

Name: _____
Test Chapter 11

Main Ideas. Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Which of the following was **not** a cause of WWI?
A. American isolationism
B. Imperialist competition
C. The stockpiling of weapons
D. European nationalism
- _____ 2. What did the United States do to overcome the threat of German U-boats?
A. airplanes
B. Convoys or groups of guarded ships
C. ships flying neutral flags
D. a fleet of American submarines
- _____ 3. Which of the following nations was not a member of the “Big Four”?
A. Italy
B. France
C. Russia
D. Great Britain
- _____ 4. Who rejected Wilson’s “Fourteen Points” peace plan?
A. Allied Leaders
B. The Germans
C. The U.S. Senate
D. The League of Nations
- _____ 5. What reason did the U.S. Senators give for opposing U.S. membership in the League of Nations?
A. It would lead to international instability
B. It would drain American finances
C. It would interfere with free-trade agreements
D. It would drag the United States into European conflicts
- _____ 6. The Treaty of Versailles overlooked the importance of
A. Identifying the guilty party in a war
B. Treating all nations justly, including the losers of a war
C. Including powerful nations like the U.S. in international peace-keeping organizations
D. Crippling any nations that might prove dangerous in the future.
- _____ 7. Labor leaders were targeted by the Espionage and Seditions Acts because they

- A. demanded better conditions for workers, even during a war crisis
 - B. questioned whether the war was right under any circumstances
 - C. preferred the Russian system of government to the American system
 - D. refused to work in industries that supported the war effort.
- _____ 8. The war might have involved only two nations, Austria-Hungary and Serbia, if not for
- A. the American Expeditionary Force
 - B. imperialism
 - C. propaganda
 - D. the alliance system
- _____ 9. Of the following, the most compelling reason for the United States to enter the war was
- A. a moral obligation to halt the refugee crisis in Belgium
 - B. concern over the repayment of Allied debts to American banks
 - C. a desire to become more involved in the affairs of Europe
 - D. the outrage of American citizens over German submarine warfare
- _____ 10. Because militarism had been a major cause of the war, the framers of the Treaty of Versailles
- A. Required Germany to pay reparations for war damages
 - B. Barred Germany from maintaining an army
 - C. Stripped Germany of its colonies in the Pacific
 - D. Forced Germany to accept sole responsibility for the war
- _____ 11. The policy that kept the United States out of the war for three years was called
- A. nationalism
 - B. the alliance system
 - C. neutrality
 - D. the convoy system
- _____ 12. The Espionage and Sedition Acts affected freedom of speech because they
- A. forced restaurant owners to offer “liberty sandwiches” rather than “hamburgers”
 - B. allowed the government to silence ideas that challenged its authority
 - C. forced the repeal of the first amendment
 - D. promoted biased ideas designed to sway people’s thinking

Write the letter of the name or term that best matches the description. Not all terms are used.

- A. Allies
- B. Pacifists
- C. Socialists
- D. Lusitania
- E. Militarism
- F. Nationalism
- G. Imperialism
- H. Trench Warfare
- I. Central Powers
- J. "No Man's Land"
- K. Woodrow Wilson
- L. Zimmerman note
- M. Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- N. Count Alfred von Schlieffen

- _____ 13. His assassination sparked World War I.
- _____ 14. This British liner was sunk by a German U-Boat.
- _____ 15. These people opposed WWI because they perceived all wars as evil.
- _____ 16. These people opposed WWI because they saw it as an imperialist struggle.
- _____ 17. In 1914, this alliance consisted of France, Great Britain, and Russia.
- _____ 18. In 1914, this alliance consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire.
- _____ 19. This contained a suggestion of an alliance between Mexico and Germany that deeply angered the American people.
- _____ 20. This long term cause of the war involved the development of the armed forces and their use as a tool of diplomacy.
- _____ 21. Closely linked with industrialization, this long-term cause of the war involved a contest for colonies.
- _____ 22. This long-term cause of the war encouraged competitiveness between nations and encouraged various ethnic groups to attempt to create nations of their own.
23. Which senator led the fight against President Wilson over the ratification of the treaty ending WWI?

24. What was the name of the peace treaty of WWI?
25. Explain what a conscientious objector or C.O. is.
26. Explain how the British blockade significantly influenced the outcome of WWI.
27. What is the term for war payments?
28. Who won the Presidential Election of 1916?
29. What part of the treaty forced Germans to admit they started WWI?

Short Answer Questions

30. Describe the many causes of WWI and the “spark” that got it all started.
31. Explain some of the domestic changes that America went through during our involvement in WWI.

32. Explain the differing opinions that existed among the Allied nations as they sought to create peace following WWI. Specifically reference contentious points in the peace treaty.

33. Explain the battle in the U.S. Senate over ratification of the peace treaty ending WWI. Make specific reference to Woodrow Wilson, irreconcilables, and reservationists.