

26. Of the following problems that the American people and government had with Germany which was most instrumental in getting America to declare war on Germany?
- a. Zimmermann Telegram
 - b. Rape of Belgium
 - c. Blockades
 - d. Unrestricted U-Boat warfare
27. With the war stalemated in trench warfare on the Western Front both sides did what to prepare for the long war that seemed very likely?
- a. looking for new allies
 - b. making secret deals
 - c. working on new weapons
 - d. all of the above
28. Italy entered the war largely because of
- a. the majority of the population was in favor of it
 - b. land she would get when Germany was defeated
 - c. national honor
 - d. show herself as a true world power
29. What country did both Germany and France believe was vital to victory, but for different reasons?
- a. Britain
 - b. Ottoman Empire
 - c. Russia
 - d. Austria
30. Which of the following statements best describes Japan during W.W.I.
- a. all alone to do as she saw fit with German possessions in the Pacific and China
 - b. strongly allied with the Triple Entente and willing to work for peace with dignity
 - c. allied with France and Britain but basically neutral
 - d. the policeman of Asia during W.W.I acting fairly for all
31. Which of the following was not a war aim of Germany after she had won?
- a. Dominate central Europe
 - b. Belgium to become a German dependency
 - c. French Lorraine added to Germany
 - d. Lithuania and Poland independent countries
32. What was the technical name of the Russian Marxist Party?
- a. Social Democrats
 - b. Mensheviks
 - c. Bolsheviks
 - d. Soviets

33. Who was the great leader of the Bolsheviks?

- a. Trotsky
- b. Lenin
- c. Kerenski
- d. Nicholas

34. How did the communists view W.W.I.?

- a. as a chance to gain large amounts of land when Germany was defeated
- b. as the beginning of the end of capitalism as the great powers destroyed each other
- c. a cause of honor
- d. a chance to take over the government

35. Why were the Germans not worried by the American entry into W.W.I.?

- a. they thought we had terrible troops
- b. they thought it would take the US two years to mobilize
- c. they thought the war would be over before American troops could arrive in Europe
- d. they were counting on their submarines to keep our troops at home

36. What was the most "romantic" weapon of W.W.I.?

- a. tank
- b. gas
- c. airplane
- d. machine gun

37. Early in 1917 after Gen. Nivelle's offensive had failed what happened?

- a. the Germans began to try and get peace talks started
- b. the French army mutinied in several sectors
- c. the Germans counterattacked
- d. the French thought about calling an armistice

38. What was the most important question on the Western Front in 1918?

- a. would the Russians come to help Germany
- b. would the French army revolt
- c. would the Germans attack
- d. would the Americans get to the front before the Germans could concentrate all their eastern and Western forces for the Great Offensive

39. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the Kaiser to call for an armistice or cease fire.

- a. allow his troops time to regroup
- b. give the civilian government time to organize
- c. make the civilian government sue for peace

40. What was the German army interested in at the end of W.W.I.?

- a. peace with honor
- b. keeping its reputation
- c. saving the German Empire
- d. backing the new government

41. The German use of requisitioning and controlling their economy was referred to as
- a. war socialism
 - b. profiteering
 - c. capitalism at war
 - d. planned economies
42. Who did the world look to for a hope to a peace with honor?
- a. Wilson
 - b. Foch
 - c. Lloyd George
 - d. Orlando
43. The American peace plan was called
- a. the Fourteen Points
 - b. The Monroe Doctrine
 - c. the Treaty of St. Germain
 - d. the League of Nations
44. Why couldn't the allies take the American plan and make it work? What stopped them?
- a. the plan was too difficult to execute
 - b. they had secret treaties with their allies to honor
 - c. they didn't want a country that had hardly been in the war to take all the credit for the peace
 - d. they were afraid of American intentions
45. Which of the following countries had the LEAST input into the Versailles Treaty?
- a. U.S.
 - b. Italy
 - c. Russia
 - d. Britain
46. What was the reaction of Germany to the Versailles Treaty?
- a. they were overjoyed
 - b. they were shocked at its severity
 - c. they thought it was a fair document
 - d. they were just glad it was over
47. The greatest mistake of W.W.I. was
- a. tactics
 - b. trenches
 - c. Treaty of Versailles
 - d. generals
48. Which country did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles?
- a. U.S.
 - b. Germany
 - c. Italy
 - d. France

49. A British aeronautical engineer invented the first British fighter, later designed the Spitfire and before he died designed the Harrier Jumpjet. Who was he

- a. Spad
- b. Fokker
- c. Sopwith
- d. Neuport

50. The conflict that started at Sarajevo never really came to an end until

- a. Nov. 11, 1918
- b. Aug. 1939
- c. Dec. 7, 1941
- d. end of W.W. II

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- . The *cahiers de doléances*
 - a. were reforms which remedied the complaints of the nobility
 - b. were the lists of grievances brought to Versailles in 1789 by members of the Estates-General
 - c. were municipal bonds used to finance Louis' court activities and therefore resented
 - d. none of the above
- . The famous "Tennis Court Oath" was taken
 - a. after the Third Estate left the Estates-General and formed the National Assembly
 - b. by the First Estate in response to the formation of the National Assembly
 - c. in order to force the king's abdication
 - d. by the Second Estate in order to quell the rioting in Paris
- 10. The composition of the National Assembly
 - a. was only of members from the Third Estate
 - b. included members of the first two Estates, as well as the Third Estate
 - c. was determined by the king
 - d. was unimportant because of the method of voting employed