

WWI**PART I. Multiple Choice**

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Which was a leading cause of the Great War?
- invasion of France
 - competition among nations
 - assassination of Wilhelm II
 - invention of airplanes
- _____ 2. In the late 1800s, which two countries were in conflict over problems caused by imperialism?
- Germany and France
 - Spain and Russia
 - Austria and Hungary
 - Brazil and Great Britain
- _____ 3. When did Germany take over two provinces from France?
- at the outbreak of the Great War
 - in 1945
 - after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871
 - in the mid-1700s
- _____ 4. Which of the following events occurred first?
- Germany declared war on France.
 - The U.S. entered World War I.
 - Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated.
 - The Triple Alliance was formed.
- _____ 5. How did alliances among European countries push them toward the Great War?
- Allied countries began to mobilize for war.
 - The countries were too far from each other.
 - Different languages caused misunderstandings.
 - Alliances were declared for a limited time only.
- _____ 6. How did new weapons used in the Great War differ from those used in previous wars?
- They were manufactured in Germany.
 - All weapons could be used in air attacks.
 - They were more destructive.
 - Untrained soldiers could use them.

- _____ 7. Which weapon was a silent killer?
- a. tanks
 - b. poison gas
 - c. airplanes
 - d. machines guns
- _____ 8. What distinguished the Battles of the Somme and Verdun from other battles in the Great War?
- a. Both were fought in the countryside.
 - b. Soldiers fought with rifles.
 - c. Both had an extremely high number of casualties.
 - d. The British led powerful attacks.
- _____ 9. Which British ship was sunk in 1915 with Americans on board?
- a. *Lusitania*
 - b. *Titanic*
 - c. *Queen Mary*
 - d. *USS Texas*
- _____ 10. What prompted the United States to join the Great War?
- a. a peace treaty signed between Mexico and Germany
 - b. the introduction of tanks and machine guns
 - c. the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the number of casualties at the Battle of Verdun
 - d. the sinking of the *Lusitania* and Germany's attempts to bribe Mexico with the promise of U.S. lands
- _____ 11. What direct effect did American soldiers have on the war?
- a. They became additional Allied casualties.
 - b. Fresh troops overpowered the Central Powers' soldiers.
 - c. They negotiated cease-fires with Germany.
 - d. More people at home became nurses and doctors.
- _____ 12. Which is NOT a reason why the Russian people were ready to support a revolution?
- a. They had suffered terrible casualties on the Eastern Front.
 - b. The economy had collapsed.
 - c. Little food and fuel were available.
 - d. Russia was close to winning the war.

- _____ 13. Which communist leader took over the government in Russia in October of 1917?
- a. Nicholas II
 - b. Vladimir Lenin
 - c. Joseph Stalin
 - d. Wilhelm II
- _____ 14. Which was NOT an outcome of the Great War?
- a. More than 9 million soldiers were killed.
 - b. Nations incurred large debts to fight the war.
 - c. Germany and France signed a pact to disarm.
 - d. The map of Europe had to be redrawn because national borders changed.
- _____ 15. What happened to the German Empire, the Russian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, and the empire of Austria-Hungary after the Great War?
- a. They disappeared.
 - b. They grew more powerful.
 - c. They became U.S. territories.
 - d. They were unchanged by the war.
- _____ 16. Which nation opposed President Wilson's ideas for peace with Germany?
- a. Great Britain
 - b. Italy
 - c. Russia
 - d. France
- _____ 17. How did the Treaty of Versailles punish Germany?
- a. by confiscating remaining German monies
 - b. by ordering Germany to pay for war losses
 - c. by banning the use of the German language in business
 - d. by limiting trade with the League of Nations
- _____ 18. How did the reparations ordered by the Treaty of Versailles affect the German economy?
- a. The economy experienced high inflation.
 - b. German soldiers quit the military and moved home.
 - c. Germans rebelled against their leaders.
 - d. The German Empire had to be dissolved.