

Unit 7 Nation-Building and War for Website

1 World War I was fought between the years of

- A 1910–1914
- B 1912–1916
- C 1914–1918
- D 1918–1920

2 The mystical healer and adviser to Czar Nicholas II and Czarina Alexandra was

- A Gavrilo Princip
- B Rasputin
- C the Black Hand
- D Archduke Ferdinand

3 The Archduke of Austria–Hungary was assassinated because

- A Austria–Hungary was set to invade Serbia.
- B the assassin and his group wanted a separate Slavic state.
- C the Archduke had denied the Slavs a voice in the government.
- D the Archduke was disliked by all.

4 an agreement between nations not to fight each other and sometimes to protect each other

- A alliance
- B armistice
- C militarism
- D nationalism

5 Russia declared war on Austria–Hungary because

- A Russia feared an Austro–Hungarian mobilization close to its borders.
- B Russia counted on the Germans for military assistance.
- C Russia wanted the territories held by Austria–Hungary.
- D Russia was the traditional protector and ally of Serbia.

6 France, Russia, and _____ were members of the Triple Entente.

- A Austria–Hungary
- B Serbia
- C Belgium
- D Great Britain

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7 the glorification of war, the military, and the power it yields

- A armistice
- B militarism
- C mobilization
- D nationalism

8 The Treaty of Versailles

- A stabilized Germany's economy.
- B left Germany weaker, although still a respected international power.
- C left Germany humiliated and resentful of the Allied nations.
- D allowed Germany a quick, easy reconciliation with its neighbors.

9 The war strategy that called for the quick defeat of the French followed by an offensive on the Eastern Front against Russia was called the

- A Sussex Pledge
- B Shlieffen Plan
- C Zimmerman Note
- D Fourteen Points

10 The purpose of Europe's military alliances was to

- A begin a war.
- B build military strength.
- C support conscription in each nation.
- D create a balance of power.

11 The Triple Alliance was made up of

- A Germany, Austria–Hungary, and Italy.
- B Britain, France, and Germany.
- C Russia, Austria–Hungary, and France.
- D France, Germany, and Italy.

12 extreme pride in one's country

- A armistice
- B militarism
- C mobilization
- D nationalism

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13 Britain became involved in WWI because it was

- A an ally of the United States.
- B attacked by Austria–Hungary.
- C attacked by Germany.
- D an ally of Belgium.

14 the preparation for war

- A armistice
- B militarism
- C mobilization
- D nationalism

15 agreement to end hostilities

- A alliance
- B armistice
- C mobilization
- D nationalism

16 The sinking of the British ship the Lusitania helped draw the United States into the war because

- A it was an American battleship.
- B it was part of the navy blockade.
- C there were 128 Americans on board who died.
- D it had sailed into a war zone.

17 Woodrow Wilson’s plan for peace that included the ideas of free trade and open diplomacy, national self–determination, and the establishment of the League of Nations was the

- A Sussex Pledge
- B Shlieffen Plan
- C Zimmerman Note
- D Fourteen Points

18 As a result of trench warfare, the war on the Western Front

- A became a stalemate.
- B proved the success of the Schlieffen Plan.
- C saw the German side dug in, but not the Russian side.
- D saw the French defeat Germany.

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19 The Russian Revolution of 1917 was caused in part by

- A the czar's poor decisions about the war and the economy.
- B Rasputin's allegiance to the czar and his family.
- C Trotsky's management of the soviets.
- D the aristocrats' attitude toward the peasants.

20 World War I affected women's jobs in that

- A more jobs were created just for women.
- B fewer women worked outside the home.
- C women filled many jobs that men had held.
- D women joined the military and lost their jobs.

21 The territory in France that Germany won in the Franco–Prussian War but were forced to return to France after WWI was the

- A Alsace–Lorraine
- B Lusitania
- C Rhineland
- D Silesia

22 "No–man's–land" was dangerous because

- A the soldiers did not know where they were going when they tried to cross it.
- B many soldiers were killed while crossing it.
- C both sides claimed it as their own territory and fought over it constantly.
- D the French were determined not to let it fall to the enemy.

23 The event that allowed Germany to sign a treaty with Russia, ending fighting in the east was

- A the defeat of Russian forces in Poland by the German army.
- B a freak, frigid winter that caused Russians to want to end their war with Germany.
- C the Russian Revolution and establishment of a Communist state.
- D Czar Nicolas II's desire to get out of the war and help the Russian people survive.

24 The President of the United States during World War I was

- A Churchill

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- B Hoover
- C Lenin
- D Wilson

25 Prior to WWI, Europe was divided into two groups of nation–states united by treaty. Germany, Austria–Hungary, and Italy were opposed by Russia, France, and Great Britain, who were known collectively as the

- A Three Democracies.
- B Triple Alliance.
- C Triple Entente.
- D Triple Threat.

26 Woodrow Wilson’s most important goal at the peace conference was to

- A make Germany pay for the war it caused.
- B strip Germany of its overseas possessions.
- C create the League of Nations.
- D create an alliance against future German and Russian threats.

Answer Key: Unit 7 Nationalism and War for Website

Question	Key
1	C
2	B
3	B
4	A
5	D
6	D
7	B
8	C
9	B
10	D
11	A
12	D
13	D
14	C
15	B
16	C
17	D
18	A
19	A
20	C
21	A
22	B
23	C
24	D
25	C
26	C