



CHAPTER TEST *The First World War*

Part 1: Main Ideas

If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true. (4 points each)

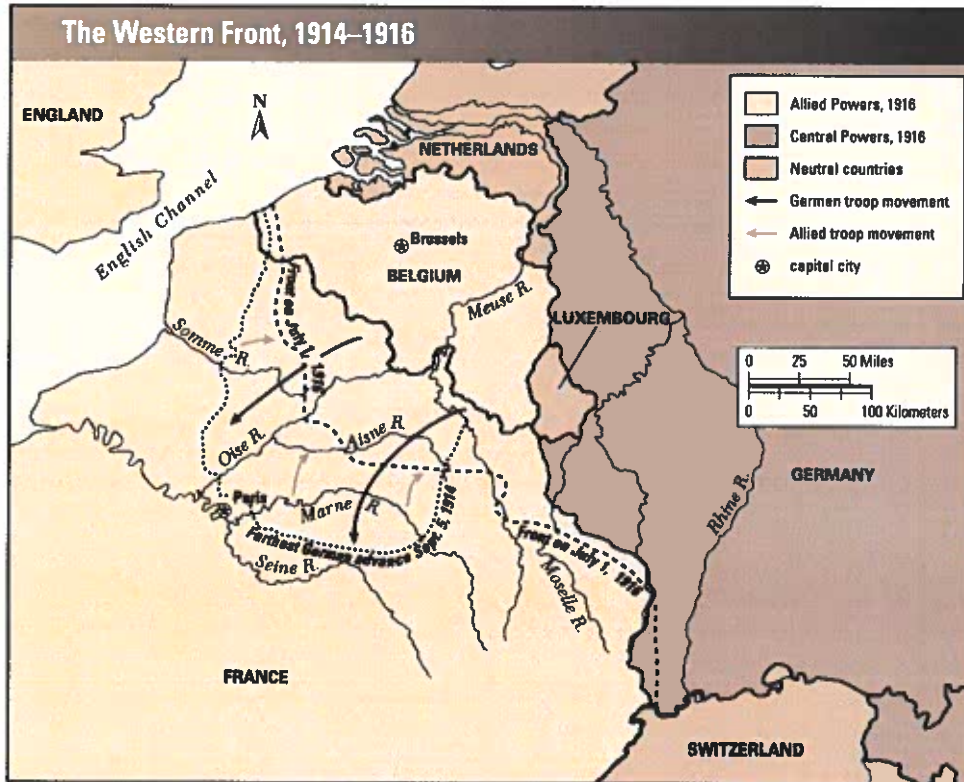
Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington. true

Example: President John F. Kennedy resigned from office following the Watergate scandal. Richard Nixon

1. Nationalism in Europe, a policy under which nations built up their armed forces, was a major cause of World War I. _____
2. The invasion of Belgium began the active fighting in the war. _____
3. For more than three years, the major form of fighting on the western front was air combat. _____
4. U-boats were German battleships. _____
5. The Zimmermann note suggested an alliance between Germany and Mexico. _____
6. After defeating Russia on the eastern front, the Central Powers concentrated on fighting in France. _____
7. Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando were referred to as the “Central Powers.” _____
8. The event known as the Great Migration increased the African-American population of Northern cities. _____
9. Woodrow Wilson’s “Fourteen Points” speech described his war plan. _____
10. Daylight-savings time was instituted as a means of conserving fuel. _____

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the map to complete this section. Write the letter of the best answer. (2 points each)



- _____ 11. In which directions did German troops advance into France?
- north and west
 - north and east
 - south and east
 - south and west
- _____ 12. On Sept. 5, 1914, how far from Paris were the closest German troops?
- about 10 miles
 - about 50 miles
 - about 70 miles
 - about 100 miles
- _____ 13. Paris is located nearest the junction of which two rivers?
- Rhine and Moselle
 - Oise and Aisne
 - Marne and Seine
 - Meuse and Marne

- _____ 14. Which of the following statements is supported by the map?
- a. The British played a major role in keeping the Germans out of Paris.
 - b. After taking over Belgium, Germany was in a good position to attack France.
 - c. Luxembourg had close political ties to the Central Powers.
 - d. Fighting was especially fierce in England.
- _____ 15. Locate the lines that show the farthest German advance on Sept. 5, 1914, and the battle front on July 1, 1916. What can you conclude about the trench warfare that took place between these two lines and dates?
- a. It allowed the Allies to free Belgium.
 - b. It created a “no man’s land” along the Seine River.
 - c. It allowed the Allies to regain control of France very quickly.
 - d. It moved the western front back toward Belgium very slowly.

Use the maps on page 220 to answer the following questions in complete sentences.
(5 points each)

16. The Allies gave up their defense of Belgium in order to defend Paris. Why was Paris so important?

17. The first stage of the Schlieffen Plan involved Germany’s attack on Belgium and then France. Where do you think France might have been expecting Germany to launch an attack on French soil first? Study the map closely and pay particular attention to borders.
