

Chapter Thirty

The War to End War, 1917-1918

The immediate cause of American entry into World War I was

- 1. German support for a possible Mexican invasion of the southwestern United States.
- 2. Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare.
- 3. the German defeat of France.
- 4. desire of American munitions makers for large profits.

The immediate cause of American entry into World War I was

2. Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare.

Hint: See page 696.

Wilson proclaimed that the American entry into World War I was

- 1. an attempt to re-establish the European balance of power.
- 2. a battle for free market capitalism against both feudalism and Communism.
- 3. a crusade to make the world safe for democracy.
- 4. an opportunity to establish American control of the Atlantic and prevent any future invasions of the United States.

Wilson proclaimed that the American entry into World War I was

3. a crusade to make the world safe for democracy.

Hint: See page 697.

Minority groups and oppressed nations took hope from two of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points that called for

- 1. the establishment of parliamentary democracies throughout Europe.
- 2. guarantees of basic human rights for all people in the world.
- 3. the self-determination of peoples and antiimperialism.
- 4. a recognition of racial equality and social integration.

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3. the self-determination of peoples and antiimperialism.

Hint: See page 698.

The stirring patriotic song that captured America's imagination and inspired the "doughboys" during World War I was

- 1. "God Bless America."
- 2. "Over There."
- 3. "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."
- 4. "Mademoiselles from Armintieres."

The stirring patriotic song that captured America's imagination and inspired the "doughboys" during World War I was

2. "Over There."

Hint: See page 699.

Two prominent Americans who were convicted under the Espionage and Sedition Acts were

- 1. H. L. Mencken and Theodore Dreiser.
- 2. Robert La Follette and Hiram Johnson.
- 3. Jane Addams and Alice Paul.
- 4. Eugene V. Debs and William Haywood.

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4. Eugene V. Debs and William Haywood.

Hint: See page 700.

Among the primary victims of the pro-war propaganda campaign to enforce loyalty were

- 1. German Americans and socialists.
- 2. Russian Americans and Communists.
- 3. Mexican Americans and immigrants.
- 4. African Americans and feminists.

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1. German Americans and socialists.

Hint: See page 700.

In the intermediate aftermath of World War I, American women

- won a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote but lost their wartime economic gains.
- 2. turned their attention toward winning an Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.
- 3. lost ground in their fight to obtain the right to vote.
- 4. failed to pass a law providing for federal instruction in maternal and infant health care.

In the intermediate aftermath of World War I, American women

1. won a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote but lost their wartime economic gains.

Hint: See page 703.

The federal government's promotion of such things as "Victory Gardens" and "heatless Mondays" demonstrated

- 1. the severe shortage of food and fuel that restricted the American war effort.
- 2. America's reliance on largely voluntary means rather than coercion in the war effort.
- 3. the attempt to return to a more self-sufficient, pioneer lifestyle during the war.
- 4. the integration of military and civilian values during the war.

The federal government's promotion of such things as "Victory Gardens" and "heatless Mondays" demonstrated

2. America's reliance on largely voluntary means rather than coercion in the war effort.

Hint: See page 704.

The huge Allied military effort that finally forced the Germans to appeal for a truce and a peace settlement was

- 1. the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- 2. the Battle of Chateau-Thierry.
- 3. the Second Battle of the Marne.
- 4. the Battle of Verdun.

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1. the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Hint: See pages 708–710.

Senator Warren Harding effectively undermined the Democrats' efforts to make the election of 1920 a "referendum" on the League of Nations by

- 1. choosing a strongly pro-League vice presidential candidate, Calvin Coolidge.
- 2. muddling the issue and appealing to both supporters and opponents of the League.
- 3. showing the weakness of Wilson's pro-League arguments during public debates.
- 4. refusing to say absolutely anything about the League or the Treaty of Versailles.

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2. muddling the issue and appealing to both supporters and opponents of the League.

Hint: See page 716.