

1. 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 imminent danger of a French surrender to Germany.
 - d. desire of the American munitions makers to gain larger profits.
 - e. Wilson's recognition that German militarism threatened the ideals of American democracy.
2. Wilson and his administration aroused the still-divided American people to fervent support of the war by
 - a. seizing control of the means of communication and demanding national unity.
 - b. declaring the German people to be immoral Huns and barbarians.
 - c. proclaiming the conflict an ideological war to end all war and make the world safe for democracy.
 - d. proclaiming the war a religious crusade to save Western, Christian civilization
 - e. asserting that a victorious Germany might well attack or invade the United States.
3. The capstone Fourteenth Point of Wilson's declaration of war aims called for
 - a. the establishment of parliamentary democracies throughout Europe.
 - b. guarantees of basic human rights for all people in the world.
 - c. an international organization to guarantee collective security.
 - d. freedom of travel without restrictions.
 - e. a severe limitation on all nations' military forces and armaments as soon as the war ended.
4. George Creel's Committee on Public Information typified the entire American war effort because it
 - a. maintained respect for American ideals of free speech and dissent even as it promoted the war.
 - b. effectively used statistics and scientific information to enable the government to mobilize for war.
 - c. relied more on whipped-up patriotism and voluntary compliance than on formal laws or government coercion.
 - d. brought all the resources of private business into support of the war effort.
 - e. used the constant threat of government takeover to force business and labor to support the war.
5. The two key laws aimed at enforcing loyalty and suppressing antiwar dissent were the
 - a. War Mobilization Act and the National Defense Act.
 - b. Selective Service Act and the Public Information Act.
 - c. Eighteenth Amendment and the Anti-German Language Act.
 - d. Espionage Act and the Sedition Act.
 - e. War Industries Act and the Council of National Defense authorization law.

- 6 Two groups that experienced the most direct attacks and suppression during the war were
- German Americans and socialists.
 - communists and labor leaders.
 - Mexican Americans and immigrants.
 - African Americans and feminists.
 - conscientious objectors and draft dodgers.
- 7 The immediate postwar passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, granting American women the right to vote
- was the breakthrough that opened the door to worldwide women's suffrage.
 - enabled women to consolidate the permanent economic gains they had made during the war.
 - came in the face of continued opposition by President Wilson.
 - reflected the general American belief that the war should really lead to an expansion of democracy.
 - followed similar adoption of suffrage in many Western nations.
- 8 Particularly violent strikes erupted during and after World War I in
- the shipping and railroad industries.
 - the steel industry.
 - the textile and clothing manufacturing industries.
 - factories employing women war workers.
 - Chicago and East St. Louis.
- 9 The major result of the substantial wartime migration of blacks to northern cities was
- a growing acceptance of the idea of a strong black presence in the military.
 - federal government efforts to block further black migration from southern farms.
 - a growing agitation by blacks and northern liberals for racial integration.
 - the incorporation of blacks into the major industrial unions.
 - a series of vicious race riots in northern cities.
- 10 A major difference between the World War I Selective Service Act and the Civil War draft was that in World War I
- women as well as men were drafted.
 - there was no provision for conscientious objection as there had been during the Civil War.
 - draftees were sent immediately into front line combat.
 - draftees received the same training as professional soldiers.
 - it was not possible to purchase an exemption or to hire a substitute as during the Civil War.
- 11 American soldiers were especially needed in France in the spring of 1918 because
- the Allied invasion of Germany was stalling and in danger of failing.
 - the Italian front was about to collapse and permit the Austro-Hungarians to join German forces in France.
 - the British were in danger of starving due to German submarine warfare.
 - the Russians had left the Allied war effort and were threatening to switch to the German side.
 - a renewed German offensive was threatening to break through to Paris and force France to surrender.
- 12 The major American military contribution to Germany's decision to give up fighting was
- American armies' victories in a dozen critical battles during 1918.
 - the U.S. Navy's successful destruction of most German submarines.
 - the prospect of endless supplies of future, fresh American troops to fight the war.
 - General Pershing's brilliant strategy that finally broke the stalemate of trench warfare.
 - the effective use of new American military weapons like the tank and the airplane.
- 13 Wilson blundered badly when leading the American peace delegation to Paris by
- failing to develop any set of clear diplomatic goals for the peace treaty.
 - refusing to include any Republican senators in the American delegation.
 - not consulting with his key allies, Britain and France, about their war aims.
 - suggesting that he would abandon his idealistic Fourteen Points in order to appease the Allies.
 - believing Senator Henry Cabot Lodge when he said he supported Wilson one hundred percent.

- 14 The European Allied powers and Japan were able to undermine Wilson's goal of a nonimperialistic peace treaty partly because
- they regarded his proposed League of Nations as largely a useless symbol.
 - American ethnic groups were working for imperialistic goals of their own.
 - they knew he could not promise continuing American aid and involvement in European affairs.
 - Germany's constant threat to resume fighting made them insistent on harshly punishing the war's loser.
 - Republicans were forcing Wilson to change the League of Nations covenant to guarantee the Monroe Doctrine and other American interests.
- 15 Wilson bore considerable responsibility for the failure of the United States to join the League of Nations because he
- linked the League too closely to European politics.
 - ordered Democratic senators to defeat the pro-League treaty with the Lodge reservations.
 - failed to take the case for the League to the American public.
 - had agreed that America would pay most of the cost of the League.
 - failed to effectively campaign for pro-League Governor James Cox in the 1920 election.

Free Response: 30 minute essay. Due with test on Monday. Consult DBQ rubric for grading information. 3-6 paragraphs should suffice.

The United States entered WWI not "to make the world safe for democracy" as President Wilson claimed, but to safeguard economic interests. Assess the validity of this statement.