

Chapter 24 WW I**Wilson and Mexico**

1. Although President Wilson publicly rejected the "big stick" foreign policy of Theodore Roosevelt and the dollar diplomacy of William H. Taft, he pursued an interventionist policy by sending American marines to
 - A the Philippines
 - B Japan
 - C Panama
 - D China
 - E **Haiti**
2. In reaction to a perceived insult to the U.S. flag and in order to hasten the downfall of Mexican leader Victoriano Huerta, President Woodrow Wilson
 - A. Ordered General John J. Pershing to take U.S. troops across the border into northern Mexico
 - B. Withdrew previously granted U.S. diplomatic recognition of Huerta's regime.
 - C. Ordered the occupation of Mexico City by U.S. troops.
 - D. **Ordered U.S. forces to occupy the Mexican port city of Vera Cruz**
 - E. Sent a strong diplomatic protest.
3. In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson sent General John J. Pershing into Mexico with the purpose of ending raids on United States soil and capturing
 - A. **Pancho Villa**
 - B. Porfirio Diaz
 - C. Francisco Madero
 - D. Venustiano Carranza
 - E. Victoriano Huerta

US Entry Into World War I

4. The principal foreign policy issue confronting the Wilson administration between the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 and United States involvement in the conflict in 1917 was the
 - A. future of United States overseas possessions.
 - B. territorial and political integrity of Poland.
 - C. **freedom of the seas**
 - D. question of Pan-American collective security organization.
 - E. issue of war debt repayment by the Allies.
5. When war broke out in Europe in 1914, President Woodrow Wilson established a policy that called for
 - A immediate American aid to the Allied powers
 - B **acknowledgment of American neutral rights on the high seas**
 - C American trade with Europe on a cash-and-carry basis only
 - D a strict embargo on trade with all warring nations

- E strict prohibition of American travel on the ships of belligerents
6. Which of the following had the greatest effect in moving the United States toward participation in the First World War?
- The German disregard of treaty obligations in violating Belgian neutrality.
 - Germany's declaration of its intent to wage unrestricted submarine warfare.**
 - A German offer to reward Mexico with U.S. territory should it join Germany in a war against the United States.
 - The beginning of the Russian Revolution
 - The rapidly deteriorating situation of the Allies.
7. In the *Arabic* Pledge of 1916 Germany promised not to
- Aid Mexico in any war against the United States
 - Attempt to buy war materials in the United States
 - Use submarines for any purpose but reconnaissance
 - Attempt to break the British blockade
 - Sink passenger ships without warning.**
8. The "Zimmerman Papers" were infamous because they
- Exposed German atrocities against the Jews and other prisoners of war and contributed directly to the U.S. entry into World War I.
 - Exposed a German plot to enlist Mexico into an alliance with Germany in a war against the United States**
 - Exposed corruption in the U.S. Justice Department leading to a total reorganization of the department and the formation of the FBI.
 - Exposed a British plot to disguise their warships as American merchant ships, encouraging German submarines to attack any ship flying the American flag, hopefully luring the United States into World War I.
 - Revealed the existence of Communist spies in the highest levels of American government, following World War I, and led to the "Red Scare" in which hundreds of innocent people were victimized in witch hunts trying to weed out Communists.

The US In World War I

9. During World War I, one example of the collaboration between business and the government was the creation of the
- Food and Drug Administration
 - National Labor Relations Board
 - Civilian Conservation Corps
 - War Industries Board**
 - Federal Reserve System
10. Industrial committees which helped mobilize the country's war efforts during World War I were
- Instrumental in preventing corruption and labor dissension from crippling the mobilization campaign.
 - So dominated by greedy businessmen cashing in on the war they were disbanded and replaced by the War Industries Board.

- C. The key to an efficient war effort following the collapse of the War Industries Board.
 - D. **Ruled unconstitutional by the conservative Supreme Court and were forced to reorganize as unfunded private consulting groups.**
 - E. Not formed until so late in the war effort that they had little impact other than to streamline the process for the transfer of men and equipment from the United States to France.
11. The primary function of the Food Administration during the First World War was to
- A. Keep farm prices high by limiting the amount of food produced on American farms.
 - B. Insure an adequate supply of food for American needs by arranging for imports from America's British and French allies.
 - C. **Oversee the production and allocation of foodstuffs to assure adequate supplies for the army and the Allies.**
 - D. Monitor the purity and wholesomeness of all food items shipped to France to feed the American Army there.
 - E. Create and operate large-scale government-owned farms.
12. The primary function of the war boards during the First World War was to
- A. **increase cooperation among business, labor, and government.**
 - B. encourage the breakup of monopolies.
 - C. nationalize the banking industry.
 - D. limit the influence of social scientists on government policy.
 - E. minimize the tax burden on the lower classes.
13. George Creel and the Committee on Public Information (CPI) used all of the following devices to "sell" American entry into World War I EXCEPT
- A. **radio messages**
 - B. public speakers known as "four minute-men"
 - C. billboards
 - D. movies
 - E. songs
14. During the First World War, the Committee on Public Information issued propaganda to persuade the American people of all the following EXCEPT
- A. The United States was fighting for freedom and democracy
 - B. The United States was fighting against a barbarous nation
 - C. Buying bonds was important to support the war effort
 - D. A German invasion of the United States was a possibility
 - E. **Congress should reject the League of Nations.**
15. Which individual convicted under the Espionage Act of 1917 ran as a presidential candidate in 1920 while still in prison?
- A. William Z. Foster
 - B. **Eugene Debs**
 - C. James M. Cox
 - D. J.E Hanley
 - E. Norman Thomas
16. During World War I, most American soldiers who saw active duty fought in
- A. Austria

- B Italy
 - C France
 - D Belgium
 - E Russia
17. Black Americans during World War I, for the most part,
- A. **Were treated with dignity in Europe**
 - B. Suffered little discrimination at home
 - C. Believed integration was becoming a reality in American society
 - D. Refused to participate in the war effort
 - E. Endorsed the policy of nonviolent resistance.
18. Which statement is correct about United States military forces during World War I?
- A most soldiers had attended high school
 - B military units were integrated by race
 - C **American forces exceeded four million soldiers**
 - D fewer than 10,000 Americans died in combat during the war
 - E American forces fought in Europe as of 1914



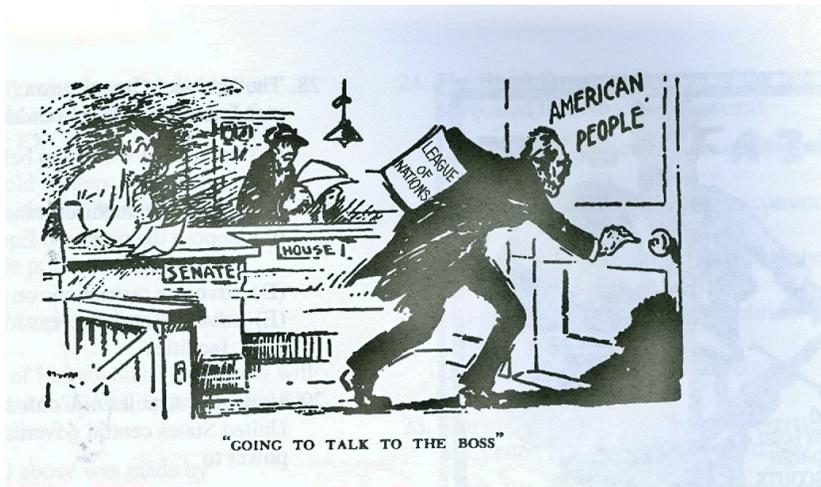
19. The purpose of the Liberty Loan Campaign illustrated in the drawing above was to
- A encourage young men to enlist in the army
 - B **finance American involvement in the First World War**
 - C support the establishment of Boy Scout troops throughout the nation
 - D aid in the implementation of New Deal programs
 - E support funding for Franklin Roosevelt's Lend-Lease program
20. Many Mexicans migrated to the United States during the First World War because
- A. **revolution in Mexico had caused social upheaval and dislocation**
 - B. immigration quotas for Europeans went unfilled as a result of the war.
 - C. the war in Europe had disrupted the Mexican economy
 - D. American Progressives generally held liberal views on the issue of racial discrimination
 - E. the United States government recruited Mexican workers to accelerate the settlement of the Southwest.

The Treaty of Versailles and Aftermath

21. Which of the following is a correct statement about the United States at the close of the First World War?
- A. It joined the League of Nations
 - B. **It emerged as the world's leading creditor nation.**

- C. It accorded diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union
 - D. It repealed the prohibition amendment to the Constitution
 - E. It received large reparations payments from Germany
22. What proposal did President Woodrow Wilson make in 1918 that convinced the Germans they would be treated fairly if they surrendered?
- A. The Twenty-One demands
 - B. **The Fourteen Points**
 - C. The Versailles Proposals
 - D. The Belfast Declaration
 - E. The “New Freedom” policy
23. All of the following were part of Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points EXCEPT
- A. Self-determination
 - B. Open diplomacy
 - C. Freedom of the seas
 - D. A league of Nations
 - E. **A restoration of the balance of power.**
24. Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points included all of the following EXCEPT
- A abolition of secret treaties
 - B elimination of trade barriers
 - C provision for self-determination
 - D establishment of the League of Nations
 - E **overthrow of the Bolshevik government in Russia**
25. In the negotiations leading to the Treaty of Versailles, Woodrow Wilson was willing to sacrifice other portions of his Fourteen Points in order to gain Allied approval of
- A. A ban on secret diplomacy
 - B. A strengthening of the Austrian Empire in order to restore the balance of power
 - C. A union of Germany and Austria in accordance with the right of self-determination of peoples
 - D. New rules of blockade that would provide more complete freedom of the seas
 - E. **A League of Nations**
26. What was the reaction in the U.S. Senate to the terms of the 1918 Treaty of Versailles?
- A. The Senate overwhelmingly supported the major provisions of the treaty and only demanded a few minor adjustments before ratifying it
 - B. The Senate felt that in many ways the treaty was too harsh on Germany, but that overall it was a good plan for postwar peace
 - C. The Senate was angry at Wilson for the way he handled the negotiations, but felt that the treaty was too important to be destroyed by partisan politics. As a result, the Senate narrowly passed the ratification measure making the treaty official.
 - D. The Senate was angry at Wilson for the way he handled the negotiations and had trouble with several treaty articles. As a result, the Senate didn’t ratify the treaty until the second time Wilson sent it to them. Even then, the Senate refused to ratify the provisions calling for U.S. membership in a League of Nations
 - E. **The Senate was angry at Wilson for the way he handled the negotiations and for the treaty that the peace conference produced. Wilson refused to compromise on various treaty provisions and the Senate rejected the treaty both times it was sent to them.**

27. Woodrow Wilson hardened Senate opposition to the Treaty of Versailles by his refusal to compromise on the issue of
- A. Reparations limited to the amount Germany could afford to pay
 - B. Plebiscites to determine the new borders of Germany
 - C. The border between Italy and Yugoslavia
 - D. Protectorate status for African colonies seized from Germany
 - E. **The unconditional adherence of the United States to the charter of the League of Nations.**



28. The cartoon above portrays President Wilson trying to
- conceal from the public the true reason for United States entry into the First World War
 - arouse public support for United States entry into the First World War
 - assess the public's support of his bid for a third presidential term
 - warn the public that Germany had not been treated fairly at Versailles
 - arouse public support for the Treaty of Versailles**
29. The rejection of the Versailles Treaty by the United States Senate signaled what future for American foreign policy?
- The United States retreated into isolationism and backed away from a world leadership role.**
 - The United States rejected playing a secondary role to the European powers and took a more aggressive role in dominating world politics.
 - The United States began taking an active part in promoting internationalism through its leadership in the League of Nations.
 - The United States formed a defensive alliance with Britain and France to protect against any further abuses by the Germans.
 - The United States launched an aggressive campaign to force all the European powers to relinquish their colonial holdings to American control and eventual independence.
30. President Woodrow Wilson's idealism led to
- International acceptance of the Fourteen Points
 - Conflicts with European leaders**
 - The creation of the United Nations
 - The Treaty of Versailles
 - Conciliation between France, Great Britain, and Germany.
31. "Article X says that every member of the League and that means every great fighting power in the world . . . , solemnly engages to respect and preserve . . . the territorial

integrity and existing political independence of the other members of the League. If you do that, you have absolutely stopped ambitious and aggressive war."

Woodrow Wilson's statement above was made in justification of his

- A. decision to send troops to northern Russia and Siberia after the Bolshevik Revolution.
 - B. refusal to award Fiume to the Italians.
 - C. insistence on "open treaties, openly arrived at"
 - D. opposition to the resolution on racial equality put forward at the Paris peace negotiations by the Japanese delegation.
 - E. **refusal to accept the "reservations" proposed by Henry Cabot Lodge in the Senate debate over ratification of the Treaty of Versailles.**
32. Some prominent opponents of the Treaty of Versailles which ended World War I argued that the treaty
- A. did not open Chinese markets to American business
 - B. was too harsh toward Britain
 - C. did not recognize Japan's importance
 - D. gave Germany undue influence in the postwar world
 - E. **would require U.S. compliance with League decisions**
33. Of all the ideas that President Wilson championed at the Paris Peace Conference following World War I, his critics in the Senate were particularly opposed to the
- A. American mandate in the Middle East
 - B. concept of self-determination
 - C. principle of free trade
 - D. **idea of collective security contained in the League of Nations**
 - E. removal of troops from Russia
34. In 1919, all of the following unfortunate events occurred EXCEPT
- A. a debilitating stroke to President Wilson
 - B. a race riot in Chicago
 - C. an epidemic of influenza
 - D. **unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany**
 - E. the death of Theodore Roosevelt
35. All of the following were factors in the failure of the United States to join the League of Nations after the First World War EXCEPT
- A. fear of further involvement in foreign wars
 - B. personal and political rivalries between President Woodrow Wilson and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.
 - C. President Woodrow Wilson's illness.
 - D. a group of United States senators who opposed American participation on any terms.
 - E. **the influence of the Soviet Union within the League.**