

**CHAPTER TEST** *The First World War***Part 1: Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The policy that kept the United States out of the war for three years was called
- nationalism.
  - the alliance system.
  - neutrality.
  - the convoy system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Because militarism had been a major cause of the war, the framers of the Treaty of Versailles
- required Germany to pay reparations for war damages.
  - barred Germany from maintaining an army.
  - stripped Germany of its colonies in the Pacific.
  - forced Germany to accept sole responsibility for the war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The war might have involved only two nations, Austria-Hungary and Serbia, if not for
- the American Expeditionary Force.
  - imperialism.
  - propaganda.
  - the alliance system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Schlieffen Plan was effective because it
- allowed Germany to fight on two fronts at once.
  - prevented ships from entering waters around Britain.
  - resulted in years of trench warfare in France.
  - allowed Germany to drive quickly toward the French capital.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Of the following, the most compelling reason for the United States to enter the war was
- a moral obligation to halt the refugee crisis in Belgium.
  - concern over the repayment of Allied debts to American banks.
  - a desire to become more involved in the affairs of Europe.
  - the outrage of American citizens over German submarine warfare.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. American supporters of entry into the war could claim their country was fighting a moral war because
- the United States joined the war only after Russia's oppressive monarchy was replaced.
  - many citizens planted victory gardens and bought war bonds.
  - the Zimmerman note was intercepted.
  - African Americans were offered new job opportunities in northern cities.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Espionage and Sedition Acts affected freedom of speech because they
- forced restaurant owners to offer “liberty sandwiches” rather than “hamburgers.”
  - allowed the government to silence ideas that challenged its authority.
  - forced the repeal of the First Amendment.
  - promoted biased ideas designed to sway people’s thinking.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Labor leaders were targeted by the Espionage and Sedition Acts because they
- demanding better conditions for workers, even during a war crisis.
  - questioned whether war was right under any circumstances.
  - preferred the Russian system of government to the American system.
  - refused to work in industries that supported the war effort.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Gains made by American women during World War I include
- acceptance as full-fledged members of the U.S. Army.
  - the beginnings of a movement for woman suffrage.
  - equal pay for equal work in many war industries.
  - increased support for women’s right to vote.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Treaty of Versailles overlooked the importance of
- identifying the guilty party in a war.
  - treating all nations justly, including the losers of a war.
  - including powerful nations like the United States in international peace-keeping organizations.
  - crippling any nations that might prove dangerous in the future.

## Part 2: Map Skills

Use the map on page 227 to complete this section. Answer each question on the line provided. (4 points each)

11. Why was there no fighting in Switzerland?

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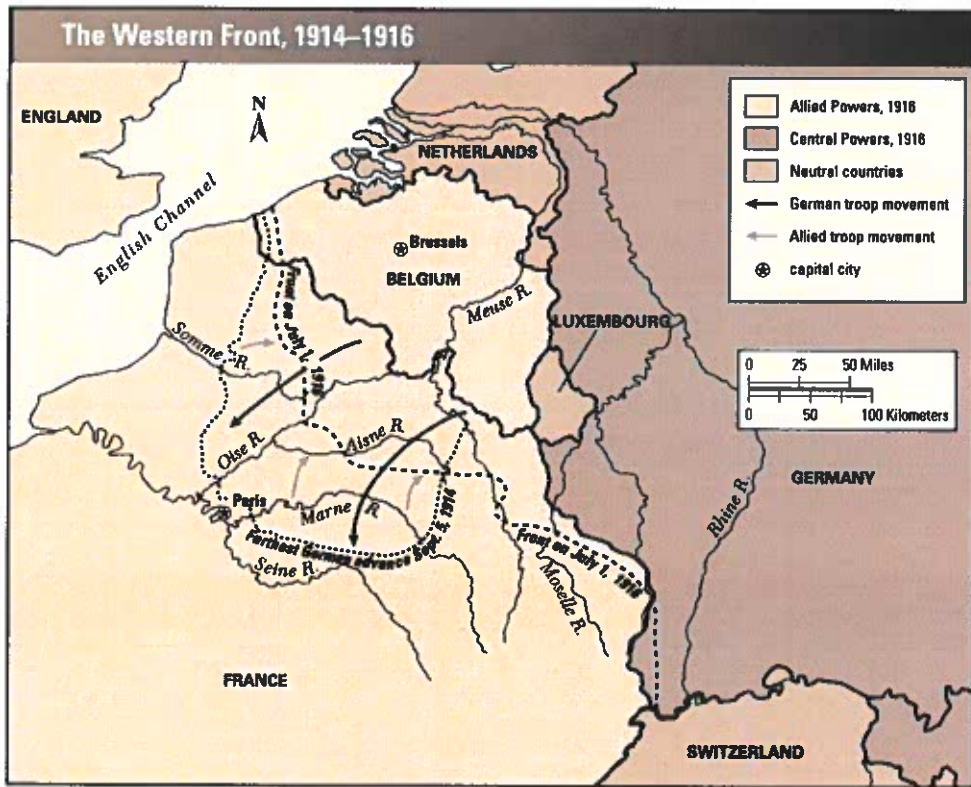
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12. What city in France was the object of German aggression? Why?

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13. Why would Germany choose to attack in the north of France rather than farther south?

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14. How might Germany's plan to capture Paris have changed if Belgium had been a much stronger country?

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15. What happened to the front between September 5, 1914, and July 1, 1916?

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