

Key: Answer, Type, Learning Objective, Level

Type

A=Applied

C=Conceptual

F=Factual

Level

(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult

LO=Learning Objective

Multiple Choice Single Select

M/C Question 1

The event that caused the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 was

- a) France's invasion of Belgium.
- b) the sinking of the *Lusitania*.
- c) the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand.
- d) England's attack on Italy.

ANS: c

Topic=The Early War Years, Skill=Factual, Objective=20.1: Examine the reaction of Americans to the outbreak of war in Europe, Difficulty=Easy,

M/C Question 2

In 1914, the general American reaction to the outbreak of war in Europe was

- a) a strong desire to declare war against England.
- b) complete neutrality of mind and action as President Wilson requested.
- c) relief that the United States was uninvolved.
- d) a strong desire to fight Germany.

ANS: c

Topic=The Early War Years, Skill=Understand, Objective=20.1: Examine the reaction of Americans to the outbreak of war in Europe, Difficulty=Moderate,

M/C Question 3

At the beginning of World War I, President Wilson

- a) advocated an American alliance with England.
- b) expressed support for a German victory.
- c) declared a policy of neutrality.
- d) recommended that the United States stop trading with the belligerent countries.

ANS: c

Topic=The Early War Years, Skill=Understand, Objective=20.1: Examine the reaction of Americans to the outbreak of war in Europe, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 4

Many of the young men in the United States who eagerly sought to participate in the Great War perceived it as

- a) dull.
- b) an unpleasant burden that they must perform for their country.
- c) horrible.
- d) a test of manhood.

ANS: d

Topic=The Early War Years, Skill=Understand, Objective=20.1: Examine the reaction of Americans to the outbreak of war in Europe, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 5

During World War I, Germany attempted to resist the British blockade of the sea routes to Germany by

- a) attacking British ships from German aircraft carriers.
- b) building a fleet larger than the British navy.
- c) employing the use of submarines.
- d) firing rockets.

ANS: c

Topic=The Early War Years, Skill=Understand, Objective=20.1: Examine the reaction of Americans to the outbreak of war in Europe, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 6

The adviser who recommended prohibiting Americans from traveling on belligerent ships was

- a) William Jennings Bryan.
- b) Walter Hines Page.
- c) Edward M. House.
- d) Robert Lansing.

ANS: a

Skill=Understand, Objective=20.1: Examine the reaction of Americans to the outbreak of war in Europe, Topic=The Early War Years, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 7

The shift in American public opinion in favor of an Allied victory in World War I occurred when

- a) Austria attacked Serbia.
- b) Wilson was reelected in 1916.
- c) Germany attacked England.
- d) Germany sank the *Lusitania*.

ANS: d

Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Understand, Objective=20.1: Examine the reaction of Americans to the outbreak of war in Europe, Topic=The Early War Years

M/C Question 8

In dealing with the relations between Mexico and the United States, President Wilson

- a) recognized the Huerta government.
- b) recalled troops and recognized the Carranza government.
- c) improved Mexican–American relations by implementing his idealistic principles.
- d) showed little concern for the interests of the Mexican people.

ANS: b

Topic=The United States Enters the War, Skill=Understand, Objective=20.2: Examine why the United States, determined to stay out of the Great War in 1914, joined the Allied cause enthusiastically in 1917, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 9

The Republican candidate for president in 1916 was

- a) John Hay.
- b) Warren Harding.
- c) William Jennings Bryan.
- d) Charles Evans Hughes.

ANS: d

Topic=The United States Enters the War, Skill=Factual, Objective=20.2: Examine why the United States, determined to stay out of the Great War in 1914, joined the Allied cause enthusiastically in 1917, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 10

Important in creating an atmosphere favorable for the United States' entry into World War I was

- a) Germany's refusal to trade with the United States.
- b) the de Lôme letter.
- c) England's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare.
- d) the Zimmermann note.

ANS: d

Objective=Understand, Topic=The United States Enters the War, Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Understand

M/C Question 11

Important in the United States's decision to enter World War I was

- a) the pro-German bias of Wilson's advisers.
- b) increasing trade with Germany.
- c) refusal of the English to borrow money from the United States.
- d) the sinking of five ships in March 1917 by German submarines.

ANS: d

Topic=The United States Enters the War, Skill=Understand, Objective=20.2: Examine why the United States, determined to stay out of the Great War in 1914, joined the Allied cause enthusiastically in 1917, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 12

In terms of its effect on domestic affairs in the United States, World War I resulted in

- a) an unfavorable governmental attitude toward labor.
- b) a decrease in governmental control over the economy.
- c) restrictions on freedom of speech.
- d) an enthusiasm for all things German.

ANS: c

Skill=Understand, Objective=20.2: Examine why the United States, determined to stay out of the Great War in 1914, joined the Allied cause enthusiastically in 1917, Topic=The United States Enters the War, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 13

The selective service system implemented by the Wilson administration

- a) failed to provide sufficient recruits for the U.S. military effort in Europe.
- b) led to massive riots against the draft.
- c) was headed by Theodore Roosevelt.
- d) registered more than 24 million men for the draft.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=20.3: Examine the wartime experiences of different sectors of American society, Topic=The Military Experience, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 14

According to information collected by the U.S. government, American soldiers who served in World War I

- a) were generally poorly educated and unsophisticated.
- b) were almost all over six feet tall.
- c) came primarily from urban rather than rural areas.
- d) almost all had a high-school education.

ANS: a

Skill=Understand, Objective=20.3: Examine the wartime experiences of different sectors of American society, Topic=The Military Experience, Difficulty=Moderate,

M/C Question 15

During World War I, American women

- a) were prohibited from serving in the military.
- b) engaged primarily in support service for male soldiers.
- c) engaged in combat service along with men.
- d) were not allowed to serve as nurses because of the fear that they might become involved in battle.

ANS: b

Skill=Understand, Objective=20.3: Examine the wartime experiences of different sectors of American society, Topic=The Military Experience, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 16

When the United States entered World War I, black leader W. E. B. Du Bois

- a) suggested that blacks not register for military service.
- b) volunteered to lead a black regiment in the war.
- c) condemned American involvement.
- d) urged blacks to support the war.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=20.3: Examine the wartime experiences of different sectors of American society, Topic=The Military Experience, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 17

During World War I, black soldiers

- a) was condemned by W. E. B. Du Bois for participating in the war.
- b) refused to fight under French leaders.
- c) proved to be superior to the white soldier.
- d) typically worked as a stevedore, laborer, or driver.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=20.3: Examine the wartime experiences of different sectors of American society, Topic=The Military Experience, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 18

By the time that the United States decided to enter World War I,

- a) the Germans had overrun France and were preparing to invade Britain.
- b) the British and French had essentially defeated the Germans.
- c) fighting in western Europe had become a bloody stalemate.
- d) the Italians had defeated the Russians.

ANS: c

Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Understand, Objective=20.3: Examine the wartime experiences of different sectors of American society, Topic=The Military Experience

M/C Question 19

American soldiers who participated in World War I

- a) except for black soldiers, served in separate units under American commanders.
- b) because of their inexperience, failed to contribute significantly to the military effort.
- c) were distributed among allied troops under European commanders.
- d) served largely as service personnel to European combat soldiers.

ANS: a

Objective=20.3: Examine the wartime experiences of different sectors of American society, Topic=The Military Experience, Skill=Apply, Difficulty=Difficult

M/C Question 20

During World War I, American troops

- a) did not participate in any significant battles.
- b) were extremely well organized.
- c) helped repel the all-out offensive Germany launched in 1918.
- d) fought very poorly in general.

ANS: c

Topic=The Military Experience, Skill=Understand, Objective=20.3: Examine the wartime experiences of different sectors of American society, Difficulty=Moderate,

M/C Question 21

In financing American involvement in World War I, the Wilson administration

- a) did little to involve the average citizen directly.
- b) refused to increase taxes.
- c) adopted the approach Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase had used in financing the Civil War.
- d) increased taxes and borrowing.

ANS: d

Objective=20.4: Examine the role of the federal government in regulating the economy and protecting people who could not protect themselves during the war, Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Understand, Topic=The Domestic Impact of the War

M/C Question 22

One important impact of World War I on American society was

- a) encouragement of progressive reforms.
- b) to turn the United States into a debtor nation.
- c) its influence on children.
- d) an increase in federal power.

ANS: d

Skill=Analyze, Objective=20.6: Recognize the many ways in which the war was both a triumph and a tragedy for the American people, Topic=Conclusion: The Divided Legacy of the Great War, Difficulty=Difficult

M/C Question 23

In its effort to mobilize the American economy for the war effort during World War I, the Wilson administration

- a) issued rationing stamps to limit food consumption.
- b) quickly increased the construction of battleships.
- c) failed to recognize the importance of women as consumers.
- d) used the power of the government to control scarce materials.

ANS: d

Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Understand, Objective=20.4: Examine the role of the federal government in regulating the economy and protecting people who could not protect themselves during the war, Topic=The Domestic Impact of the War

M/C Question 24

The labor policy of the Wilson administration during World War I

- a) showed little concern for the working conditions of women and children.
- b) sought to protect and extend the rights of organized labor.
- c) declared the American Federation of Labor illegal.
- d) staunchly opposed efforts to unionize American workers.

ANS: b

Skill=Understand, Objective=20.4: Examine the role of the federal government in regulating the economy and protecting people who could not protect themselves during the war, Topic=The Domestic Impact of the War, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 25

During World War I, women in the United States

- a) made few significant contributions to the war effort.
- b) demonstrated that they were unable to assume most of the jobs traditionally occupied by men.
- c) served in combat.
- d) found new employment opportunities.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=20.4: Examine the role of the federal government in regulating the economy and protecting people who could not protect themselves during the war, Topic=The Domestic Impact of the War, Difficulty=Moderate,

M/C Question 26

During World War I, social justice progressives in the United States

- a) found no government support for their policies.
- b) failed to achieve legislation restricting alcohol consumption and prostitution near military bases.
- c) endorsed all aspects of the Wilson war policies.
- d) criticized the government's restriction on freedom of speech.

ANS: d

Skill=Understand, Objective=20.4: Examine the role of the federal government in regulating the economy and protecting people who could not protect themselves during the war, Topic=The Domestic Impact of the War, Difficulty=Moderate,

M/C Question 27

By 1918, those who opposed the woman suffrage movement

- a) argued that it would defeminize women.
- b) argued that it would interfere with the war effort.
- c) were led by Carrie Chapman Catt.

d) included President Woodrow Wilson.

ANS: a

Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Understand, Objective=20.4: Examine the role of the federal government in regulating the economy and protecting people who could not protect themselves during the war, Topic=The Domestic Impact of the War

M/C Question 28

Wilson based his plan for peace among the warring nations on

- a) the Fourteen Points.
- b) American support for a Russian invasion of Germany.
- c) the 10-Percent Plan.
- d) unconditional surrender by Germany.

ANS: a

Skill=Factual, Objective=20.5: Examine the reasons why Wilson's idealistic peace plan failed, Topic=Planning for Peace, Difficulty=Easy Skill: Factual

M/C Question 29

President Wilson led the American delegation to the negotiations in Paris in 1918

- a) because he considered Secretary of State Lansing incompetent.
- b) to reassure Henry Cabot Lodge that American interests would be protected at the conference.
- c) accompanied by the secretary of state, technical experts, and other advisers.
- d) at the insistence of the Senate.

ANS: c

Topic=Planning for Peace, Skill=Understand, Objective=20.5: Examine the reasons why Wilson's idealistic peace plan failed, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 30

How did President Woodrow Wilson view Henry Cabot Lodge?

- a) He admired him.
- b) He hated him.
- c) He was jealous of him.
- d) He befriended him.

ANS: b

Topic=Planning for Peace, Skill=Factual, Objective=20.5: Examine the reasons why Wilson's idealistic peace plan failed, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 31

How did ordinary Europeans view Wilson when he arrived in Europe?

- a) They cheered enthusiastically for him.
- b) They pelted him with eggs and rocks.
- c) They ignored him.
- d) They remained neutral in their opinion of Wilson.

ANS: a

Skill=Factual, Objective=20.5: Examine the reasons why Wilson's idealistic peace plan failed, Topic=Planning for Peace, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 32

What did Wilson mean by his use of the term "self-determination"?

- a) Americans could dictate the international political order.
- b) Europeans should dictate the international political order.
- c) Each national group should have its own country, and people should decide in which country they wanted to live.
- d) People should live in nations based on decisions made in Africa.

ANS: c

Skill=Factual, Objective=20.5: Examine the reasons why Wilson's idealistic peace plan failed, Topic=Planning for Peace, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 33

Which of the following new countries were created as part of the peace process of World War I?

- a) Poland
- b) Czechoslovakia
- c) Finland
- d) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Skill=Factual, Objective=20.5: Examine the reasons why Wilson's idealistic peace plan failed, Topic=Planning for Peace, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 34

Which of the following movements did President Wilson particularly fear after World War I?

- a) capitalism
- b) Bolshevism
- c) woman suffrage
- d) self-determination

ANS: b

Skill=Factual, Objective=20.5: Examine the reasons why Wilson's idealistic peace plan failed, Topic=Planning for Peace, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 35

Which of the following was a major mistake of Wilson's and other Allied leaders during the peace process?

- a) the exclusion of Soviet Russia
- b) the inclusion of France
- c) the inclusion of England
- d) the inclusion of American congressmen

ANS: a

Skill=Factual, Objective=20.5: Examine the reasons why Wilson's idealistic peace plan failed, Topic=Planning for Peace, Difficulty=Easy

M/C Question 36

What were the major concessions that Wilson had to give up at the Versailles peace conference?

- a) He agreed that Germany should pay high reparations.
- b) He agreed to a mandate system of French and British takeover of German colonies.
- c) He agreed that Germany would lose its oil and coal-rich regions.
- d) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Skill=Factual, Objective=20.5: Examine the reasons why Wilson's idealistic peace plan failed, Topic=Planning for Peace, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 37

What were the actions of the black leader W. E. B. Du Bois during the Versailles peace conference?

- a) He was in Paris, France, to attend the Pan-African Conference.
- b) He supported a Japanese resolution at the Versailles conference that called for global racial equality.
- c) He made statements opposing colonialism.
- d) All of these answers are correct.

ANS: d

Topic=Planning for Peace, Skill=Factual, Objective=20.5: Examine the reasons why Wilson's idealistic peace plan failed, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 38

All of the following are true regarding the U.S. and Japanese mission to Russia in 1919 EXCEPT

- a) the governments sent a military mission to defeat Bolshevism.
- b) Russians never forgot the invasion.
- c) the United States and Japan wanted to create a moderate state.
- d) widespread fighting took place between Russia and the two nations.

ANS: d

Topic=Planning for Peace, Skill=Factual, Objective=20.5: Examine the reasons why Wilson's idealistic peace plan failed, Difficulty=Moderate

M/C Question 39

Which of the following articles of the Versailles treaty did Wilson refuse to compromise with the U.S. Senate?

- a) Article 10
- b) Article 11

- c) Article 12
- d) Article 13

ANS: a

Skill=Factual, Objective=20.5: Examine the reasons why Wilson's idealistic peace plan failed, Topic=Planning for Peace, Difficulty=Easy

Essay

Essay Question 40

Discuss the reasons why the U.S. government announced a policy of neutrality at the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914, as well as the difficulties the United States had in maintaining such a policy prior to its entry into the war in 1917.

Global Correct Feedback: At the beginning of World War I, the Wilson administration considered the United States above fighting to solve political problems, and considered that the United States didn't have any major stake in the outcome of the war. The British blockade of Germany, and German retaliation through the use of submarine warfare, however, made it impossible for the United States to remain uninvolved.

Skill=Analyze, Objective=20.1: Examine the reaction of Americans to the outbreak of war in Europe, Topic=The Early War Years, Difficulty=Moderate

Essay Question 41

Discuss the factors that motivated American foreign policy in Latin America during the Wilson administration and evaluate the success of that policy in dealing with Mexico.

Global Correct Feedback: American policy toward the Latin American countries during the Wilson administration was designed to support American economic interests in the area. Wilson's idealism led to American intervention in Mexico, creating tension and confrontation with that country. The United States intervened militarily in the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua to guarantee political stability in the area and to protect American economic and national security interests.

Difficulty=Difficult, Skill=Evaluate, Objective=20.1: Examine the reaction of Americans to the outbreak of war in Europe, Topic=The Early War Years

Essay Question 42

Discuss the approach of the American government in promoting support for American involvement in World War I among its citizens and evaluate the impact of these policies on the activities of the American people.

Global Correct Feedback: The federal government promoted the war as a patriotic crusade under the direction of the Creel Committee. This approach soon became anti-German and anti-immigrant and often encouraged violence or even murder against unpopular groups. During the war the government passed a series of laws restricting individual freedom and civil rights.

Skill=Evaluate, Objective=20.2: Examine why the United States, determined to stay out of the Great War in 1914, joined the Allied cause enthusiastically in 1917, Topic=The United States Enters the War, Difficulty=Moderate

Essay Question 43

Suppose you were a typical white American soldier during World War I. Describe your characteristics and the experiences you probably would have had while fighting in Europe.

Global Correct Feedback: The typical white American soldier during World War I was about 22-years old, 5-feet 7-inches tall, and weighed 142 pounds. He was often illiterate or uneducated and generally unsophisticated. His military experiences exposed him to many new goods and ideas, such as movies, the automobile, and safety razors. Inexperienced at first on the battlefield, American soldiers contributed to the success in several battles near the end of the war. Combat proved to be much less romantic than many of them had expected.

Difficulty=Moderate, Skill=Apply, Objective=20.3: Examine the wartime experiences of different sectors of American society, Topic=The Military Experience

Essay Question 44

Suppose you were a black American soldier fighting in Europe during World War I. Describe your military experiences while over there.

Global Correct Feedback: The typical black American soldier during World War I suffered from the same discrimination by American whites as he had experienced in civilian life. Blacks were generally used to support white military personnel in jobs such as stevedores. When fighting under French leadership, however, black Americans proved themselves as capable as other soldiers. Many American whites used the failure of the ill-equipped and ill-trained all-black 92nd division in the battle of the Argonne to support their view that black soldiers were not militarily capable.

Skill=Apply, Objective=20.3: Examine the wartime experiences of different sectors of American society, Topic=The Military Experience, Difficulty=Moderate

Essay Question 45

Discuss the activities of the government in mobilizing the American economy after the United States entered World War I.

Global Correct Feedback: Realizing that the war would be expensive, the Wilson administration financed the war by borrowing and raising taxes. In order to involve the American people directly in the war effort, the government promoted the sale of liberty bonds. To coordinate the economy and ensure efficiency, the government extended federal control through the establishment of the Food Administration, the War Industries Board, and the United Railway Administration. The government ensured labor peace by protecting and extending the rights of organized labor.

Skill=Analyze, Objective=20.4: Examine the role of the federal government in regulating the economy and protecting people who could not protect themselves during the war, Topic=The Domestic Impact of the War, Difficulty=Difficult

Essay Question 46

Discuss how progressives attempted to promote their philosophy during World War I.

Global Correct Feedback: Progressives saw the war as an opportunity to encourage social planning. They used the war effort to promote collective bargaining, the eight-hour day, protection of women and children in the workplace, and government housing projects. They also supported woman suffrage and prohibition.

Skill=Analyze, Objective=20.4: Examine the role of the federal government in regulating the economy and protecting people who could not protect themselves during the war , Topic=The Domestic Impact of the War, Difficulty=Moderate

Essay Question 47

Discuss President Woodrow Wilson's role in drafting the Treaty of Paris at the end of World War I.

Global Correct Feedback: President Wilson attended the Paris Peace Conference to bring peace to an imperialistic and greedy world. He embodied his idealistic, and often naïve, goals in his Fourteen Points, being especially concerned with the establishment of a League of Nations to maintain world peace. In order to obtain approval of the League, Wilson was forced to compromise many of his other goals.

Skill=Analyze, Objective=20.5: Examine the reasons why Wilson's idealistic peace plan failed, Topic=Planning for Peace, Difficulty=Moderate

Essay Question 48

Discuss the factors that brought about the failure of the United States to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.

Global Correct Feedback: Wilson made a serious blunder when he failed to take any prominent Republican politicians to Paris with him to negotiate the peace treaty, since the Republicans had gained a majority in the Senate in the election of 1918. Personality differences between Wilson and Lodge, chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made it difficult for them to resolve their differences concerning the League of Nations. When Wilson suffered a stroke, those supporting the League lost their most valuable leader.

Skill=Analyze, Objective=20.5: Examine the reasons why Wilson's idealistic peace plan failed, Topic=Planning for Peace, Difficulty=Difficult