

22. World War I, 1914–1918

1. “German submarine warfare was the single most important factor in causing the United States to enter World War I.”

Evidence supporting this position includes all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) the sinking of the *Lusitania*
 - (B) the Zimmermann Telegram
 - (C) the *Sussex* pledge
 - (D) Wilson’s decision to break off diplomatic relations with Germany
 - (E) Wilson’s war message to Congress, April 1917
2. Which of the following was NOT involved in Woodrow Wilson’s decision to ask Congress for a declaration of war?
- (A) the influence of Henry Cabot Lodge
 - (B) the Russian Revolution
 - (C) Germany’s autocratic government
 - (D) sympathy for the democracies of Britain and France
 - (E) Germany’s plans for military victory
3. The generalization BEST supported by information in the graph is that
- (A) World War I had little effect on U.S. government finances
 - (B) the U.S. government financed its participation in World War I entirely from tax receipts
 - (C) from 1914 to 1919, the U.S. government debt increased dramatically
 - (D) the U.S. government paid for war costs chiefly by selling bonds
 - (E) total U.S. expenditures in the years 1917 and 1918 exceeded \$20 billion
4. Which of the following could NOT be an explanation for Woodrow Wilson’s reelection in 1916?
- (A) Henry Cabot Lodge’s opposition to the League of Nations
 - (B) the Democratic campaign slogan: “He kept us out of war.”
 - (C) prosperity resulting from increased exports to Britain
 - (D) Wilson’s policy of neutrality
 - (E) a decline in support for the Socialist party
5. Which of the following is a correct statement about the United States during the years 1919 and 1920?
- (A) The Democratic party controlled the White House and Congress.
 - (B) Republicans were united in their opposition to the Treaty of Versailles.
 - (C) Socialism and labor unions gained respect from the majority.
 - (D) The president was partially incapacitated by illness.
 - (E) There was a marked improvement in race relations.
6. Those who question whether U.S. policy from 1914–1916 was truly neutral point to
- (A) the sinking of unarmed ships by German submarines
 - (B) the president’s prejudices on racial issues
 - (C) increased U.S. trade with Britain and France
 - (D) the reelection of President Wilson
 - (E) Germany’s secret diplomacy with Mexico
7. The Treaty of Versailles was defended by President Wilson on the grounds that
- (A) large war reparations would satisfy the Allies
 - (B) it represented the best thinking of the world’s political leaders
 - (C) it provided for a League of Nations committed to preserving the peace
 - (D) Germany deserved to be treated harshly
 - (E) there was nothing wrong with the treaty
8. Which of the following was a major effect of World War I on American society in 1917 and 1918?
- (A) migration of African Americans to the North
 - (B) reduction in income taxes

- (C) increase in amount of consumer goods
 - (D) increase in unemployment rate
 - (E) entry of large numbers of women into the military
9. A historian writing about Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy after the Armistice would be LEAST interested in examining
- (A) the Zimmerman Telegram
 - (B) the Treaty of Versailles
 - (C) the covenant of the League of Nations
 - (D) the memoirs of Henry Cabot Lodge
 - (E) Senate debates of 1919
10. Going into war, Wilson said: "The world must be made safe for democracy." Someone wishing to argue that democracy in the United States was *less* safe after World War I would point to
- (A) the Senate debate on the Treaty of Versailles
 - (B) Wilson's speeches for the League of Nations
 - (C) the Red Scare
 - (D) the Republican control of Congress
 - (E) adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment