**Honors U.S. History**

**“Unit Seven Test – World War I (2019)”**

**Mr. Fernandez**

**Select the letter of the best answer for each of the following:**

1. Woodrow Wilson failed to obtain ratification of the Versailles Treaty because...

1. a majority of the senators opposed the Treaty and the League of Nations under any circumstances.
2. he made too many compromises with the Republican opposition.
3. he was unwilling to make any compromise with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.
4. the Republican senators wanted a stronger League of Nations.

2. The Red Scare of 1919 was influenced by all of the following except…

 a. the October Russian Revolution.

 b. labor strikes in several areas of the United States.

 c. the continuation of World War I.

 d. formation of the American Communist Party.

3. As a result of their work supporting the war effort, women…

1. finally received the right to vote.
2. in large numbers secured a permanent foothold in the workforce.
3. were allowed to join the U.S. Air Force.
4. all of these choices are correct.

4. In the first few years after World War I, relations between blacks and whites in America were generally characterized by…

1. grudging acceptance due to common economic distress.
2. relative cordiality due to the gallant service of blacks in the war.
3. notable improvement due to new legal safeguards for blacks, which had been enacted during the Progressive Era.
4. extreme resentment, race riots, and numerous lynchings.

5. All were true of the impact of World War I on the federal government except…

1. centralized management along the lines of Roosevelt's Square Deal accelerated the creation of the modern bureaucratic state.
2. the national debt multiplied tenfold.
3. the Supreme Court struck down acts of Congress that curtailed American civil liberties.
4. government-sponsored propaganda promoted psychological and social conformity.

6. Which of the following statements is most consistent with the Supreme Court's ruling in Sc*henck v. U. S.* (1919)?

1. the government's seizure and operation of the railroad industry is a constitutional use of its wartime powers.
2. the government can restrict the First Amendment right to free speech in time of war.
3. the government's prohibition of the manufacture and sale of distilled liquor is a constitutional use of its wartime powers.
4. the government does have the power to compel young men to serve in the armed forces during time of war.

7. From the Red Scare of 1919 and 1920, it became clear that…

1. large numbers of Soviet agents had infiltrated the federal government.
2. communism tended to gain influence in times of economic prosperity.
3. loyalty oaths helped to prevent espionage.
4. people's fears of disloyalty could lead to the erosion of civil liberties.

8. Those who question whether U. S. policy from 1914-1916 was truly neutral point to…

 a. the sinking of unarmed ships by German submarines.

 b. the president's prejudices on racial issues.

 c. increased U. S. trade with Britain and France.

 d. Germany's secret diplomacy with Mexico.

9. During World War I, thousands of blacks moved north because…

 a. the best-paying jobs were located in the industrialized North.

 b. they would be better protected by northern anti-lynching laws.

 c. northern cities had finally started to desegregate.

 d. southerners finally allowed them to leave.

10. Which statement best describes the "Irreconcilables" during the debate over the

 Treaty of Versailles?

1. they opposed the Treaty because it failed to adequately protect national minorities in eastern Europe.
2. they supported the Treaty if certain changes were made on the reparations

 issue.

1. they were opposed to American participation in the League of Nations on any terms.
2. they were willing to accept the Treaty if limitations were placed on U. S.

 participation in the League of Nations.

11. True (A) or False (B): According to Sophie Koulomzin, in “Aristocratic and Russian: Inside the class that had to be destroyed,” after the Revolution in which the Bolsheviks had seized power, everything was being nationalized, and by the winter of 1919, times were getting desperate as her family lacked basic goods on which to survive, such as light, water, and heat.

12. The Creel Commission during World War I represented the United States' first

 successful attempt at large-scale governmental…

1. armament manufacture.
2. food production.
3. shipbuilding.
4. propaganda.

13. Such expressions as "liberty cabbage" and "liberty sausage," as used during World War I, were an indication of…

1. food shortages.
2. American hostile reaction to things German.
3. American food relief to Belgium.
4. American patriotic fervor to increase the food supply by planting home "victory gardens."

14. President Woodrow Wilson viewed America's entry into World War I as an opportunity for the United States to...

1. reestablish the balance of power in European diplomacy.
2. expand America's territorial holdings.
3. rebuild its dangerously small military and naval forces.
4. shape a new international order based on the ideals of democracy.

15. Under the Espionage and Sedition Acts of 1917-1918…

1. criticism of government leaders or war policies was a crime.
2. there were 25 prosecutions and 10 convictions.
3. speaking and writing against Germany and Italy was a crime.
4. censorship was aimed more at "middle America" than at Socialists or other radicals.

16. President Wilson's response to the sinking of the *Lusitania*…

1. was to sever diplomatic ties with Germany.
2. included a speech in which he said that if Germany was responsible for the killing of any more Americans, then a state of war would exist between the United States and Germany.
3. was a series of notes demanding that Germany stop such actions and pay reparations.
4. was conciliatory.

17. During the Great War, the Committee on Public Information issued propaganda to persuade the American people of all of the following except…

* 1. The United States was fighting for freedom and democracy.
	2. The United States was fighting a barbarous nation.
	3. Buying bonds was important to support the war effort.
	4. Congress should reject the League of Nations.

18. “German submarine warfare was the single most important factor in causing the United States to enter World War I.” Evidence supporting this position includes all of the following except…

* 1. The sinking of the Lusitania
	2. The Zimmermann Telegram
	3. Wilson’s decision to break off diplomatic relations with Germany.
	4. Wilson’s war message to Congress, April 17, 1917.

19. Going into war, Wilson said, “The world must be made safe for democracy.” Someone wishing to argue that democracy was less safe in the United States after the Great War would point to…

1. the Senate debate on the Treaty of Versailles.
2. Wilson’s speeches for the League of Nations.
3. the Red Scare.
4. adoption of the 19th Amendment.

20. Which of the following was not part of the war aims President Wilson presented to Congress in January of 1918?

* 1. The return of Alsace and Lorraine to France.
	2. Recognition of freedom of the seas.
	3. Creation of “a general association of nations…”
	4. A plan to create an alliance after the war with Britain and France.

21. Which of the following is not true concerning the Treaty of Versailles?

1. Germany was disarmed and stripped of its colonies.
2. The United States Senate ratified the treaty and joined the League of Nations.
3. Independence was granted to Estonia, Latvia, Finland, and Poland.
4. Signers of the treaty would join an international peacekeeping body.

22. True (A) or False (B): According to the story “Life in the Trenches,” American men typically dreaded going to fight on the Western Front, were well-informed and trained, and enjoyed the relative security provided by the trenches.

23. American involvement in World War I brought about which of the following social and economic changes in the United States?

1. extensive black migration to the North.
2. decline of trade unions.
3. a loosening of controls on freedom of speech
4. reduction of the number of women in the workplace.

24. Which of the following was most crucial in bringing about U. S. participation in World War I?

1. British propaganda.
2. German use of submarines against merchant and passenger ships.
3. revelation of a German proposal to Mexico for a joint war against the United States.
4. German violation of Belgian neutrality.

25. The Sedition Act of 1918 was most often used to punish…

1. persons who criticized the war effort.
2. rich progressives who did not contribute money to the war effort.
3. groups organized by George Creel to drive Bolsheviks out of the cities.
4. members of the press from the Hearst and Pulitzer syndicates.

26. Germany's notorious Zimmermann telegram…

1. promised a temporary halt to submarine warfare.
2. apologized for the sinking of the *Lusitania*
3. warned the United States not to send merchant ships to belligerent nations.
4. proposed an alliance with Mexico if the United States declared war on Germany.

27. Which of the following was not part of the Triple Entente dating back to 1907?

1. Russia
2. France
3. Italy
4. Great Britain

28. What was the primary focus of U.S. foreign policy in the decade after World War I?

1. To contain the spread of communism in Eastern Europe.
2. To defend the price of freedom of the seas.
3. To reduce U.S. commitments to other nations.
4. None of the above.

29.All of the following support the fact that “nationalism” was a cause of the Great War except…

1. In Germany, even the children took pride in donating money to support the empire and wore their flags proudly on their clothing.
2. In Russia, even after the Revolution, families reverently took down the pictures of the tsar and his family and replaced them with a picture of Kerensky.
3. The theme song of pacifists in America was “I Didn’t Raise My Boy to be a Soldier.”
4. A young Bosnian-Serb by the name of Gavrilo Princip assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand in the hopes of freeing Slavic culture from the oppressive Austro-Hungarian Empire.

30. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ managed the use of coal and oil, promoting conservation of these precious commodities by establishing, or encouraging, “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

1. Roosevelt Administration, Meatless Mondays
2. Fuel Administration, Heatless Mondays
3. Food Administration, Taco Tuesdays
4. Food and Drug Administration, Mellow Out Mondays

31. Despite opposition from Progressives in America, Congress and the president created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 1917.

1. Selective Service Act
2. Pure Food and Drug Act
3. Federal Reserve Act
4. Social Security Act

32. “It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war… but the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest to our hearts - for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations.”

The preceding quote would have been given by whom?

1. President Wilson
2. Senator Lodge
3. President Roosevelt
4. George Creel

33. True (A) or False (B): Eugene Debs, American Socialist Party leader, was arrested and sentenced to 10 years in prison for violating the Espionage Act by giving an anti-war speech in Ohio.

34. True (A) or False (B): The Supreme Court struck down, or nullified, the Constitutionality of the Espionage and Sedition Acts in *Schenck v. United States* (1919), saying that one does have the Freedom of Speech, even if creating a “clear and present danger” for others.

35. Which of the following is incorrect concerning Germany’s pre-war pride, according to the story of Von Elbe?

1. A popular movement existed in Germany before the war in order to support the Kaiser in building up the navy to compete with England.
2. A feeling of international tension “penetrated” into Europe in the years leading up to the war.
3. The German government let the civilians know immediately that constitutional rights would be suspended due to the impending war.
4. All the above are correct.

36. Which of the following best describes African American service during World War I?

1. Only a few thousand actually fought in France and weren’t allowed to fight for the U.S. at all.
2. Of nearly 400,000 who were drafted, about 42,000 served as combat troops, many fighting with distinction.
3. African Americans fought in fully integrated American units in France.
4. They faced discrimination from within the U.S. military, and even more from the French military and civilians.

37. Which of the following provides the best description of the Schlieffen Plan?

1. It was the plan of the Austro-Hungarian Empire to invade the Balkan Peninsula first and then attack Russia secondly.
2. It was the German plan to strike hard into Russia and then put the majority of its military forces on the Western Front to “Wheel” down into the heart of France.
3. It was General John J. Pershing’s plan to keep American forces fighting separately along the Western Front in 1918.
4. It was Russia’s plan to attack Germany directly in 1915, drawing France and Britain into the war immediately.

38. True (A) or False (B): World War I may be considered the first modern war in the fact that weapons, such as the airplane, saw a complete transformation during the war, from being used strictly for reconnaissance missions to dog-fighting with guns shooting through their propellers.

39. Which of the following grew up poor in the mountains of Tennessee and, after being drafted, tried to avoid service as a conscientious objector, only to become one of America’s greatest heroes of the Great War?

1. Alvin York
2. Andrew Jackson
3. Andrew Johnson
4. Eddie Rickenbacker

40. All of the following are true concerning the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand except…

1. Fate apparently played a role in the assassination, as the Ferdinand and Sophie’s driver took a wrong turn and the car stalled in front of a deli.
2. The group of assassins, called the “Black Hand,” was anything but professional.
3. One member of the group of would-be assassins even bungled his own suicide.
4. Archduke Franz Ferdinand responded by saying, “Oh my God Sophie… This is the big one! I’m am about to die, but you go first… This punk Serb shot us and this moment marks the beginning of what will historically become known as World War I, and will be overshadowed in most high school classrooms by World War II, but not in Mr. Fernandez’s… he’s related to us!”

41. The following quote was taken from a poster created by which federal agency during WWI?

“Eat more corn, oats and rye products - fish and poultry - fruits and vegetables and potatoes, baked, boiled, and broiled… eat less wheat, meat, sugar and fats to save for the army and our allies.”

1. The Fuel Administration
2. The Food Administration
3. The War Industries Board
4. The Committee on Public Information

42. How might Sunday, June 28, 1914, have gone differently had the Archduke’s driver had Google Maps and one of them fancy cell phone thingies you kids love so much?

1. Perhaps the driver would have forgotten to pick up the archduke and his wife, because he decided to make some real money with Uber!
2. Perhaps Franz and Sophie’s driver might not have made a wrong turn, landing them in front of a delicatessen were Gavrilo Princip was standing.
3. Perhaps the driver might have had a wreck from being distracted by saying “Ok Google” and trying to get directions, which really would have been preferable for Franz and Sophie I would imagine.
4. All the above are correct.

43. All the following are correct concerning the story of Henry Villard except…

1. He came from a family of pacifists.
2. He was an ambulance driver in Italy during the war, and upon getting very sick, he was hospitalized with fellow driver Earnest Hemingway.
3. There were recruitment posters everywhere in America, which created an irresistible feeling that one had to do something.
4. Americans who were against the Great War, and American involvement were highly organized, and demonstrated on a massive scale, much larger than the demonstration for “preparedness.”

44. Which of the following is incorrect concerning the story of Leon Despres in *Doing One’s Bit on the Home Front*?

1. There was no feeling in American that the war was the result of long economic rivalries or anything of that sort.
2. A German name was a great liability during World War I, so the Bismarck Hotel changed its name to the Randolph.
3. Leon wrote letters to soldiers, knitted scarves, and got Liberty Bond subscriptions from friends of his parents.
4. It was a horrible time to be a young boy, because there was really nothing to do to participate, or even to do “one’s bit” if you were a kid.

45. True (A) or False (B): According to Leon Despres, in *Doing One’s Bit on the Home Front*, a boy in his class changed his last name from Kirshberger to Churchill.

46. All the following are correct concerning “Life in the Trenches,” according to Edward “Ted” Francis, except…

1. German snipers, especially with their new rifles and telescopic sights, were deadly.
2. It could take seven or eight hours just to walk two miles in the muddy landscape… it resembled the surface of the moon, but worse.
3. There were two kinds of “Shell Shock,” one for privates, and one for officers.
4. All the above are correct.

47. “Our present need is not heroics, but healing; not nostrums, but normalcy; not revolution, but restoration; not agitation, but adjustment; not surgery, but serenity; not the dramatic, but the dispassionate;... not submergence of internationality, but sustainment in triumphant nationality.”

 Which of the following gave the quote above upon being elected in 1920?

* 1. President Wilson
	2. President Harding
	3. President Coolidge
	4. President Hoover

48. True (A) or False (B): One group of senators, nicknamed “The Irreconcilables,” refused to confirm the Versailles treaty because it represented an “entangling alliance,” against which the Founding Fathers had warned the country early in its history.

49. True (A) or False (B): Although American military leaders, including President Wilson, attempted to keep black soldiers out of combat, and insisted they remain segregated, the French army and people welcomed them, and the 369th Regiment (all black) fought 191 days in the trenches, with the entire regiment receiving the French *Croix de Guerre* for gallantry in combat.

50. Which of the following is incorrect concerning the service of American women in World War I?

1. It was the first war in which women officially served in the armed forces.
2. Unlike the U.S. Navy, the Army refused to enlist women officially.
3. The service of women, mostly as nurses, in WWI, partially contributed toward ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920, which protected the right of women to vote.
4. All the above are correct.