

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

1. During World War I, the complicated alliances of the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance were
 - a. entente: Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy; alliance: Great Britain, France, Russia.
 - b. entente: Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia; alliance: Great Britain, France, Italy.
 - c. entente: Great Britain, France, Russia; alliance: Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy.
 - d. entente: Great Britain, France, Italy; alliance: Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia.
 - e. none of these choices

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Introduction

2. All of the following factors contributed to the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 except
 - a. the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
 - b. the sinking of the *Lusitania*.
 - c. the complicated defense alliances.
 - d. European imperial ambitions.
 - e. Balkan desire for independence.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Europe's Descent into War

3. The initial U.S. policy regarding the European war was to
 - a. offer immediate support to the Allied Powers.
 - b. offer immediate support to the Central Powers.
 - c. offer to mediate between the two camps.
 - d. declare war on both sides.
 - e. pursue a policy of neutrality.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: American Neutrality

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

4. Before entry into the war, the United States
- a. traded with both Great Britain and Germany.
 - b. traded only with Great Britain.
 - c. refused to loan money to combatants.
 - d. suspended exports to Great Britain in protest of the British blockade.
 - e. ceased trade with both sides.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: American Neutrality

5. All of the following statements regarding the German attack on the *Lusitania* are true except it
- a. was an unwarranted attack against a purely passenger vessel.
 - b. resulted in the loss of more than 100 American lives.
 - c. was denounced strongly by Wilson.
 - d. increased American hostility toward Germany.
 - e. led to the resignation of Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Submarine Warfare

6. Which of the following was not a factor in the growing U.S. movement toward war?
- a. German submarine warfare
 - b. two revolutions in Russia
 - c. German overtures toward Mexico
 - d. German-American support of the war
 - e. the desire to fight for freedom and democracy

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: German Escalation

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

7. After the German submarine attack on the *Sussex*, Woodrow Wilson's effort to negotiate peace between the Allied Forces and the Central Powers
- showed the U.S. bias toward the British.
 - was geared toward finding a fair and impartial settlement.
 - was supported by the British.
 - reflected U.S. support of imperialism.
 - showed U.S. bias toward Germany.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Submarine Warfare

8. All of the following supported Woodrow Wilson's efforts to stay out of the war except
- German Americans.
 - prominent U.S. socialists.
 - Theodore Roosevelt.
 - Irish ethnics.
 - Jane Addams.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Peace Movement; German Escalation

9. Which of the following was not included in Woodrow Wilson's vision of a settlement that would achieve peace without victory?
- disarmament
 - reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine
 - freedom of the seas
 - security against aggression
 - right of self-determination

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Peace Movement

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

10. The War Industries Board

- a. represented Woodrow Wilson's attempt to have a decentralized approach toward war mobilization.
- b. possessed complete authority over military and civilian wartime production.
- c. was criticized by Progressives as inefficient.
- d. nationalized all industries in the U.S.
- e. lacked the authority to force businesses to adhere to its plans.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Organizing Industry

11. All of the following statements describe Bernard Baruch's leadership of the War Industries Board except

- a. war production increased substantially.
- b. his methods favored large corporations over small enterprises.
- c. his methods favored small corporations over large enterprises.
- d. the agency functioned better after he assumed leadership.
- e. industries were permitted to charge high prices.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Organizing Industry

12. Which of the following groups entered the labor force in large numbers during the war?

- a. Mexicans, white southerners, and European immigrants
- b. African Americans, Mexicans, and children
- c. African Americans, white southerners, Mexicans, and women
- d. European immigrants, African Americans, and women
- e. Irish, German and Italian immigrants

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Securing a Labor Supply and Labor Peace

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

13. For the American worker, World War I meant
- increased unemployment.
 - more leverage with employers.
 - fewer job opportunities.
 - lower wages.
 - more competition with immigrant workers.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Securing a Labor Supply and Labor Peace

14. The purpose of the War Labor Board was to
- continue efforts to send supplies abroad.
 - resolve labor disputes.
 - set wage and price levels.
 - limit competition among various industries.
 - ensure high profits for industry.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Securing a Labor Supply and Labor Peace

15. Most African-American soldiers were
- not permitted to register for the draft.
 - considered by white soldiers to be superior fighters.
 - assigned to all-black units and were sent to the front.
 - assigned to integrated units.
 - not allowed to fight.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Raising an Army

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

16. The bulk of U.S. war financing came from
- a. the sale of bonds.
 - b. new taxes.
 - c. deficit spending.
 - d. tariffs.
 - e. borrowing from abroad.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Paying the Bills

17. The Committee on Public Information did all of the following except
- a. send men out to give four minute long speeches.
 - b. sell war bonds.
 - c. covered the nation with propaganda posters.
 - d. placed advertisements in magazines.
 - e. sponsored exhibitions.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Arousing Patriotic Ardor

18. The International Workers of the World and the Socialist Party
- a. always opposed the war.
 - b. supported the war after U.S. entry.
 - c. helped to staff the Committee on Public Information.
 - d. recruited for the military.
 - e. supported Germany in the war.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Arousing Patriotic Ardor

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

19. All of the following groups contributed to repression in the name of democracy on the home front except the
- American Protective League.
 - National Americanization Committee.
 - Committee on Public Information.
 - American Red Cross.
 - Office of the Attorney General.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression

20. Woodrow Wilson envisioned an international parliament that would
- act as a world court to try war criminals.
 - control trade during wartime.
 - unite the world in the organized pursuit of peace, security, and justice.
 - eliminate all independent national armies and navies.
 - eliminate all trade barriers.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The League of Nations

21. Passed in 1917 and 1918, the Espionage, Sabotage, and Sedition Acts
- authorized the government to prosecute enemy spies living in the U.S.
 - allowed citizens to be prosecuted for writing or saying anything that could be construed as profaning the flag, the Constitution, or the military.
 - required the deportation of all known anarchists residing in the United States.
 - seemed extreme but had little social impact.
 - All of these choices.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

22. In the election of 1916,
- a. Woodrow Wilson's campaign slogan was "He kept us out of war."
 - b. the Republican presidential candidate was Theodore Roosevelt.
 - c. Irish and German Americans supported the Socialist candidate Eugene V Debs.
 - d. Woodrow Wilson won by the largest electoral margin in U.S. history.
 - e. Woodrow Wilson ran on a war platform.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Peace Movement

23. Americans were outraged by the "Zimmermann telegram" because it
- a. revealed Woodrow Wilson's secret negotiations with both sides.
 - b. caused the overthrow of Tsar Nicholas II of Russia.
 - c. insulted President Wilson.
 - d. was clearly a hoax created by the British to sour U.S.-German relations.
 - e. encouraged Mexico to side with Germany in case the United States entered the war

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: German Escalation

24. At the beginning of World War I, the U.S. identified most strongly with
- a. Great Britain.
 - b. France.
 - c. Austria-Hungary.
 - d. Germany.
 - e. Japan.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: American Neutrality

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

25. The nation that took responsibility for the war was

- a. Italy.
- b. France.
- c. Germany.
- d. United States.
- e. Austria Hungary.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles

26. The Eighteenth Amendment

- a. gave women the right to vote.
- b. was the most important reform of Woodrow Wilson's administration.
- c. was partially an expression of anti-immigrant feelings stimulated by the war.
- d. was the only amendment passed by the Progressives.
- e. was not ratified for more than decade after it was passed by Congress.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression

27. In the Fourteen Points, Woodrow Wilson proposed that territorial settlements be

- a. based on the principle of self-determination.
- b. designed to restore the 1914 international boundaries.
- c. resolved in favor of the victors.
- d. negotiated at separate special conferences between the concerned ethnic groups.
- e. made by the League of Nations.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Failure of the International Peace

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

28. The Palmer Raids can best be described as
- a. a diligent and concerted effort to expose radicals and protect the Bill of Rights.
 - b. a cautious move by the government to protect its citizens.
 - c. a clear demonstration of our commitment to uphold the Bill of Rights.
 - d. a underwhelming response to suspected threats to the United States.
 - e. a massive violation of civil rights.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Radicals and the Red Scare

29. Marcus Garvey was
- a. Woodrow Wilson's secretary of state.
 - b. a strong supporter of integration.
 - c. the founder of a black separatist organization.
 - d. the first Jewish Supreme Court Justice.
 - e. a Republican opponent of the League of Nations.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Racial Conflict and the Rise of Black Nationalism

30. Woodrow Wilson's hopes for a negotiated settlement with Germany were dashed by
- a. the sinking of the *Lusitania*.
 - b. revelation of the Zimmermann telegram.
 - c. German violations of the *Sussex* pledge.
 - d. the failure of the House-Grey memorandum.
 - e. the Republican victories in the congressional elections.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: German Escalation

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

31. Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne was assassinated in 1914 by a
- a. British naval officer.
 - b. rival for the Austrian throne.
 - c. Bosnian nationalist.
 - d. Socialist labor organizer.
 - e. German radical.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Europe's Descent into War

32. Before the U.S. entrance into World War I, when the British blockaded German ports, President Wilson
- a. raised no objection.
 - b. suspended loans and exports to Britain.
 - c. threatened to declare war against the British.
 - d. protested but took no action against the British.
 - e. cut off trade with the British.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: American Neutrality; Submarine Warfare

33. Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan's position on British blockades and German submarine warfare
- a. was so unpopular it prompted his resignation from office.
 - b. meant that he publicly supported the President although he privately disagreed with him.
 - c. accused Wilson of treason and called for impeachment proceedings against him.
 - d. sided with the British.
 - e. sided with the Germans.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Submarine Warfare

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

34. Former President Theodore Roosevelt

- a. strongly opposed U.S. entrance into World War I.
- b. insisted that war with Germany was inevitable for the United States.
- c. supported Germany in World War I.
- d. ran against Woodrow Wilson in 1916 on a pro-war platform.
- e. organized a military unit to fight in World War I.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Submarine Warfare

35. Progressive reformer Jane Addams

- a. founded the Women's Peace Party and strongly opposed war.
- b. encouraged President Wilson to ask for a declaration of war.
- c. remained neutral on the war issue.
- d. favored Germany in World War I.
- e. favored the British in World War I.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Peace Movement

36. The fall of the tsar in Russia in 1917

- a. gave President Wilson grounds to claim that the U.S. was fighting for democracy.
- b. proved that the Allies were too weak to win the war without U.S. help.
- c. convinced ethnic Americans and Socialists to support U.S. entrance into the war.
- d. brought the U.S. into the war to fight communism.
- e. marked the fall of another democratic government.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: German Escalation

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

37. Shortly after America's official entry into the first world war, President Woodrow Wilson secretly confided to a friend his fear that
- a. Germany would target the U.S. coastline.
 - b. peace would be many years in the future.
 - c. the U.S. was not financially or militarily prepared for war.
 - d. a spirit of brutality would pervade national life.
 - e. his political opponents would use this against him during the next election.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: German Escalation

38. All of the following are examples of wartime repression except
- a. businessmen spying on workers and neighbors.
 - b. opening mail and tapping phones of anyone suspected of disloyalty.
 - c. firing professors for speaking out against U.S. involvement in the war.
 - d. passage and ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution.
 - e. banning and intercepting socialist materials from the mails.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression

39. During World War I the U.S. Railroad Administration
- a. performed poorly in coordinating rail shipments.
 - b. shifted the rail system from private to public control.
 - c. concentrated primarily on ensuring profits for the railroad companies.
 - d. was disbanded by Congress.
 - e. ensured equal opportunity for all races in railroad employment.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Organizing Industry

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

40. During World War I, "IQ" (intelligence quotient) tests
- a. proved to be a valuable tool in determining appropriate assignments for recruits.
 - b. conclusively disproved traditional racial stereotypes.
 - c. concluded (inaccurately) that most American soldiers were feeble-minded.
 - d. were used to prove the inferiority of enemy soldiers.
 - e. were administered only to officers.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Raising an Army

41. When President Wilson arrived in Europe to attend the peace conference
- a. the European public was indifferent to him.
 - b. he was met by massive protest movements led by those who feared U.S. power.
 - c. he traveled secretly so that the European public was unaware of his arrival.
 - d. the European public seemed to blame the U.S. for the carnage of the war.
 - e. he was met by huge crowds who hailed him as a savior.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Failure of the International Peace

42. Taxes during World War I
- a. were increased dramatically, primarily on the middle class.
 - b. did not go up significantly.
 - c. were increased primarily on the wealthy.
 - d. actually went down.
 - e. paid all of the cost of the war.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Paying the Bills

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

43. When the war broke out in Europe, the European powers were prepared for a lengthy battle.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Europe's Descent into War

44. The U.S. position of neutrality resulted in increased trade with the Central Powers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: American Neutrality

45. Although primarily a passenger liner, the British ship *Lusitania* was transporting munitions from New York to Great Britain when the Germans sank it.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Submarine Warfare

46. Because of the military exercises practiced in the early part of the century, the U.S. military was well prepared to engage in the European conflict.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: American Intervention

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

47. The Palmer raids confirmed the depth of the radical threat to American society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Radicals and the Red Scare

48. Democratic enthusiasm unleashed by the Committee on Public Information triggered unrest among the home population.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression

49. The U.S. government effectively destroyed the International Workers of the World by raiding their offices and arresting their executive board because the group opposed the war.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Radicals and the Red Scare

50. The Russian Revolution united leftists in the United States behind the American Socialist Party.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Radicals and the Red Scare

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

51. The peace treaty negotiated by the "Big Three" incorporated most of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles; The League of Nations

52. Woodrow Wilson's unwillingness to compromise on the peace treaty is the chief reason it failed to pass in the Senate.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Wilson versus Lodge: The Fight over Ratification

53. At the beginning of World War I, many Americans identified more closely with the Germans than with the English.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: American Neutrality

54. Both the English and the Germans violated American neutral rights during World War I.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: American Neutrality

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

55. "Doughboys" was a nickname for U.S. Army cooks during World War I.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: American Intervention

56. The "war guilt clause" of the Treaty of Versailles blamed Russia for starting World War I.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles

57. The United States was completely neutral in word and deed.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: American Neutrality

58. Theodore Roosevelt hoped to achieve peace without victory.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Peace Movement

59. Only France shared Woodrow Wilson's goal of a "peace without victory."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Introduction

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

60. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge headed the "irreconcilables."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Wilson versus Lodge: The Fight over Ratification

61. Trench warfare was employed along both the western and eastern fronts during World War I.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Europe's Descent into War

62. John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force, required that his troops undergo additional training on the ground in France before they were sent into battle.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: American Intervention

63. One of the most decorated AEF units was New York's 369th Regiment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Raising an Army

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

64. The U.S. economy failed badly in producing sophisticated weapons and machines such as artillery, aircraft, and ships during the First World War.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Organizing Industry

65. Union membership almost doubled between 1915 and 1920.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Securing a Labor Supply and Labor Peace

66. Few Americans were drafted.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Raising an Army

67. The Wilson administration had difficulty selling war bonds.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Paying the Bills

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

68. Woodrow Wilson vetoed the 1917 Immigration Restriction Act.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression

69. One could say the struggle to have the Treaty of Versailles ratified killed Wilson.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Treaty's Final Defeat

70. The worst antiblack violence after World War I occurred in Mississippi.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Racial Conflict and the Rise of Black Nationalism

71. Marcus Garvey called on blacks to forge a separate black nation for themselves.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Racial Conflict and the Rise of Black Nationalism

72. Marcus Garvey expressed support for the Ku Klux Klan.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Racial Conflict and the Rise of Black Nationalism

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

73. Significant numbers of Americans from a variety of constituencies opposed the First World War.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Introduction; The Peace Movement

74. Belgium was a member of the Triple Entente.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Introduction

75. The Triple Alliance was much stronger than the Triple Entente.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Europe's Descent into War

76. The *Lusitania* ignored warnings that it was about to be torpedoed.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Submarine Warfare

77. The regime of Tsar Nicholas II was replaced by a Bolshevik government in March 1917.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: German Escalation

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

78. The overthrow of Tsar Nicholas II's regime in Russia fueled Woodrow Wilson's belief that the war was helping to make the world safe for democracy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: German Escalation

79. Russia remained in the First World War until the 1918 armistice.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: American Intervention

80. The American Expeditionary Force arrived too late to prevent the surrender of Paris to the Germans.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: American Intervention

81. Woodrow Wilson initially pursued a decentralized approach to mobilization.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Organizing Industry

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

82. None of the centralized federal mobilization agencies in the First World War succeeded very well.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Mobilizing for “Total” War; Organizing Industry; Raising an Army; Paying the Bills; Arousing Patriotic Ardor

83. The international organization conceptualized by Woodrow Wilson as an organization that would pursue international peace and security was the _____.

ANSWER: League of Nations

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Failure of the International Peace; The League of Nations

84. In 1927, black nationalist _____ was deported to Jamaica.

ANSWER: Marcus Garvey

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Racial Conflict and the Rise of Black Nationalism

85. The organization given some authority to negotiate with the military and manufacturers regarding wartime production was the _____.

ANSWER: War Industries Board

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Organizing Industry

86. U.S. workers, likening their cause to the battle in Europe, called for _____ at home.

ANSWER: industrial democracy

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Securing a Labor Supply and Labor Peace

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

87. Woodrow Wilson articulated his principles for world peace and justice what is known as his _____.

ANSWER: Fourteen Points

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Failure of the International Peace

88. The _____ Party gained control of the U.S. Senate in 1918.

ANSWER: Republican

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Wilson versus Lodge: The Fight over Ratification

89. Socialist leader _____ was sentenced to ten years in prison for speaking in opposition to World War I.

ANSWER: Eugene V. Debs

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression

90. Radical socialists who used violence and terror to promote revolution were called _____.

ANSWER: anarchists

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Radicals and the Red Scare

91. _____ headed the wartime Food Administration.

ANSWER: Herbert Hoover

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Organizing Industry

92. German submarine attacks strengthened the hand of former President _____ and others who believed that war with Germany was inevitable.

ANSWER: Theodore Roosevelt

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: submarine warfare

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

93. Tax revenues amounted to about _____ of the \$33 billion cost of the First World War.

ANSWER: one-third

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Paying the Bills

94. Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee _____ did everything possible to obstruct ratification of the Treaty of Versailles.

ANSWER: Henry Cabot Lodge

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Wilson versus Lodge: The Fight over Ratification

95. The 4 million workers who went on strike in 1919 constituted _____ of the nation's manufacturing workers.

ANSWER: one-fifth

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Labor-Capital Conflict

96. _____ was governor of Massachusetts during the Boston police strike of 1919.

ANSWER: Calvin Coolidge

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Labor-Capital Conflict

97. By _____, the American economy was by far the world's strongest.

ANSWER: 1919

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Conclusion

98. In the United States during World War I, _____ were subjected to hate campaigns that included prohibitions against teaching their native language in schools, being fired from jobs, and being assaulted on the street.

ANSWER: German Americans

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

99. _____ gave the League of Nations the power to punish aggressor nations.

ANSWER: Article X
Article X of the Covenant

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The League of Nations

100. Prior to World War I Armenia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Syria had all been part of the _____ Empire.

ANSWER: Ottoman

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles

101. Congress granted the president the power to silence those who criticized the war effort by passing the _____ in 1917 and 1918.

ANSWER: Espionage, Sabotage, and Sedition Acts

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression

102. While on a speaking tour to gain public support for the Treaty of Versailles, Wilson suffered a(n) _____.

ANSWER: stroke

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Wilson versus Lodge: The Fight over Ratification

103. The group of midwestern and western Senators who opposed the Treaty of Versailles and hoped to preserve U.S. isolation from Europe were referred to as _____.

ANSWER: irreconcilable

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Wilson versus Lodge: The Fight over Ratification

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

104. _____ and _____ were two Italian-born anarchists convicted of first degree murder and executed, although the evidence against them was weak and their trial tainted by prejudice because of their nationality and political beliefs.

ANSWER: Sacco, Vanzetti
Vanzetti, Sacco

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Radicals and the Red Scare

105. After a black teenager was killed by whites for coming too close to a whites-only beach, deadly race riots broke out in the city of _____.

ANSWER: Chicago

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Racial Conflict and the Rise of Black Nationalism

106. The organization founded by Marcus Garvey that called for black nationalism was the "Universal _____."

ANSWER: Negro Improvement Association

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Racial Conflict and the Rise of Black Nationalism

107. In 1919, over 300,000 _____ workers went out on strike demanding an eight-hour day and recognition of their union. Strikers were met by violence and intimidation from employers who succeeded in turning public opinion against them.

ANSWER: steel

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Labor-Capital Conflict

108. _____ were cash payments that the Allies demanded from Germany as compensation for World War I.

ANSWER: reparations

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

109. The monarch of German overthrown after that country's defeat in World War I was _____.

ANSWER: Kaiser Wilhelm II

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles

110. The act passed by Congress to enforce prohibition was the _____ Act.

ANSWER: Volstead

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression

111. When World War I broke out the largest foreign-born population in the United States came from _____.

ANSWER: Germany

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Arousing Patriotic Ardor

112. The Espionage, Sabotage, and Sedition Acts seem to target _____ Americans most.

ANSWER: German

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression

113. The fear of communism in the US and of groups plotting against the US after World War I is known as the _____.

ANSWER: Red Scare

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Radicals and the Red Scare

114. **Four-minute men**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Arousing Patriotic Ardor

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

115. Immigrant Restriction Act

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression

116. Palmer raids

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Radicals and the Red Scare

117. Marcus Garvey

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Racial Conflict and the Rise of Black Nationalism

118. Espionage, Sabotage, and Sedition Acts

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression

119. Alvin C. York

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Raising an Army

120. Fourteen Points

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: American Intervention; The Failure of the International Peace; The Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles; The League of Nations

121. Sacco and Vanzetti

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

122. John J. Pershing

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: American Intervention

123. Article X of the Covenant

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The League of Nations; Wilson versus Lodge: The Fight over Ratification; The Treaty's Final Defeat

124. War Industries Board

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Organizing Industry

125. Committee on Public Information

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Arousing Patriotic Ardor; Wartime Repression

126. Describe how Woodrow Wilson's vision for a "new world order" differed in key ways from the foreign policies of his predecessors.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Peace Movement; German Escalation; The Failure of the International Peace; The League of Nations; Wilson versus Lodge: The Fight over Ratification; The Treaty's Final Defeat

127. Wilson's dream of constructing the League of Nations failed to materialize after the war because the U.S. Senate would not ratify the Versailles Treaty. Discuss the reasons the treaty could not pass the Senate.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles; The League of Nations; Wilson versus Lodge: The Fight over Ratification; The Treaty's Final Defeat

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

128. Discuss the Sacco and Vanzetti trial. Why was it significant?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Radicals and the Red Scare

129. Discuss the rise of black nationalism. What precipitated the rise of the movement? What were its goals?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Racial Conflict and the Rise of Black Nationalism

130. As the United States fought for democracy abroad, U.S. workers were advocating "industrial democracy" at home. What were their aims? How successful were they in achieving those aims? What impact did the war's end have on their efforts?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Securing a Labor Supply and Labor Peace

131. Discuss the methods used by the Committee on Public Information to promote support for the U.S. war effort in World War I. What were the negative consequences of the CPI's superpatriotism?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Arousing Patriotic Ardor; Wartime Repression

132. Contrast the goals and provisions of the Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: American Intervention; The Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles; The League of Nations

133. Describe the factors that led to the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 and the factors that eventually led to the U.S. entry in the war. Your answer should discuss both the ideologies and the events that led to the "Great War." In your opinion, was U.S. entry inevitable?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Europe's Descent into War; American Neutrality; Submarine Warfare; The Peace Movement; German Escalation; American Intervention

Chapter 23—War and Society, 1914-1920

134. U.S. entry into the "Great War" required massive organization on the home front. Discuss how this organization was accomplished in the following areas: military mobilization, business and industry for wartime production, funding of the war, and generating national support for U.S. involvement.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mobilizing for "Total" War; Organizing Industry; Securing a Labor Supply and Labor Peace; Raising an Army; Paying the Bills; Arousing Patriotic Ardor; Wartime Repression

135. Woodrow Wilson justified U.S. entry into World War I by claiming it was a fight to make the "world safe for democracy." Despite this lofty claim, many Americans—both during and after the war—were victims of repression perpetrated by both the government and private citizens. Describe instances of repression during and after the war and discuss the consequences of this intolerance. How do you explain the contradictions?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Wartime Repression; Labor-Capital Conflict; Radicals and the Red Scare; Racial Conflict and the Rise of Black Nationalism

136. At the end of World War I, Woodrow Wilson promised that he would assure a just peace that would prevent future wars. Discuss the Fourteen Points, the Paris Peace Conference, and the Treaty of Versailles and account for the failure of Wilson's dream of world peace.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: American Intervention; The Failure of the International Peace; The Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles; The League of Nations; Wilson versus Lodge: The Fight over Ratification; The Treaty's Final Defeat

137. Discuss the social climate in post World War I America.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Postwar Period: A Society in Convulsion; Labor-Capital Conflict; Radicals and the Red Scare; Racial Conflict and the Rise of Black Nationalism