

Name: _____

Date: _____

Test
One

Multiple Choice

Please circle the letter that best completes the statement. Each response is worth three points.

- Which statement was not true in the spring of 1914?**
 - Europe had been at peace for many years. There had not been a multinational war in almost a century.
 - Most of the smaller European states had combined or were conquered into larger nation-states.
 - Most Europeans understood the destructiveness of war and worked hard to prevent it.
 - Many Europeans were filled with nationalism, or great national pride.
 - All of the above are true.
- Austria-Hungary was the last remnant of this once powerful empire.**
 - Mongol
 - Holy Roman
 - Ottoman
 - British
 - Byzantine
- The political situation in Europe in the spring of 1914 is often compared to a . . .**
 - snowball rolling downhill.
 - powder keg that is safe until a fuse is lit.
 - fire out of control.
 - peaceful spring day.
- One of the events leading to the Great War was the murder of this Austro-Hungarian archduke in 1914.**
 - Gavrillo Princip
 - Georges Clemenceau
 - John J. Pershing
 - Wilhelm II
 - Francis Ferdinand
- Which was not a factor in Austria-Hungary's decision to declare war on Serbia in 1914?**
 - Austria-Hungary held Serbia responsible for the death of their archduke.
 - Austria-Hungary wanted minorities within their empire to know that ethnic terrorism would be punished.
 - Austria-Hungary hoped to stimulate their economy by going to war.
 - Austria-Hungary hoped to rally their citizens by fighting several nations at the same time.
 - All of the above were factors.
- This empire agreed to join Serbia in their 1914 war against Austria-Hungary. It had a significant Serbian minority and was unhappy that Austria-Hungary had expanded into the Balkan region.**
 - Russia
 - the United States
 - England
 - Germany
 - France
- Why did France join the war against Germany in 1914?**
 - Germany defeated France in a small war in 1870 and claimed land along their common border.
 - The French people were filled with nationalism and hoped to relive the glory days of Napoleon.
 - France had an alliance with Russia.
 - All of the above.
- This small Western European nation joined the war when German soldiers marched across their land to reach France.**
 - Belgium
 - the Netherlands
 - Luxembourg
 - Monaco
 - Andorra
- Which statement about the Great War is true?**
 - The Allied Forces included Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria.
 - Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, and eventually the United States comprised the Central Powers.
 - Both sides were prepared for a long war with many battlefield deaths.
 - All of the above are true.
 - None of the above are true.
- A group of idealistic military officers called the "Young Turks" took control of this fading empire in 1908.**
 - Austria-Hungary
 - Ottoman
 - France
 - England
 - Russia
- Why did the Ottoman Empire join the Great War on the side of Germany?**
 - It believed that Germany would win the conflict.
 - It feared a victorious Russia would conquer part of their empire in order to gain access to a "warm water port."
 - It feared Great Britain because it stood between Europe and the British colony in India.
 - All of the above are true.
- Which statement about black Americans is true?**
 - After the Civil War, most black Americans lived in extreme poverty on farms in the southern United States.
 - Northern unions welcomed Black Americans because the black workers would make the unions stronger.
 - Black Americans served with great honor as officers in the Great War.
 - Most southern farmers and businessmen were happy to see the black Americans leave their region.
- Which statement about the lives of pilots in the Great War is true?**
 - After their missions, the pilots could return to air bases instead of remaining in the trenches.
 - The pilots had more control over their destinies than soldiers in the trenches. An agile flying "ace" had a good chance of staying alive, while survival in the trenches often depended on luck.
 - The flying "aces" had glamorous jobs and were heroes to many people.
 - All of the above.

14. This nation was the first to leave the Great War in 1917 when a civil war within their nation forced their leader to leave power.
- Germany
 - the Ottoman Empire
 - France
 - Belgium
 - Serbia
15. Which statement about America and the early stages of the Great War is *false*?
- The United States included many people of English, French, and German ancestry, so it was difficult to choose sides.
 - The American people had strong feelings of isolationism, believing they should not become entangled in foreign wars.
 - Woodrow Wilson wanted America to attain greatness by winning the Great War. He ran for reelection in 1916 with the slogan, "He'll lead us to victory in war!"
16. Which was not a factor in the entry of the United States in the Great War?
- Many Americans were outraged when a German submarine sunk the British ocean liner *Lusitania*.
 - The Americans learned that Germany promised to return Texas, New Mexico and Arizona to Mexico if Mexico joined the war effort against the United States and Germany won the war.
 - Woodrow Wilson made a pledge before Congress to make the world "safe for democracy."
 - The United States had an alliance with Germany.
17. Who were the doughboys?
- The farmers who grew extra crops in order to feed the American soldiers fighting in Europe in the Great War..
 - Americans of all ages who sacrificed and ate less in order to support the American soldiers in the Great War.
 - The rich American bankers who made whose financial contributions made victory possible in the Great War.
 - The American soldiers fighting in Europe in the Great War.
18. When the American soldiers reached Paris on July 4, 1917, an American officer announced in French, Lafayette, we are here! What did that mean?
- The American forces were ready to fight alongside the forces of the Marquis de Lafayette, the leader of the French army in the Great War.
 - The American soldiers were ready to attack the forces on the other side of the Lafayette River.
 - The Americans were ready to repay the French for General Lafayette's assistance to George Washington in the American Revolution.
 - The American forces were ready to take on the army of General Lafayette.
19. Which statement about the consequences of the Ottoman Empire leaving the Great War is *false*?
- The empire was whittled down to the approximate present day borders of Turkey.
 - The British took control of Mesopotamia.
 - Mustafa Kemal took control of the nation and began a modernization program designed to keep the Western Powers from attacking in the future.
 - All of the above.
20. Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania were independent nations carved from this former empire at the end of the Great War.
- Germany
 - the Ottoman Empire
 - Austria-Hungary
 - Russia
 - France
21. This nation was the last of the Central Powers to hold out against the Allies in the Great War.
- Germany
 - the Ottoman Empire
 - Austria-Hungary
 - Bulgaria
 - None of the above
22. Which statement about the end of the Great War is *false*?
- France and Britain followed all of American President Woodrow Wilson's advice.
 - Germany was stripped of its overseas colonies and its coal-rich Saar region.
 - Germany was limited to a small army and was forbidden to build large ships.
 - The Germans were forced to pay Great Britain and France for the damage they caused in the Great War.
 - All of the statements are true.

Extended Response

You may write in cursive or manuscript but your work must be very neat. Twelve-point answer will be scored as follows: two points for including a topic sentence, four points for each valid supporting statement, and two points for including a conclusion.

23. Write a paragraph that explains why Germany, Austria-Hungary or France entered the war in 1914.

24. Explain why the Great War was more terrifying than any war that preceded it.

Extended Response: Synthesis

You may write in cursive or manuscript, but your work must be very neat. Each question is worth five points and requires you to think for yourself. Two points are awarded for a serious effort.

25. George Washington gave a Farewell Address at the end of his presidency in 1796. Washington urged Americans to avoid alliances with foreign nations. In light of the attacks of September 11, 2001, do you agree with Washington's advice?

26. Do you agree with the opinion of A. Phillip Randolph or that of W.E.B. DuBois regarding participation in the Great War by Black Americans? In order to earn full credit, you must explain the positions of both men.