

# [Apush quiz](https://assignbuster.com/apush-quiz/)

The Zimmermann note involved a proposed secret agreement between a. Britain and France. b. Russia and Germany. c. Germany and Mexico. d. Mexico and France. e. Germany and Canada. 3. The United States declared war on Germany a. in response to demands by American munitions makers. b. as a result of treaty obligations. c. because Wall Street bankers demanded it. d. after Mexico signed an alliance with Germany. e. after German U-boats sank four unarmed American merchant vessels. 4. President Woodrow Wilson persuaded the American people to enter World War I by a. ppealing 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. e. declaring that only the navy would be involved in combat.

5. President Wilson viewed America’s entry into World War I as an opportunity for the United States to a. reestablish the balance of power in European diplomacy. b. expand America’s territorial holdings. c. rebuild its dangerously small military and naval forces. d. stablish a permanent military presence in Europe. e. shape a new international order based on the ideals of democracy. 6. Which one of the following was not among Wilson’s Fourteen Points upon which he based America’s idealistic foreign policy in World War I? a. reduction of armaments. b. international religious freedom and toleration. c. abolition of secret treaties. d. a new international organization to guarantee collective security. e. the principle of national self-determination for subject peoples.

7. The major problem for George Creel and his Committee on Public Information was that a. e oversold Wilson’s ideals and led the world to expect too much. b. he relied too much on formal laws and military force to gain compliance. c. the entertainment industry was not willing to go along with the propaganda campaign. d. U. S. allies refused to cooperate. e. the public was skeptical of government propaganda. 8. Match each civilian administrator below with the World War 1mobilization agency that he directed. A. George Creel1. War Industries Board B. Herbert Hoover 2. Committee on Public Information C. Bernard Baruch 3. Food Administration D. William Howard Taft4. National War Labor Board . A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2 b. A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3 c. A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 d. A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4 e. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3 9. When the United States entered World War I, it was a. well prepared thanks to the foresight of Woodrow Wilson. b. well prepared militarily but not industrially. c. well prepared for land combat but not for naval warfare. d. well prepared industrially but not militarily. e. poorly prepared to leap into global war. 10. During World I, civil liberties in America were a. protected by the Espionage Act. b. limited, but no one was actually imprisoned for his or her convictions. c. xtended to everyone in this country, because the war was fought for democracy. d. protected for everyone except German Americans. e. denied to many, especially those suspected of disloyalty. 11. Two constitutional amendments adopted in part because of wartime influences were the Eighteenth, which dealt with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Nineteenth, whose subject was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. a. prohibition; an income tax b. direct election of senators; woman suffrage c. prohibition; woman suffrage d. an income tax; direct election of senators e. women suffrage; prohibition

12. As a result of their work supporting the war effort, women a. n large numbers secured a foothold in the work force b. finally received the right to vote. c. were allowed to join the air force. d. organized the National Women’s Party. e. all of the above. 13. During World War I, the government’s treatment of labor could be best described as a. fair. b. strict and financially unrewarding. c. extremely brutal. d. so good the right to form unions was finally granted. e. decent for native Americans but harsh for ethnic groups.

14. The two groups who suffered most from the violation of civil liberties during World War I were a. Catholics and atheists. . Irish Americans and Japanese Americans. c. African Americans and Latinos. d. labor unions and women’s groups. e. German Americans and social radicals. 15. Grievances of labor during and shortly after World War I include all of the following except a. the inability to gain the right to organize. b. war-spawned inflation. c. suppression of the American Federation of Labor d. violence against workers by employers. e. the use of African Americans as strikebreakers.