most Americans’
- A) rejection of reform and idealism.
 - B) support of the League of Nations.
 - C) growing disdain for big business and increasing support for agriculture.
 - D) continuing faith in the Democratic Party.
29. The work of radicals in the labor movement of the 1920s led to
- A) the belief by many Americans that unions were associated with communism.
 - B) harmony in the industrial workforce for the first time since the Gilded Age.
 - C) increased membership in unions by practically all major industries.
 - D) the development of collective bargaining.
30. Which is the correct ranking—best to worst—of the popular Mexican fast-food restaurants?
- A) Taco Bell → Taco Time → Taco John’s → Del Taco.
 - B) Taco John’s → Taco Bell → Del Taco → Taco Time.
 - C) Del Taco → Taco John’s → Taco Time → Taco Bell.
 - D) Taco Time → Del Taco → Taco Bell → Taco John’s.
31. The capital of Illinois is
- A) Winterfield.
 - B) Springfield.
 - C) Autumnfield.
 - D) Summerfield.