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 Nich

olas II and Czarina Alexandra was

A Gavrilo Princip

B Rasputin

C the Black Hand

D Archduke Ferdinand

3 The Archduke of Austria-Hungary was assassin

ated because

A Austria-Hungary was set to invade Serbia.

B the assassin and his group wanted a separat

e Slavic state.

C the Archduke had denied the Slavs a voice i

n the government.

D the Archduke was disliked by all.

4 an agreement between nations not to fight ea

ch other and sometimes to protect each other

A alliance

B armistice

C militarism

D nationalism

5 Russia declared war on Austria-Hungary becau

se

A Russia feared an Austro-Hungarian mobilizat

ion close to its borders.

B Russia counted on the Germans for military

assistance.

C Russia wanted the territories held by Austr

ia-Hungary.

D Russia was the traditional protector and al

ly of Serbia.

6 France, Russia, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were memb

ers of the Triple Entente.

A Austria-Hungary

B Serbia

C Belgium

D Great Britain

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 respe

cted international power.

C left Germany humiliated and resentful of th

e Allied nations.

D allowed Germany a quick, easy reconciliatio

n with its neighbors.

9 The war strategy that called for the quick d

efeat of the French followed by an offensive on

the Eastern Front against Russia was called th

e

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

13 Britain became involved in WWI because it w

as

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 Lusitan

ia helped draw the United States into the war b

ecause

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 includ

ed the ideas of free trade and open diplomacy,

national self-determination, and the establishm

ent 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 t

he Western Front

A became a stalemate.

B proved the success of the Schlieffen Plan.

C saw the German side dug in, but not the Rus

sian side.

D saw the French defeat Germany.

19 The Russian Revolution of 1917 was caused i

n part by

A the czar's poor decisions about the war and

the economy.

B Rasputin's allegiance to the czar and his f

amily.

C Trotsky's management of the soviets.

D the aristocrats' attitude toward the peasan

ts.

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 jo

bs.

21 The territory in France that Germany won in

the Franco-Prussian War but were forced to ret

urn 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 g

oing when they tried to cross it.

B many soldiers were killed while crossing it

.

C both sides claimed it as their own territor

y and fought over it constantly.

D the French were determined not to let it fa

ll to the enemy.

23 The event that allowed Germany to sign a tr

eaty with Russia, ending fighting in the east w

as

A the defeat of Russian forces in Poland by t

he 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 W

orld War I was

A Churchill

B Hoover

C Lenin

D Wilson

25 Prior to WWI, Europe was divided into two g

roups of nation-states united by treaty. German

y, Austria-Hungary, and Italy were opposed by R

ussia, France, and Great Britain, who were know

n 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 an

d Russian threats.

Answer Key: Unit 7 Nation-Building 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

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