Unit 1 Review:

1. What were the reactions in the United States to the outbreak of the war in Europe?
2. Why did the United States declare war on Germany (at least three reasons)?
3. Name up to five military innovations introduced during World War I.
4. How did American troops help turn the tide of the war on the battlefield?
5. Why and how did the government try to control the economy at home?
6. What was the American reaction to the Versailles Treaty and to the League of Nations?
7. List the Allied Powers. List the Central Powers.
8. Explain why it was important for President Wilson to maintain neutrality in 1916.
9. Name the four dominant religions of Europe.
10. What city was Archduke Ferdinand assassinated?
11. What year did the United States enter World War I?
12. The head of the WIB’s Food Administration \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worked to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Herbert Hoover; enforce loyalty
	2. Woodrow Wilson; save gasoline for the war
	3. Herbert Hoover; increase farm output for the soldiers
	4. Woodrow Wilson; raise money in the form of Liberty Bonds
13. What was the Lusitania?
	1. A British ocean liner sunk by a German U-Boat
	2. The capital of Austria-Hungary
	3. Woodrow Wilson’s ancestral name
	4. The first biplane shot down in the war
14. The War Industries Board had far-reaching powers, that included every reason except
	1. ban publications from the mail.
	2. fix prices on war materials.
	3. transform the Ford Motor Company into a weapon factory.
	4. control the economy.
15. The Sedition Act made it illegal to
	1. buy Liberty bonds.
	2. work in factories.
	3. discuss anything negative about the government, the Constitution, the Army, or the Navy.
	4. write articles about the war.
16. African Americans fighting in World War I were used mostly
	1. for manual labor. c. as frontline soldiers.
	2. for scouting. d. as soldiers for the French army.
17. The United States was able to pay for the war, thanks to
	1. the War Trade Board. c. the Committee of Public Information.
	2. Liberty Bonds. d. “dollar-a-year” men and women.
18. What role did the Committee of Public Information play in the war?
	1. It create an anti-German bias in the country in the form of propaganda
	2. It raised money to pay for the war
	3. It invented the radio
	4. It allowed the president to convince Congress to pass the Espionage and Sedition Acts
19. Americans responded to the Selective Service Act
	1. with enthusiasm. c. by refusing to register.
	2. with antiwar riots. d. by becoming conscientious objectors.
20. After the Russian Revolution, Americans were
	1. more willing to join the Allies.
	2. more sympathetic to Germany.
	3. frightened of Russia.
	4. reluctant to help the revolutionaries.
21. What was the nickname of the American soldier during WW1?
	1. GI’s c. Ranger’s
	2. Doughboys d. Navy Seals
22. Which agency listed below controlled propaganda?
	1. Committee of Public Information c. Food Administration
	2. War Industries Board d. Fuel Administration
23. Germany submarines aimed to attack ships that were carrying
24. passengers to the United States. C. food to the Central Powers.
25. weapons to the Allies. D. oil to Mexico.
26. Was President Wilson’s League of Nations accepted in the United States?
27. Yes B. No
28. What issue made “ethnic nationalism” so important during pre and post WWI?
29. It caused disorder and desire to combine the same ethnicity into a single country
30. Increased jingoism
31. Helped prevent a world war from starting
32. Assisted in promoting Marxist-Leninist beliefs
33. Slovaks - *Within which state did this nation live in 1914?*

 A. Ottoman Empire C. German Empire

B. Austro-Hungarian Empire D. Russian Empire