

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 President Wilson wanted the U.S. to stay neutral, but most Americans supported \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A Italy; France
  - B Serbia; Britain
  - C France; Germany
  - D Britain; France
- 2 The Triple Entente (\_\_\_\_\_) included Russia, Serbia, Britain and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A Allies; France
  - B Central Powers; Germany
  - C Allies; Germany
  - D Central Powers; Greece
- 3 There were many strategies in the early stages of World War I. Which of the following are true? (Input all that apply, then push the ENTER button.)
  - A Both Germany and Britain transported troops across the English Channel into France.
  - B Great Britain was dependent on imported items.
  - C The German strategy was to defeat France quickly on land.
  - D The British Grand fleet was to prevent the escape of German ships into the Atlantic.
  - E The German High Seas fleet was to keep the English Channel safe for passage of British troops.
- 4 Japan had signed an alliance with Britain in 1902, and when the war broke out, demanded the \_\_\_\_\_ from China and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A withdrawal of German warships; Japan
  - B influx of German troops; Japan
  - C withdrawal of Chinese warships; Britain
  - D import of oil; Britain
- 5 Minefields proved to be effective. The largest minefield was laid in the \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A North Sea; Britain
  - B North Sea; Germany
  - C Atlantic Ocean; England
  - D Irish Sea; Britain

- 6 On 9 November 1918, Kaiser Wilhelm II \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A released 200 additional U-boats
  - B ordered the execution of 25,000 Marines
  - C pulled all German troops out of Russia
  - D ran away
- 7 Put the following steps in order from earliest to most recent. (Input the answers in the correct sequence, then push the ENTER button.)
- A Germany began unrestricted sub warfare
  - B Lusitania sunk by U-boat
  - C Convoying began to Europe; American troops arrived
  - D America declared war on Germany
- 8 A large supply of some material (metal, chemical, food, etc) gathered and held in reserve for use during a shortage or during a period of higher prices; A quantity, as of munitions or weapons, accumulated for possible future use
- A Stockpile
  - B Dispensary
  - C Horde
  - D Assemble
- 9 A method for detecting and locating objects submerged in water by echolocation
- A Radar
  - B Spotting
  - C Sortie
  - D Sonar
- 10 A German submarine
- A Gundeflow
  - B Umiak
  - C U-Boat
  - D Sortie

- 11 A group of vehicles, typically motor vehicles or ships, traveling together for mutual support and protection
  - A Vagabond
  - B Convoy
  - C U-Boat
  - D Sortie
- 12 What great disadvantage did Britain have at the start of World War I?
  - A It had a significant lack of merchant shipping to carry goods.
  - B It had an outdated railroad system which was unable to move forces quickly around the country.
  - C It was absolutely dependent on imported foodstuffs for survival.
  - D Britain did not have any allies at the start of the War.
  - E It had an old and outdated Navy.
- 13 What major geographical disadvantage did the Central Powers have?
  - A They controlled the central agricultural areas of Europe.
  - B They had an excellent railroad system designed to be able to shift forces quickly between fronts.
  - C They were geographically separated and lacked adequate communications.
  - D They were absolutely dependent on imported foodstuffs for survival.
  - E Their ships had to go through the North Sea to get into the Atlantic.
- 14 Since Sonar had not yet been completely developed, and anti-submarine warfare was supported by hydrophones alone, what tactic did allied ships use to find and destroy German submarines?
  - A Wolf Pack operations.
  - B Snorkeling.
  - C Interception of Communications.
  - D Triangulation.
  - E Interpolation.
- 15 When and where did Germany surrender to the Allies?
  - A On December 11, 1917, in London
  - B On December 11, 1918, in Berlin
  - C On November 11, 1918 in a railway car near Paris.
  - D On November 11, 1917, in Paris
  - E On November 11, in Washington D.C.

- 16 What strategy did Germany set out to follow to win the war?
- A To mount an amphibious assault to defeat and occupy England.
  - B To defeat the British Navy and blockade England.
  - C To drag on the war in France until the Allied Powers gave in to a favorable peace settlement.
  - D To defeat and occupy France while keeping the High Seas Fleet intact to bargain with at later negotiations.
  - E To place a minefield around England to prevent England from being resupplied.
- 17 During World War I, the U.S. Navy transported two million American troops into Europe without the loss of a single man or ship. What was the U.S. Navy's major mission during World War I?
- A Patrol and convoy duty
  - B Deliver ammunition and supplies to the French forces
  - C Operate merchant ships
  - D Protect the British fleet in the South Sea
- 18 What two nations fought in "the Great Naval Battle of Gallipoli/Jutland"?
- A France and Germany
  - B Russia and Germany
  - C Germany and Britain
  - D Britain and Russia
- 19 The American shipbuilding industry built several thousand merchant ships to carry supplies and war material to
- A Germany and China
  - B England and Germany
  - C England and France
  - D Britain and Germany
- 20 What turned the tide of the war on land for the Allies in 1918?
- A The American shipbuilding industry built thousands of ships to carry supplies to Europe
  - B The Russian economy depleted its resources
  - C British naval blockade gradually caused widespread famine and shortages of war material
  - D None of the above

Question:	Answer
1	D
2	A
3	BCD
4	A
5	A
6	D
7	BADC
8	A
9	D
10	C
11	B
12	C
13	E
14	D
15	C
16	D
17	A
18	C
19	C
20	C