

American History

World War I Test – Study Guide

Who were the Bolsheviks? A group of people who seized power in Russia in 1917.

What is a pacifist? Someone who refuses to fight in any war.

Define reparations – Payments that are made for losses suffered during war.

Define propaganda – Spreading the ideas/beliefs that help a particular cause and hurt another.

What was the Zimmerman telegram?
A message Germany sent to Mexico asking them to attack the United States - if we declared war on Germany.

What is trench warfare? Fighting from ditches that are protected by barbed wire/landmines/etc.

What were the Fourteen Points? President's Wilson's plans for peace that would end WWI.

What did the Versailles Treaty do?
1) required Germany to admit guilt for beginning WWI,
2) forced Germany to pay reparations to the Allies, and
3) formed the League of Nations

What did the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk do? Ended the war between Russia and Germany.

What was the League of Nations?

An association of countries that would protect the independence and safety of ALL nations - no matter how large or small.

Define mobilize – To prepare for war.

What is nationalism? Patriotism / pride / devotion that one has to his/her country

Define stalemate – Neither side is able to gain an advantage to defeat the other.

What is a kaiser? The title for a German emperor.

Which countries made up the Triple Alliance?

Germany / Austria-Hungary / Italy

Who was Archduke Franz Ferdinand? The person next in line to rule the Austria – Hungarian empire.

Who was V.I Lenin? Leader of the Russian Bolsheviks.

Who was Henry Cabot Lodge? The Senator who was very against the U.S. joining the League of Nations.

Which countries made up the Triple Entente? France / Britain / Russia

What is militarism? Building up strong, armed /military forces.

What were the causes of World War I (4)?

1) Nationalism 2) Imperialism 3) Militarism 4) Rival Alliances

What was the immediate cause of World War I? The assassination
of Archduke Ferdinand.

What was the position of the United States, when World War I began?
Neutral

What did President Wilson do when the Germans torpedoed the
Lusitania? He threatened to cut diplomatic relations with Germany.

How/Why did the United States benefit in the early years of World War I?
Our economy “boomed” because we were sending supplies to both sides
of the war.

What did the Selective Service Act do? Required all 21-30 year old males
to register for a military draft.

What happened after the Bolsheviks seized power in Russia?

1) Signed a treaty that ended war with Germany,

2) A Communist government formed

Who led the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF)? John J. Pershing

Where did Americans fight mostly during the war?

On the western front (France).

What two things did President Wilson require of Germany before he agreed to an armistice?

1) Germany had to agree to all conditions of a peace treaty, and

2) The German emperor had to step down from power

When did World War I end? The “eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month” (Nov. 11, 1918).

President Wilson’s goals for peace were summed up in the _____.
Fourteen Points

Who were the Big Four? United States / Britain / France / Italy

Why did Americans oppose the League of Nations?

They thought the United States would be “dragged” into the affairs/problems of many other countries.

Which country ended up not signing the Versailles Treaty?

The United States