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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