



Form A

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

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

- _____ 1. Which of the following was **not** a cause of World War I?
a. American isolationism
b. imperialist competition
c. the stockpiling of weapons
d. European nationalism
- _____ 2. Where did the assassination that triggered World War I occur?
a. Bosnia
b. Belgium
c. Alsace-Lorraine
d. the Ottoman Empire
- _____ 3. What caused widespread starvation in Germany?
a. a severe drought
b. the devaluation of German currency
c. the British blockade
d. the Allied bombing of German farms
- _____ 4. What did the United States use to overcome the threat of German U-boats?
a. airplanes
b. groups of guarded ships
c. ships flying neutral flags
d. a fleet of American submarines
- _____ 5. Which of the following was a result of the Selective Service Act?
a. African Americans could not become Army officers.
b. Women could serve in combat positions.
c. Troops were segregated by race.
d. Men were required to register for military service.
- _____ 6. Which weapons of mechanized warfare were introduced in World War I?
a. battlefield trenches
b. airplanes and tanks
c. hydrogen bombs
d. pistols and bayonets

- _____ 7. Which of the following nations suffered the **fewest** casualties?
- a. France
 - b. Great Britain
 - c. Austria-Hungary
 - d. the United States
- _____ 8. Which of the following nations was **not** a member of the “Big Four”?
- a. Italy
 - b. France
 - c. Russia
 - d. Great Britain
- _____ 9. Who rejected Wilson’s “Fourteen Points” peace plan?
- a. Allied leaders
 - b. the Germans
 - c. the U.S. Senate
 - d. the League of Nations
- _____ 10. What reason did Senators give for opposing U.S. membership in the League of Nations?
- a. It would lead to international instability.
 - b. It would drain American finances.
 - c. It would interfere with free-trade agreements.
 - d. It would drag the United States into European conflicts.

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the map on page 215 to complete this section. Write the letter of the best answer.
(4 points each)

- _____ 11. In which country did most of the fighting shown on this map take place?
- a. Germany
 - b. Belgium
 - c. France
 - d. Luxembourg
- _____ 12. Which neutral country lies between France and Germany?
- a. Switzerland
 - b. Luxembourg
 - c. Belgium
 - d. Netherlands
- _____ 13. Through which three countries does the river Meuse flow?
- a. France, Belgium, Netherlands
 - b. Switzerland, Germany, Netherlands
 - c. Germany, France, Belgium
 - d. Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium



Form B

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)

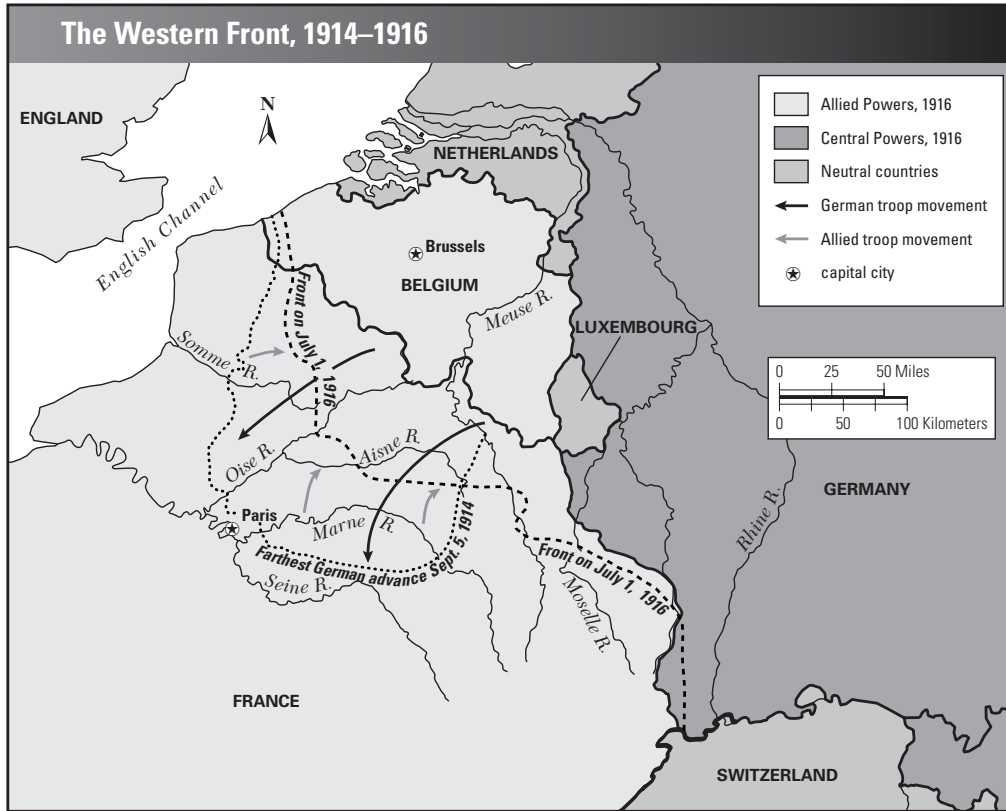
Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington. true

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.



Form C

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?

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