

WORLD WAR I TEST

FORM

EACH OF THE FOLLOWING PASSAGES DESCRIBES A MAJOR CAUSE OF WORLD WAR I. FOR EACH OF THESE DESCRIPTIONS, WRITE THE NAME OF THE CAUSE IT BEST DESCRIBES.

1. Many countries believed that their country was more important than any other. Some had the attitude, "my country, right or wrong", and were extremely patriotic. Other times this cause was demonstrated by ethnic minorities trying to gain independence.
2. European countries believed that the more territory they controlled, the more powerful they would be. These attempts to gain as much land and resources as possible for themselves resulted in many conflicts between European countries in places like Africa and Asia.
3. Countries would make agreements to defend each other in case one of them was attacked. This system ended up dividing Europe in half.
4. England and Germany got into an arms race, trying to build up their navies and armies with as many men and as much advanced war technology as possible.

LIST THE THREE MAIN COUNTRIES BELONGING TO EACH ALLIANCE.

5. Triple Alliance
6. Triple Alliance
7. Triple Alliance
8. Triple Entente
9. Triple Entente
10. Triple Entente

WRITE THE TERM THAT BEST COMPLETES EACH SENTENCE.

11. The spark that started the First World War was the ----- of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
12. The ----- was a German military plan that required marching through Belgium in order to attack France more quickly.
13. Germany wanted to defeat France quickly so it could avoid a ----- war.
14. The battle of ----- was considered a great victory for Turkey and a horrible defeat for the British.
15. The ----- Front was marked by trench battles and fighting between the Germans, French and British.
16. The battles in the ----- Ocean were marked by the widespread use of new military hardware such as the dreadnought.
17. The fighting on the ----- Front was vicious, mostly between the Germans and Russians, and included very cold winters.
18. ----- is the battle strategy that relies on trying to bleed your enemy to death, or to cause the highest number of casualties possible.
19. Ypres/Paschendale, Marnes, Verdun and the ----- were all battles on the Western Front that involved very high casualty rates.

20. ----- is when neither side can advance and no one is willing to retreat. This is a major characteristic of the battles of the First World War, and one of the key reasons why there were so many casualties. It was caused partly by the combination of the machine gun and the trench, and is why the war lasted so long.
21. The British tried to get friends and brothers to join the army together. This was called the -----.
22. The term ----- refers to the deliberate destruction of an entire group of people.
23. World War I started when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, in the following month and year: -----.
24. The sinking of the ----- was one of the reasons the United States decided to enter the war on the side of the British.
25. The ----- was sent from Germany and promised to help Mexico get its lands back from the United States – it was another reason the U.S. decided to enter the war.
26. ----- decided to leave the war early because of revolution at home.
27. This country signed a separate treaty with Germany to get out of the war. That agreement was called the Treaty of -----.
28. Armistice Day was the day everyone put down their guns and stopped fighting. It happened at 11:00 on the date: ----- (month, day and year).
29. Possibly the worst peace treaty of all time, the treaty of ----- was dictated to the Germans and signed in 1919.
30. ----- were killed at the hands of the Turks between 1915 and 1918. At the end of the murder, close to 1 million men, women and children were dead.
31. The U.S. President Woodrow Wilson called the Great War a “war to end all wars”. He also came up with a list called the -----.
32. In that list, he called for a group of nations to meet together to find peaceful solutions to conflicts. This group was called the ----- . Unfortunately, the United States did not join and it did not last.
33. The government that ended up replacing the Kaiser in Germany was called the -----.
34. The Germans faced heavy ----- payments after the war, because the peace treaty placed blame for the entire war on them.
35. ----- were tossed into enemy holes where they would explode and kill soldiers with shrapnel.
36. ----- were long, complex ditches that enabled soldiers to defend themselves very effectively.
37. ----- is sharp, curly wire that prevented enemy soldiers from moving into the other sides’ territory.
38. ----- were filled with hot air and used to drop bombs.
39. ----- were two seaters flown by aces who would get into duels in the air.
40. ----- were huge ships that could hold a lot more firepower, and there was an arms race between Britain and France over them.
41. ----- was terrifying, but only actually killed about 30,000 soldiers during the entire war. There was the yellow mustard and green chlorine types, and they burnt lungs. This technology was first used by the Germans.
42. ----- were machines that could slowly, about 4 miles per hour, transport soldiers across no-mans land despite heavy fire.
43. ----- killed many soldiers quickly, and only two men were needed to fire it. One terrible example of this was in the first ten minutes of the Battle of the Somme when 14,000 British soldiers were killed by this weapon.

CHOOSE THE LETTER OF THE BEST RESPONSE. (*Prentice Hall Multiple Choice Section*)

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44. How countries performed economically, the size of their militaries, and how they were viewed around the world all factored into viewing a nation's
- A. swift victory
 - B. neutrality
 - C. disarmament
 - D. status
-
45. What term describes the final set of demands issued by Austria to Serbia after the Archduke's assassination?
- A. machinery of war
 - B. unconditional support
 - C. ultimatum
 - D. militarism
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46. The French hoped to recover the border provinces of _____, lost in the Franco-Prussian War.
- A. the Ottoman Empire
 - B. Alsace and Lorraine
 - C. Ferdinand and Sophie
 - D. Flanders
-
47. If a nation were to **mobilize** for war, what would it be doing?
- A. preparing military forces
 - B. retreating from conflict
 - C. raising tension through inaction
 - D. keeping the peace
-
48. What phrase best describes the term **entente**?
- A. a non-binding agreement to follow common policies
 - B. an easing of tension between rivals
 - C. nationalistic fervor
 - D. stalemate
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49. The Schlieffen Plan was developed as a plan of attack against
- A. Germany.
 - B. Italy.
 - C. France.
 - D. Britain.
-
50. Why did the British declare war on Germany in 1914?
- A. to protect Belgium
 - B. to punish Serbia
 - C. to gain colonies
 - D. to gain territory
-
51. Who said, "I shall not live to see the Great War, but you will see it, and it will start in the east"?

- A. Francis Ferdinand
- B. Edward Grey
- C. Otto von Bismark
- D. Frederic Passy

52. Why did Serbian nationalists plot the assassination of the Archduke of Austria-Hungary?

- A. They were protesting Austrian rule over Bosnia.
- B. The Archduke had murdered many Serbs.
- C. The Archduke was making democratic reforms.
- D. They wanted to start a world war.

53. What is another name for the alliance between France, Britain, and Russia?

- A. The Powder Keg
- B. The Triple Entente
- C. The Ottoman Empire
- D. Pan-Slavism

54. _____ was sent to the Middle East to support the Arab revolt.

- A. A Japanese officer
- B. A U-boat
- C. Gallipoli
- D. T. E. Lawrence

55. U-boat is another word for

- A. zeppelin.
- B. merchant ship.
- C. Dardanelles.
- D. submarine.

56. At first, aircraft were _____ simply to observe enemy troop movements.

- A. industrialized
- B. disastrous
- C. utilized
- D. confronted

57. Which statement best describes the use of convoys in World War I?

- A. Merchant ships were protected by warships against U-boat attack.
- B. British zeppelins flew along with merchant ships across the Atlantic.
- C. Trenches were dug in the Eastern Front specifically for commercial purposes.
- D. Long range artillery was employed against enemy tanks.

58. The _____ is a vital strait connecting the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

- A. Somme River
- B. Dardanelles
- C. Schlieffen Plan
- D. Tannenberg

59. World War I was different from earlier wars because it was the first war to make use of

- A. modern technology and machinery.
- B. naval power.
- C. guerrilla tactics.
- D. trade alliances.

60. Colonel T. E. Lawrence is also known by what name?

- A. The Dogfighter
- B. Colonel Schlieffen
- C. The Flying Ace
- D. Lawrence of Arabia

61. Of the great powers, which nation was the least industrialized?

- A. France
- B. Russia
- C. Great Britain
- D. Germany

62. What group of people was deported and killed by the Turks?

- A. Armenians
- B. Greek Cypriots
- C. Russians
- D. Romanians

63. On the Western Front, where were many battles fought?

- A. on the water
- B. in cities
- C. in trenches
- D. in the desert

64. Another term for "the draft" is

- A. propaganda.
- B. self-determination.
- C. conscription.
- D. armistice.

65. President Wilson favored _____, the right of people to choose their own form of government.

- A. conscription
- B. self-determination
- C. propaganda
- D. armistice

66. What term best describes the spreading of ideas to promote a cause or damage an opposing cause?

- A. propaganda
- B. armistice
- C. contraband
- D. self-determination

67. What phrase best describes the term **atrocities**?

- A. occurring in many places
- B. territories administered by Western powers
- C. shortages that sap morale
- D. horrible acts against innocent people

68. The British tried to keep _____ from reaching Germany.

- A. atrocities
- B. contraband
- C. propaganda
- D. the Lusitania

69. Governments used propaganda to

- A. control public opinion.
- B. supply the troops.
- C. finance the war effort.
- D. keep the public informed of the facts.

70. By 1917, war morale was collapsing, as evident in the writings of which British poet and soldier?

- A. T. E. Lawrence
- B. Siegfried Sassoon
- C. Arthur Zimmermann
- D. George M. Cohan

71. The overall goal of President Wilson's Fourteen Points was to

- A. promote imperialism.
- B. force the Central Powers to pay for war damages.
- C. preserve Europe's system of socialism.
- D. resolve this and future wars.

72. Germans experienced "the turnip winter" of 1916 and 1917 because

- A. turnips are easily stored on submarines.
- B. the North Sea region is full of turnips.
- C. turnips boosted morale.
- D. the potato crop failed.

73. What was the significance of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?

- A. It promised that Germany would no longer utilize U-boats.
- B. It guaranteed the delivery of rations to soldiers in desolate areas.
- C. It awarded areas of the Middle East to the Allied forces.
- D. It ended Russian participation in World War I.

74. A deadly _____ of influenza spread across the world in 1918, killing more than 20 million people.

- A. mandate
- B. radical
- C. pandemic
- D. convoy

75. The Allies wanted the defeated Central Powers to make _____ for the war.

- A. reparations
- B. collective security
- C. mandates
- D. radicals

76. Following World War I, what were the **mandates** established during the Paris Peace Conference?

- A. territories administered by Western powers
- B. systems in which groups of nations act as one
- C. people who wanted to make extreme changes
- D. payments for war damage

77. The Bolsheviks, who wanted to build a new social order from the chaos after the war, were known as

- A. mandates.
- B. reparations.
- C. radicals.
- D. treaties.

78. Woodrow Wilson wanted the idea of to be a foundation for a League of Nations to be formed following World War I.

- A. collective security
- B. pandemic
- C. widespread
- D. radicals

79. With the League of Nations in place, what were member nations more likely to do?

- A. create trading opportunities
- B. resort to waging war with each other
- C. stay neutral in future conflicts
- D. negotiate with one another to settle disputes

80. What goal for postwar peace was shared by British and French leaders?

- A. to weaken Germany and make it pay for the war
- B. to form a postwar alliance with the United States
- C. to unite France and Britain into one empire
- D. to divide German lands between them

81. Why did colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific feel hopeful about the Paris Peace Conference?

- A. They suffered the most damage during the war.
- B. They hoped peace would bring an end to imperial rule.
- C. They wanted to see Germany humiliated.
- D. They were slowly accepted into the international community.

82. Why were the Central Powers stunned by the Allies' demand for reparations?

- A. The Central Powers were used to seeing only their empires dwindle.
- B. The Central Powers wanted to be part of the League of Nations.
- C. The Central Powers did not see the armistice as a full surrender.
- D. The Central Powers knew governments had collapsed under the stress of war.

83. What was the dispute in the US Senate over the League of Nations?

- A. whether or not the US would be obligated to fight another war
- B. whether or not Russia would be allowed to join the League
- C. whether or not it should be set up in Paris
- D. whether or not Germany would need to pay off war debts