[**Chapter 30 The War to End War**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35864500891/chapter-30-the-war-to-end-war)

1.       President Wilson broke diplomatic relations with Germany when they announced they would wage unrestricted sub warfare in the Atlantic.

2.       The Zimmermann note involved a proposed secret agreement between Germany and Mexico.

3.       The United States declared war on Germany after German U-boats sank four unarmed American merchant.

4.       President Woodrow Wilson persuaded the American people to enter World War by pledging to make the war “a war to end all wars” and to make the world safe for democracy.

5.       President Wilson viewed America’s entry into World War I as an opportunity for the United States to shape a new international order based on the ideals of democracy.

6.       Reduction of armament, international religious freedom and toleration, abolition of secret treaties, and the principle of nation self- determination was among Wilson’s Fourteen Points upon which he based America’s idealistic foreign policy in World War I.

7.       The major problem for George Creel and his Committee on Public information was that he oversold Wilson’s ideals and led the world to expect too much.

8.       Match each civilian administrator below with the World War I mobilization agency that he directed.

George Creel- Committee on Public

Herbert Hoover- Food Administration

Bernard Baruch-War Industries Board

William Howard Taft- National War Labor Board

9.       When the United States entered World War I, it was poorly prepared to leap into global war.

10.   During World War I, civilian liberties in America were denied to many, especially those suspected of disloyalty.

11.   Two constitutional amendments adopted in part because of wartime influences were the Eighteenth, which dealt with prohibition, and the Nineteenth, whose subject was woman suffrage.

12.   As a result of their work supporting the war effort, women finally received the right to vote.

13.   During World War I, the government’s treatment of labor could be best described as fair.

14.   The two groups who suffered most from the violation of civil liberties during World War I were German Americans and social radicals.

15.   Grievances of labor during and shortly after World War I include all of the following; the inability to gain the right to organize, war-spawned inflation, violence against workers by employers, and the use of African Americans as strikebreakers.

16.   The 1919 steel strike resulted in a grievous setback crippling the union movement for a decade.

17.   The movement of tens of thousands of Southern blacks north during WWI resulted in racial violence in the north.

18.   Most wartime mobilization agencies relied on voluntary compliance to prepare the economy for war.

19.   Most of the money raised to finance World War I came from loans from the American public.

20.   In the effort to make economic mobilization more effective during World War I, the federal government took over and operated the railroads.

21.   The United States used all of the following methods to support the war effort; forcing some people to buy war bonds, having ‘heatless Mondays’ to conserve fuel, seizing enemy merchant vessels trapped in American harbors, and restricting the manufacture of beer.

22.   The World War I military draft included women as well as men.

23.   When the United States entered the war in 1917, most Americans did not believe that it would be necessary to send a large American army to Europe.

24.   Those who protested conscription during World War I did so because they disliked the ideas of compelling a person to serve.

25.   During WWI American troops fought in all of the following countries; Russia, Belgium, Italy, and France.

26.   The two major battle of WWI in which the Unites States forces engaged were St. Mihiel and the Meuse- Argonne Offensive**.**

27.   Russia’s withdrawal from WWI in 1918 resulted in the release of thousands of German troops for deployment on the front in France.

28.   The supreme military commander of American forces during WWI was John J. Pershing.

29.   The Second Battle of Marne was significant because it marked the beginning of German withdrawal that was never reversed.

30.   As a condition ending WWI, Woodrow Wilson demanded that the German Kaiser be forced from power.

31.   The United States main contribution to the Allied victory in World War I included all the following; foodstuff, oil, munitions, and financial credit.

32.   The Germans were heavily demoralized the United States unlimited troop reserves.

33.   The chief difference between Woodrow Wilson and the parliamentary states at the Paris peace table was that Wilson did not command a legislative majority at home.

34.   Woodrow Wilson’s ultimate goal at the Paris Peace Conference was to establish the League of Nations.

35.   At the Paris Peace Conference, Wilson sought all of the following goals; preventing a seizure of territory by the victors, a world parliament of nation to provide collective security, national self-determination for smaller European nations, and free trade and freedom of the seas.

36.   Opposition to the League of Nations by many United States Senators during the Paris Peace Conference gave allied leaders in Paris a stronger bargaining position.

37.   After the Treaty of Versailles had been signed, Woodrow Wilson was condemned by both disillusioned liberals and frustrated nationalists and imperialist.

38.   In the United States the most controversial aspect of the Treaty of Versailles was Article X.

39.   The initial Republican strategy regarding the Treaty of Versailles was to delay and amend the treaty.

40.   Senate opponents of the League of Nations are proposed in the Treaty of Versailles argued that it robbed Congress of its war declaring powers.

41.   In Congress, the most reliable support for Wilson’s position on the League of Nations came from the Democrats.

42.   The Senate likely would have accepted American participation in the League of Nations if Wilson had been willing to compromise with League opponents in Congress.

43.   Woodrow Wilson was most responsible for the Senate defeat of the Treaty of Versailles.

44.   Woodrow Wilson’s call for “solemn referendum “in 1920 referred to his belief that the presidential election should determine the fate of the Treaty of Versailles.

45.   Republican isolationists successfully turned Warren Harding’s 1920 presidential victory into a death sentence for the League of Nations.

46.   The major weakness of the League of Nations was that it did not include the Soviet Union.