**World War I Study Guide**

**Multiple Choice (1pt)**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

\_\_\_\_ 1. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | union leaders. | c. | anarchists. |
| b. | communists. | d. | conscientious objectors. |

\_\_\_\_ 2. How did World War I contribute to the African American Great Migration?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | by improving the South’s economy |
| b. | by ending segregation in the military |
| c. | by creating jobs in the North |
| d. | by forcing African American men to become soldiers |

\_\_\_\_ 3. What was one cause of labor strikes in 1919?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | food shortages | c. | rising prices |
| b. | race riots | d. | women workers |

\_\_\_\_ 4. Sacco and Venzetti are thought to have been charged and executed for the murder of shoe factory workers in Boston due to this:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Red Scare | c. | Patriot Act |
| b. | Great Depression | d. | Sedition act of 1917 |

\_\_\_\_ 5. Women’s efforts and sacrifices during World War I led to U.S. government support for which reform?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | universal suffrage | c. | racial equality |
| b. | alcohol prohibition | d. | religious freedom |

\_\_\_\_ 6. How did World War I change the lives of American women?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It increased educational opportunities for women. |
| b. | It delayed the extension of voting rights to women. |
| c. | It made military service mandatory for young women. |
| d. | It broadened job opportunities for women. |

\_\_\_\_ 7. Who won the Presidential Election of 1920 by promising a “return to normalcy?”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Woodrow Wilson | c. | Calvin Coolidge |
| b. | Herbert Hoover | d. | Warren Harding |

\_\_\_\_ 8. What international event led to the Red Scare?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | a murder in Italy | c. | a revolution in Russia |
| b. | an election in Britain | d. | an epidemic in Germany |

\_\_\_\_ 9. over 4 million workers in 1919 went on strike demanding higher pay and shorter workdays to compensate for what economic issue?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | The Great Depression | c. | Inflation |
| b. | Sweatshops | d. | Stock Market Crash |

\_\_\_\_ 10. why was the flu of 1918 unable to be prevented via vaccination?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | The flu was resistant to medication | c. | People did not believe in vaccination |
| b. | The vaccine created was for a bacteria not a virus | d. | Vaccination did not exist |

\_\_\_\_ 11. The build-up of the U.S. military in 1916 was an example of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | internationalism. | c. | neutrality. |
| b. | isolationism. | d. | preparedness. |

\_\_\_\_ 12. One reason for the German surrender in 1918 was that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | many German soldiers were no longer willing to fight. |
| b. | the German tactic of trench warfare was a failure. |
| c. | the German submarine fleet had been destroyed. |
| d. | the German blockade of France had failed. |

\_\_\_\_ 13. Convoys were used to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | transport wounded soldiers to hospitals. |
| b. | protect soldiers on the battlefield. |
| c. | prevent submarine attacks on ships. |
| d. | move troops behind enemy lines. |

\_\_\_\_ 14. What hastened the entry of the United States into World War I?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | the Sussex Pledge | c. | the sinking of the *Lusitania* |
| b. | the Zimmerman Note | d. | the blockade of Germany |

\_\_\_\_ 15. How did World War I change the lives of American women?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It broadened job opportunities for women. |
| b. | It delayed the extension of voting rights to women. |
| c. | It made military service mandatory for young women. |
| d. | It increased educational opportunities for women. |

\_\_\_\_ 16. What did President Wilson mean by the phrase “peace without victory”?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | that the United States should withdraw its troops before the war ended |
| b. | that the terms of peace should not punish the defeated nations |
| c. | that fighting should end with neither side claiming victory |
| d. | that Germany should be required to rebuild France |

\_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following military technologies did not prove to be effective during World War I?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Machine guns | c. | Submarines |
| b. | Chemical warfare | d. | Tanks |

\_\_\_\_ 18. The final spark to ignite war in Europe in 1914 occurred after the assassination of this man:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Franz Ferdinand | c. | John J Pershing |
| b. | F. Scott Fitzgerald | d. | Charles Lindbergh |

\_\_\_\_ 19. The Triple entente nations were

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | France, Russia, and Great Britain. |
| b. | Great Britain, France, and the United States. |
| c. | Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. |
| d. | Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. |

\_\_\_\_\_20. Germany increased the size of its military and weapon stockpiles more than other nations in Europe leading up to 1914, this is an example of what?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Nationalism | c. | Militarism |
| b. | Imperialism | d. | Alliance system |

\_\_\_\_ 21. Interventionists wanted to join the war an help which side of the war effort?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Axis | c. | Allies |
| b. | South | d. | None of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 22. This took the war from being a smaller isolate conflict to a world war?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Nationalism | c. | Militarism |
| b. | Alliance System | d. | The Lusitania |

\_\_\_\_ 23. The League of Nations can best be described as a

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | peace treaty. | c. | division of territory. |
| b. | secret alliance. | d. | mutual defense agreement. |

\_\_\_\_ 24. What was the effect of the Sedition Act of 1918?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | It limited freedom of speech. |
| b. | It created distrust of German Americans. |
| c. | It increased the size of the Army. |
| d. | It gave women the right to vote. |

\_\_\_\_ 25. How did World War I contribute to the African American Great Migration?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | by forcing African American men to become soldiers |
| b. | by ending segregation in the military |
| c. | by improving the South’s economy |
| d. | by creating jobs in the North |

\_\_\_\_ 26. Why did Congress pass the National Defense Act and the Naval Construction Act in 1916?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Congress passed the acts as a means to provoke war. |
| b. | Congress passed the acts to prepare Americans for the possibility of U.S. involvement in the war. |
| c. | Congress passed the acts as a reaction to the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the *Sussex*. |
| d. | Congress passed the acts because Germany resumed their unrestricted submarine warfare. |

\_\_\_\_ 27. What was the result of the U.S. Senate’s refusal to approve the Treaty of Versailles?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The League of Nations was never formed. |
| b. | The League of Nations was ineffective. |
| c. | Britain and France were no longer allies of the United States. |
| d. | Germany was never held accountable for war damages. |

**Matching**

**Match the definitions with the letter of the correct term or person. You will not use all the terms and people.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Western Front | g. | Vladimir Lenin |
| b. | casualties | h. | influenza |
| c. | *Lusitania* | i. | reparations |
| d. | Selective Service Act | j. | creditor nation |
| e. | John J. Pershing | k. | Espionage Act |
| f. | George Creel | l. | Bernard Baruch |

\_\_\_\_ 6. payment for war damages

\_\_\_\_ 7. British passenger ship

\_\_\_\_ 8. a viral illness

\_\_\_\_ 9. banned certain printed materials

\_\_\_\_ 10. soldiers killed, wounded, and missing

\_\_\_\_ 11. commander of American forces in Europe

\_\_\_\_ 12. authorized a military draft

**Other: The following are Key terms you should be familiar with when you come in to take your test**

Wilson’s 14 points

Alsace-Lorraine Selective Service Act Fourteen Points

Militarism Bernard Baruch self-determination

Francis Ferdinand CPI League of Nations

William II George Creel Henry Cabot Lodge

Western Frontband Conscientious objector reparation

U-boat Espionage Act irreconcilables

casualty Great Migration reservationsts

contraband convoy influenza

Lusitania Vladmir Lenin inflation

Zimmerman Note John J. Pershing red scare

Plamer Raids Nicola Sacco

Bartolomeo Vanzetti Warren G. Harding Creditor nation

Remember there will be 2 5 point short answer questions as well