



WOODROW WILSON AND THE GREAT WAR

CHAPTER 24

Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. When he used the phrase, "I will not recognize a government of butchers," President Wilson was referring to
 - (a) Germany's government whose troops had just invaded neutral Belgium.
 - (b) the Mexican government of strong-man Victoriano Huerta.
 - (c) Japan's government when it issued the 21 Demands to China.
 - (d) the Russian government that had just been taken over by the Bolsheviks.
2. On the eve of the Great War, the Allied Powers included all of the following *except*
 - (a) Great Britain.
 - (b) France.
 - (c) Russia.
 - (d) Austria-Hungary.
3. When war began in Europe in 1914, the United States sought to remain neutral because of all the following reasons *except*
 - (a) most Americans did not understand the significance of the struggle.
 - (b) most Americans were impartial toward the two warring sides.
 - (c) American involvement would create new internal stress in a nation of immigrants.
 - (d) the war was an affront to the prevailing progressive spirit of optimism.
4. As the Great War progressed in Europe, the United States became more sympathetic to the Allies for all of the following reasons *except*
 - (a) President Wilson personally admired British institutions and culture.
 - (b) American trade with the Allies grew immensely, but very little with the Central Powers.
 - (c) unlike the Allies, the Central Powers were guilty of violating international laws of war.
 - (d) the Allies borrowed billions of dollars from the United States.
5. President Wilson warned that he would hold the Germans to "strict accountability"
 - (a) after the sinking of the *Lusitania*.
 - (b) in the *Sussex* Pledge.
 - (c) for its bloody surprise invasion of a neutral country—Belgium.
 - (d) for any loss of American lives resulting from violations of neutral rights.
6. The March 1917 publication of the Zimmermann telegram revealed a proposed
 - (a) German decision to abandon the *Sussex* Pledge.
 - (b) German invasion of Russia.
 - (c) German break of diplomatic relations with the United States.
 - (d) German alliance with Mexico.
7. On the eve of the entry into the Great War, Wilson denounced "a little group of willful men" for
 - (a) blocking legislation to arm American merchantmen.
 - (b) opposing his re-election.
 - (c) voting against the League of Nations.
 - (d) their decision in *Schenck v. United States*.

8. All of the following resulted from American participation in the Great War *except*
 - (a) farmers' real incomes soared.
 - (b) wages rose.
 - (c) union membership declined.
 - (d) unemployment disappeared.
9. To mobilize the economy for war, the Wilson administration
 - (a) suspended the anti-trust laws.
 - (b) abandoned *laissez-faire*.
 - (c) encouraged close cooperation between business and the military.
 - (d) all of the above.
10. To finance World War I, the United States relied primarily on
 - (a) higher income taxes.
 - (b) a temporary national sales tax.
 - (c) excess profits and inheritance taxes.
 - (d) the sale of war bonds.
11. Which one of the following was *not* used to suppress wartime dissent?
 - (a) Sedition Act
 - (b) General Intelligence Division
 - (c) Committee on Public Information
 - (d) Espionage Act
12. The "great migration" of 1917-1918 refers to
 - (a) anti-war dissidents voluntarily moving to Canada.
 - (b) displacing immigrants arriving from war-torn Europe.
 - (c) southern blacks moving to northern cities seeking wartime employment.
 - (d) housewives leaving home to take jobs in defense industries.
13. President Wilson's Fourteen Points for peace proposed all of the following *except*
 - (a) removal of barriers to international trade.
 - (b) general arms reduction.
 - (c) decolonization of European empires.
 - (d) a general association of nations to keep the peace.
14. The "Big Four" at the Paris Peace Conference included all of the following *except*
 - (a) Georges Clemenceau.
 - (b) Woodrow Wilson.
 - (c) Vladimir Lenin.
 - (d) David Lloyd George.
15. The Versailles Treaty said nothing of
 - (a) war guilt.
 - (b) reparations.
 - (c) disarmament.
 - (d) self-determination.
16. Wilson's initial attitude toward the Mexican revolutionary government was
 - (a) a refusal to recognize the legitimacy of General Huerta's regime.
 - (b) a willingness to intervene with troops on behalf of threatened American business interests.
 - (c) strong support and provision of economic assistance to the Huerta regime.
 - (d) an attempt to mobilize other Latin American governments to help oust Huerta.
17. General Pershing's expedition into Mexico came as a particular response to
 - (a) the refusal of Huerta to abandon power.
 - (b) the threat of German intervention in Mexico.
 - (c) the arrest of American sailors in the Mexican port of Tampico.
 - (d) the killing of American citizens in New Mexico by Pancho Villa.

18. The sympathy of a majority of Americans for the Allies and against Germany was strengthened
 - (a) by the unwillingness of the Germans to trade with neutral America.
 - (b) by the Germans' involvement in overseas imperialism.
 - (c) by the German invasion of neutral Belgium.
 - (d) by the German threat to seize American economic interests in Europe.
19. After the sinking of the *Lusitania*, *Arabic*, and *Sussex*, Wilson successfully pressured Germany to
 - (a) end the use of submarines against British warships.
 - (b) end their attempt to blockade the British isles.
 - (c) publish warnings to all Americans considering traveling on unarmed ships.
 - (d) cease from sinking merchant and passenger ships without warnings.
20. One of Wilson's effective slogans in the campaign of 1916 was,
 - (a) "The full dinner pail."
 - (b) "Free and unlimited coinage of silver in the ratio of sixteen to one."
 - (c) "A war to make the world safe for democracy."
 - (d) "He kept us out of war."
21. The immediate cause of American entry into World War I was
 - (a) German support for a possible Mexican invasion of the southwestern United States.
 - (b) Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare.
 - (c) the German defeat of France.
 - (d) the desire of American munitions makers for larger profits.
22. The purpose of the Committee on Public Information was
 - (a) to develop information on American wartime industrial production.
 - (b) to whip up public support for the war and promote anti-German propaganda.
 - (c) to develop counterintelligence information on German spies and saboteurs.
 - (d) to recruit volunteers for the armed forces.
23. The two key laws aimed at enforcing loyalty and suppressing anti-war dissent were
 - (a) the War Mobilization Act and the National Defense Act.
 - (b) the Selective Service Act and the Public Information Act.
 - (c) the Eighteenth Amendment and the Anti-German Language Act.
 - (d) the Espionage Act and the Sedition Act.
24. Among the socio-political changes the war helped bring about was
 - (a) a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote.
 - (b) a law granting labor unions the right to strike.
 - (c) a constitutional amendment guaranteeing African-Americans the right to travel freely.
 - (d) a constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor.
25. American economic mobilization for the war was characterized by reliance on
 - (a) strict rationing and federal takeover of the economy.
 - (b) grants and loans from Britain and Germany.
 - (c) voluntary compliance and patriotic citizen participation.
 - (d) industry-organized agencies to finance the war and discipline labor.
26. The organizational genius who successfully mobilized wartime food and fuel production was
 - (a) Woodrow Wilson.
 - (b) Bernard Baruch.
 - (c) Herbert Hoover.
 - (d) John Pershing.
27. Most of the military supplies for General Pershing's expeditionary force came from
 - (a) America's European allies.
 - (b) factories in the United States.
 - (c) captured German material.
 - (d) Britain's colonies in Africa.

28. Wilson blundered when choosing the American peace delegation by failing to
 - (a) have a set of clear diplomatic plans.
 - (b) include any Republicans in the delegation.
 - (c) consult with the key Allies, Britain and France.
 - (d) become personally involved in the peace process.
29. Woodrow Wilson's approach to foreign policy earned it the label of ____ diplomacy.
 - (a) imperialist
 - (b) moral
 - (c) dollar
 - (d) balance-of-power
30. Before his first term ended, Woodrow Wilson had ordered American troops to intervene in
 - (a) Nicaragua.
 - (b) Venezuela.
 - (c) Cuba.
 - (d) Mexico.
31. As World War I began in Europe, the alliance system placed Germany and Austria-Hungary in the ____, while Russia and France were in the ____.
 - (a) Central Powers; Holy Alliance
 - (b) Central Powers; Allies
 - (c) Allies; Central Powers
 - (d) Triple Alliance; Central Powers
32. With the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the great majority of Americans
 - (a) earnestly hoped to stay out of the war.
 - (b) favored entering the war in support of the Allies.
 - (c) supported the Central Powers.
 - (d) had close cultural, linguistic, and economic ties to the Central Powers.
33. German submarines began sinking unarmed and unresisting merchant ships without warning
 - (a) when the United States entered the war.
 - (b) in retaliation for the British naval blockade of Germany.
 - (c) in an effort to keep the United States out of the war.
 - (d) because international law now allowed this new, modern style of warfare.
34. The Zimmermann telegram involved a proposed secret agreement between
 - (a) England and France.
 - (b) Russia and Germany.
 - (c) Germany and Mexico.
 - (d) Mexico and France.
35. President Wilson convinced the American people to enter World War I by
 - (a) appealing to America's tradition of intervention in Europe.
 - (b) convincing the public of the need to make the world safe from the German submarine.
 - (c) pledging to make the war a war to end all wars and to make the world safe for democracy.
 - (d) promising territorial gains.
36. Of Wilson's Fourteen Points, the one he hoped would provide a system of collective security was
 - (a) the reduction of armaments.
 - (b) the League of Nations.
 - (c) the abolition of secret treaties.
 - (d) the guarantee of freedom of the seas.

37. Most of the money raised to finance World War I came from
 - (a) loans.
 - (b) income taxes.
 - (c) tariffs.
 - (d) the sale of armaments to Britain and France.
38. In an effort to make economic mobilization more efficient during World War I, the federal government took over and operated
 - (a) the railroads.
 - (b) the merchant marine.
 - (c) heavy industry.
 - (d) American agriculture.
39. The first significant engagement of American troops in a European battle in American history came at ___ in the spring of 1918.
 - (a) Meuse-Argonne
 - (b) Château-Thierry
 - (c) St. Mihiel
 - (d) the second Battle of the Marne
40. As a condition of ending World War I, Woodrow Wilson demanded that
 - (a) Germany remove its army from Russia.
 - (b) Germany be present at the peace conference.
 - (c) the German government pay for war damages.
 - (d) the German Kaiser be forced from power.
41. Woodrow Wilson's ultimate goal at the Paris Peace Conference was to
 - (a) stop the spread of communism.
 - (b) blame no one for starting the war.
 - (c) force Germany to pay reparations for the war.
 - (d) establish the League of Nations.
42. In the United States, the most controversial aspect of the Versailles Treaty was its provision for
 - (a) arms limitation.
 - (b) open diplomacy.
 - (c) collective security.
 - (d) self-determination.
43. The Republican strategy regarding the Treaty of Versailles was to
 - (a) amend the treaty.
 - (b) defeat the treaty.
 - (c) appeal to the American public to support it.
 - (d) rush the treaty to a vote before Wilson could get enough support to pass it.
44. Senate opponents of the League of Nations as proposed in the Treaty of Versailles argued that it
 - (a) failed to provide any German financial reparations for the United States.
 - (b) violated Wilson's own Fourteen Points.
 - (c) robbed Congress of its war-making powers.
 - (d) isolated the United States from post-war world affairs.
45. The war hastened the approval of two constitutional amendments. These provided for
 - (a) votes for women and prohibition.
 - (b) the eight-hour workday and an end to child labor.
 - (c) equal pay for men and women and votes for black Americans.
 - (d) direct popular election of senators and an end to poll taxes.

46. In the case of *Schenck v. United States*, the Supreme Court
- held that the Railroad Administration had acted unconstitutionally in taking over privately owned rail lines.
 - upheld the convictions under the Espionage Act on the grounds that free speech could be curtailed when it presented a “clear and present danger” to the country.
 - ruled that segregated facilities for whites and blacks were acceptable as long as the accommodations were equal.
 - held that the federal government did not have the right to propagandize its own people as the Committee on Public Information was doing.
47. The Treaty of Versailles
- resembled for the most part Wilson’s fourteen-point peace plan.
 - turned over to Russia large blocks of territory in eastern Europe.
 - disarmed Germany and stripped her of her colonies.
 - failed to create an association of nations as Wilson had promised it would.
48. Which of the following was *not* a cause of World War I?
- imperialism
 - militarism
 - secret military alliances
 - the Russian Revolution
 - nationalism
49. Which of the following was a member of the Central Powers?
- Germany
 - France
 - Britain
 - Italy
 - United States
50. The spark that ignited World War I was
- the Zimmermann telegram.
 - the assassination of the Austrian heir to the throne by a Serbian nationalist.
 - Germany’s ultimatum to Serbia.
 - the sinking of the *Lusitania*.
 - the sinking of the *Sussex*.
51. In the *Sussex* Pledge,
- Germany promised to cease sinking passenger ships without warning.
 - Germany promised to resume U-boat attacks on neutral shipping.
 - Wilson promised the Allies that the United States would halt all trade with Germany.
 - the Germans promised to stop using U-boats to attack Allied warships.
 - the United States agreed not to arm its merchant fleet.
52. In the same year that the United States entered World War I, this Allied power dropped out:
- Britain.
 - France.
 - Italy.
 - Belgium.
 - Russia.
53. Wilson’s first secretary of state was
- William Jennings Bryan.
 - James W. Gerard.
 - Robert Lansing.
 - Charles Evans Hughes.
 - Edward House.

54. The leader of Mexican forces that raided America's borders was
- (a) Francisco Madero.
 - (b) Victoriano Huerta.
 - (c) Venustiano Carranza.
 - (d) Pancho Villa.
 - (e) Francisco Franco.
55. President Wilson's initial reaction to the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 was to
- (a) declare war on Germany.
 - (b) come to the military assistance of Russia.
 - (c) praise the assassination of the archduke of Austria.
 - (d) declare the neutrality of the United States.
 - (e) begin construction of U-boats.
56. The German sinking of the ___ in 1915 cost 128 American lives and enraged the American public.
- (a) *Sussex*
 - (b) *Arabic*
 - (c) *Reuben James*
 - (d) *Lusitania*
 - (e) *Queen Mary*
57. The leader of the American Expeditionary Force was
- (a) Theodore Roosevelt.
 - (b) John J. Pershing.
 - (c) Alfred T. Mahan.
 - (d) Douglas MacArthur.
 - (e) Omar Bradley.
58. The American Expeditionary Force
- (a) was primarily made up of draftees.
 - (b) consisted, for the most part, of the existing United States Army.
 - (c) was primarily a volunteer army.
 - (d) was initially well-prepared and trained for war.
 - (e) was a spearhead of elite commandos.
59. During World War I, approximately ___ American soldiers died in Europe.
- (a) 25,000
 - (b) 62,000
 - (c) 112,000
 - (d) 300,000
 - (e) 500,000
60. The leader of the Committee of Public Information was
- (a) Eugene V. Debs.
 - (b) George Creel.
 - (c) Robert Lansing.
 - (d) Herbert Hoover.
 - (e) Howard Dawes.
61. During World War I, the War Industries Board
- (a) controlled the entire war mobilization effort.
 - (b) was led by Herbert Hoover.
 - (c) oversaw the production of America's factories.
 - (d) failed to lead American industry effectively.
 - (e) was concerned with building new munitions plants.

62. During the war, organized labor
- (a) refused to cooperate with government mobilization efforts.
 - (b) ran into stiff opposition from Wilson.
 - (c) encouraged serious strikes.
 - (d) saw an opportunity to trade labor peace for labor advances.
 - (e) practically ceased to exist.
63. A major effect of the war labor shortage was
- (a) a dramatic rise in wages for all workers.
 - (b) a great migration of southern blacks to northern cities.
 - (c) a worsening in government-labor relations.
 - (d) a decrease in the number of working women.
 - (e) the construction of more factories.
64. Which one of the following did *not* represent one of the major Allied Powers at the Paris Peace Conference ending World War I?
- (a) William Jennings Bryan
 - (b) Woodrow Wilson
 - (c) David Lloyd George
 - (d) Georges Clemenceau
 - (e) Vittorio Orlando
65. What cabinet official under Woodrow Wilson resigned over Wilson's diplomacy, protesting that the president's policy would lead America into the European war?
- (a) William Gibbs McAdoo
 - (b) Robert Lansing
 - (c) Felix Frankfurter
 - (d) William Jennings Bryan
 - (e) Herbert Hoover
66. What cabinet official headed the Railroad Administration and oversaw a revolution in America's fiscal policy in his efforts to finance the war?
- (a) William Gibbs McAdoo
 - (b) Newton D. Baker
 - (c) William Jennings Bryan
 - (d) Felix Frankfurter
 - (e) Robert Lansing
67. What new government agency did President Wilson create to keep workers from striking and guaranteeing all workers in defense plants a "living wage."
- (a) National War Labor Board
 - (b) War Industries Board
 - (c) Committee on Public Information
 - (d) National Labor Relations Board
 - (e) Food Administration
68. What socialist leader was prosecuted under the Espionage Act for telling listeners, "You need to know that you are fit for something better than slavery and cannon fodder"?
- (a) Victor Berger
 - (b) Alice Paul
 - (c) Emma Goldman
 - (d) Eugene V. Debs
 - (e) Ole Hanson

69. Such expressions as “liberty cabbage” and “liberty steak,” as used during World War I, were
- (a) an indication of food shortages.
 - (b) an indication of Americans’ hostile reaction to all things German.
 - (c) an indication of American food relief to Belgium.
 - (d) an indication of patriotic fervor to increase the food supply by planting “victory gardens.”
 - (e) an indication of a better quality of foodstuffs for soldiers in World War I than in previous wars.
70. What senator led the opposition to the Treaty of Versailles?
- (a) William Jennings Bryan
 - (b) William Gibbs McAdoo
 - (c) Charles Evans Hughes
 - (d) Felix Frankfurter
 - (e) Newton D. Baker

True/False: Answer “A” for true and “B” for false.

71. After the United States entered into World War I, domestic opposition to the war nearly ceased as Americans rallied around President Wilson and his wartime policies.
72. The United States refused to join the League of Nations because die-hard isolationists in the United States Senate refused to compromise with President Wilson.
73. Wilson attempted to reverse the big-stick and dollar-diplomacy foreign policies of Roosevelt and Taft, especially in Latin America.
74. Wilson consistently refused to intervene militarily in Latin America.
75. The mediation of other Latin American nations saved Wilson from a full-scale war with Mexico.
76. General Pershing’s expedition was sent into Mexico to support the pro-American faction there.
77. After the sinking of the *Sussex*, Wilson successfully pressured Germany into refraining from submarine attacks against neutral shipping.
78. Among Wilson’s Fourteen Points were freedom of the seas, national self-determination for minorities, and an international organization to secure peace.
79. Effective American fighting forces did not reach Europe until more than a year after America declared war.
80. Before he would negotiate an armistice, President Wilson insisted that the Germans overthrow Kaiser Wilhelm II.
81. Other Allied leaders forced Wilson to make serious compromises in his Fourteen Points in order to keep the League of Nations in the Treaty of Versailles.
82. Republican senators were willing to accept a treaty and a League with reservations, but Wilson’s unwillingness to compromise sent the whole treaty down to defeat.
83. The assassination of Franz Ferdinand triggered World War I.
84. The Triple Alliance was an agreement between Britain, France, and Russia.
85. The Schlieffen Plan was a plan to attack Russia through Prussia.