



Chapter 8 World War I and Its Aftermath

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I. BEGINNINGS OF THE GREAT WAR

Objective 8.01

THE ROOTS OF WAR

In 1914, **World War I (WWI)** began in Europe. Although it originally started as a conflict between European powers, it eventually involved the United States and a number of other nations. The causes of this great conflict were in place long before the first shots were ever fired. In the years leading up to WWI, a spirit of **nationalism** (pride in one's own country or nationality) was sweeping across Europe. This nationalism resulted in countries being far more concerned with their own interests than with those of Europe as a whole. It also took the form of certain ethnic groups within existing countries wanting to establish their own independence. In order to protect their self interests, many nations adopted a policy of **militarism** (the process by which a nation builds up its military might for the purpose of intimidating and deterring other countries). Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Great Britain all practiced militarism during this period.



World War I Soldiers Fighting

To protect themselves further, countries also formed **alliances**. Alliances are agreements between nations to help each other in the event of war. If one country in an alliance is attacked, then the other countries in the alliance would consider themselves attacked as well.

This meant that an attack against one nation could actually drag several into war, thereby setting up a domino effect. By 1914, almost no nation in Europe could become involved in military conflict without the whole continent being pulled in with it.

THE WAR BEGINS



Archduke Francis Ferdinand



Kaiser Wilhelm II

The spark that ignited the “Great War” finally happened on June 28, 1914. **Archduke Francis Ferdinand** (1863 – 1914), the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, was visiting the province of Bosnia. Operating within the province was a Serbian nationalist group known as the “Black Hand.” Members of this group believed that Bosnia belonged to **Serbia** rather than Austria-Hungary. During his visit, one of these nationalists assassinated

the Archduke. Austria-Hungary accused Serbia of plotting the assassination and threatened to go to war. Russia, which was allied with Serbia, vowed to intervene if need be and began **mobilization** (the readying of troops for war). This brought Germany into the mix because of their alliance with Austria-Hungary. The Germans, under the leadership of **Kaiser Wilhelm II** (1859 – 1941), were known for their militarism and were viewed by much of Europe as a threat. Within two months the dominos fell. Due to the existing alliances, Europe was divided and at war. Great Britain, France, and Russia formed an alliance called the **Triple Entente** (or **Allies**). Meanwhile, Germany and Austria-Hungary lined up against them as the **Central Powers**.

THE US REMAINS NEUTRAL

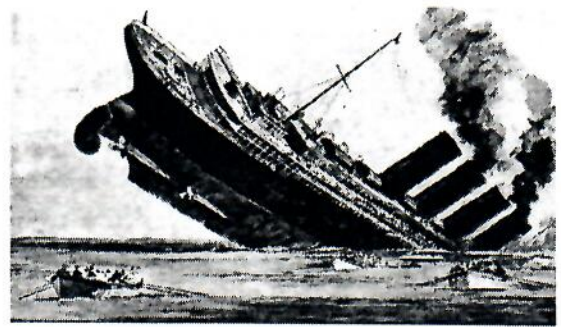
At first the United States did not get involved in the war. On August 4, 1914, President Woodrow Wilson officially declared the United States neutral (not backing either side). Many in the United States believed in a policy of **isolationism** (the philosophy that the United States should stay out of international conflicts) and did not see a war in Europe as being of any concern to the US. Many citizens became peace activists during this period. Some members of Congress, such as North Carolina representative Claude Kitchin, supported peace and opposed preparedness (a policy that advocated neutrality while taking steps to prepare for war). Many women also became involved in the peace movement. Because of widespread debate, US policy towards the war became the key issue in the **election of 1916**. Wilson narrowly won reelection running on the slogan, “He kept us out of war!” The election of 1916 also saw **Jeanette Rankin** (1880 – 1973) of Montana become the first woman ever elected to either house of Congress by winning a seat in the House of Representatives. She ran as an anti-war candidate and was the only member of congress to vote against US involvement in both WWI and later WWII.

THE US ENTERS THE WAR

Despite Wilson's original desire for neutrality, a number of factors eventually led the US into war. While many recent immigrants to the US were of German decent and tended to favor the Central Powers, most of the country's public opinion supported the Triple Entente. This was in large part because US bankers had loaned large amounts of money to Great Britain and had a vested interest in them winning the war. In addition, the British had managed to cut the main lines of communication from Germany to the United States. This meant that images of the war that reached the United States predominantly came from Great Britain. As time passed, people in the US came to see Kaiser Wilhelm and his German forces as ruthless aggressors, while viewing the Triple Entente as defenders of freedom.

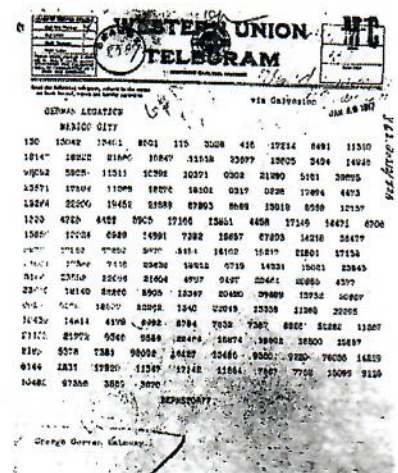
THE LUSITANIA AND THE ZIMMERMAN TELEGRAM

One of Germany's fiercest weapons in WWI was their dreaded **U-boats** (submarines). Hidden under water, these U-boats wreaked havoc in the Atlantic during the war. The Germans warned all nations that they would attack any ships entering or leaving British ports. President Wilson rejected the warning, arguing that no warring party could be allowed to disrupt neutral shipping on the high seas. In reality, however, the US was not entirely neutral. Unknown to passengers, the US had begun shipping military supplies to Great Britain aboard commercial cruise liners. One of these liners, the *Lusitania*, was torpedoed by a German U-boat in 1915. Twelve hundred people died in the attack, including 128 US citizens. People in the US were furious! A wave of anti-German feeling swept across the country. Not wanting to pull the United States into the war, Germany agreed not to attack anymore passenger ships. However, in 1917, the Germans resumed their attacks on merchant and commercial ships, moving the United States that much closer to war.



Sinking of the Lusitania

It was also in 1917 that the US intercepted the **Zimmerman Telegram**. Arthur Zimmerman, the German Foreign Minister, sent a telegram to the German embassy in Mexico. In his telegram, Zimmerman told embassy officials to ask Mexico to attack the US if it declared war on Germany. In return, Germany promised to help Mexico win back the land the US had acquired as a result of the Mexican-American War. As you might imagine, news of this communication did not go over well in the United States. Anti-German sentiment increased even more, and President Wilson chose to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. Likewise, the sinking of US ships meant that the United States could no longer stay neutral. In March of 1917, Wilson made an **idealistic case for war** when he said that **"the world must be made safe for democracy."** In



Zimmerman Telegram

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World War I and Its Aftermath

making an idealistic argument, Wilson was appealing to a sense of noble purpose and principle for waging the war. He wanted the US public to see the war as a battle between good and evil; he wanted the people to view it as a fight between democracy and tyranny. His appeals were well received. Congress passed a war resolution soon afterwards, and, in April 1917, the United States officially entered World War I. Within a few months, US soldiers headed “over there” (to Europe) to fight.

Practice 1: Beginnings of the Great War

1. Isolationists would have **LIKELY** backed which of these actions?
 - A. sending military troops to aid the British because of business interests in Great Britain
 - B. staying out of the conflict in Europe because it is someone else’s fight
 - C. being prepared to intervene on the side of the Triple Entente if it appeared they were about to lose the war
 - D. sending weapons and financial support to Austria-Hungary
2. Which of these was **NOT** a contributing factor to the start of World War I?
 - A. strong feelings of nationalism in Europe
 - B. strong feelings of isolationism in the United States
 - C. alliances among nations in Europe
 - D. the desire of certain groups to see Bosnia be part of Serbia
3. What factors caused the US to abandon neutrality and enter the war?

II. US INVOLVEMENT IN WORLD WAR I

Objective 8.02



Soldiers in Trenches During WWI

When the United States finally entered the fighting in 1917, Europe had already been bleeding for three years. The war featured new technology like the **machine gun** (mechanical gun that could fire lots of rounds very rapidly), **hand grenades** (hand-held explosives that could be thrown at the enemy) and **mustard gas** (poisonous gas first used by the Germans). These advanced

weapons greatly transformed warfare and leaders on both sides had great difficulty adjusting their tactics. As a result, the European powers found themselves at a virtual stalemate (neither side with an advantage) and their armies mired in **trench warfare**. Trenches were long ditches

in which soldiers would take cover while they fired on the enemy. Since they could not advance without being exposed to fire and suffering heavy losses, both sides were forced to live for long periods of time in wet, dirty, rat infested trenches. Meanwhile, the territory that lay between the two sides was considered a **no man's land**, covered with barbed wire and **land mines** (hidden explosives beneath a thin layer of earth). No soldier could cross it without likely being wounded or killed.

THE "DOUGHBOYS" ARRIVE

To command the US forces, President Wilson chose **General John J. Pershing** (1860 – 1948). Unfortunately, however, the US was not prepared to send a large army to Europe right away. In order to boost the number of US soldiers, Congress passed the **Selective Service Act** authorizing a draft of young men for military service. Three million draftees, as well as National Guardsmen and volunteers, were assembled and trained in a matter of months. Called the **American Expeditary Force (AEF)**, many of them were shipped overseas to fight in WWI. These US soldiers became known as **doughboys**. People disagree over the origins of the nickname. Some believe it referred to the dough-like pudgy soldiers used to clean their equipment. There is no doubt that these soldiers played a vital role in helping the Triple Entente and its allies defeat the Central Powers.



General John J. Pershing

AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE WAR

More than 300,000 African Americans volunteered or were drafted to serve in the war. Most of them never saw combat due to discriminatory policies that kept them separated from white troops. One group that did serve with great distinction was the 369th Infantry Regiment. Known as the **Harlem Hell Fighters**. This group of black soldiers actually convinced their white commanders to loan their services to the French, who then used them in combat. The entire regiment received France's highest combat medal for their bravery and distinguished service during the war.



African American Soldiers During WWI

TURNING POINTS IN THE WAR

RUSSIA PULLS OUT



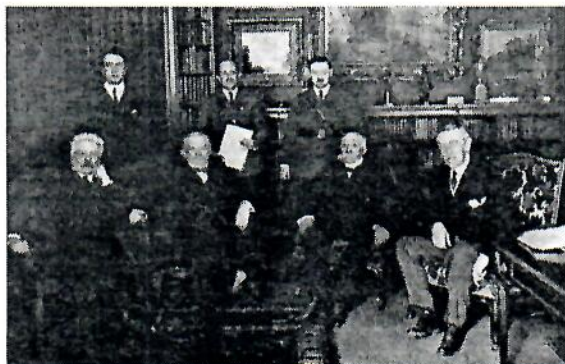
Vladimir Lenin

By early 1917, the Russians were tired of fighting. They had lost almost Two million lives, not to mention the countless sick and wounded. Many of their people were starving while the nation's resources were used for the war effort rather than to feed the hungry. In March of 1917, the **Russian Revolution** took place. Czar Nicholas II was forced from power and a new republic was set up. This republican government did not last long, however. By November of 1917, the **Bolsheviks**, under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin, had taken over the country and established a communist regime. Communism is a system in which class distinctions are eliminated and most property is owned by the state. Material wealth, in theory, would be divided among the proletariat (working class). Having received assistance from Germany in exchange for a guarantee of peace, the Bolsheviks pulled Russia out of the war. With the Russians no longer involved, the Germans did not have to worry about fighting anyone to the east of them and could focus on fighting their enemies to the west. Russia's withdrawal further inspired the United States to come to the aid of the allies.

US TROOPS HELP SAVE PARIS AND TURN THE TIDE OF WAR

Now that Russia was no longer a concern, Germany concentrated all of its efforts on taking Paris. Within two months, the German forces were within fifty miles of the French capital. Then, in early June, US Marines helped fight off the advancing Germans and turn the tide of the war. With Paris saved, the Allies used a new weapon, the **tank** (armed ironclad vehicles), to push through the German lines. Sensing that the war had turned against them, the Germans had no choice but to seek terms of peace. Finally, on November 11, 1918, the opposing sides declared an **armistice** (cease-fire or agreement to stop fighting).

AFTER THE WAR



The "Big Four" Leaders

Once the fighting ceased, the leaders of the warring nations met together for a peace conference in Paris. The conference was dominated by the **Big Four** (Britain, France, Italy, and the United States). President Wilson went to the conference with no desire to punish Germany, nor did he hope to acquire territory for the United States. Wilson's goal was to help establish peace and stability in Europe. He put forth a peace proposal known as the **Fourteen Points**. Among other things, Wilson's plan

called for a reduction in armaments (weapons) and the right of **self-determination** (power to govern oneself) for ethnic groups like those in Austria-Hungary. Wilson also proposed the founding of the **League of Nations**. The purpose of the League would be to provide a place where countries could talk about their differences rather than go to war. The ideals behind the League of Nations were ones which Wilson had held for some time. Even before the United States entered the war in 1917, Wilson had alluded to them in a speech he gave to the US Senate. In his speech, Wilson stated that the only lasting peace would be a peace that united nations. He called for a **peace without victory**, and stated that a peace imposed by a victor upon a loser would only give birth to resentment that leads to conflict. The only lasting peace, Wilson believed, would be a peace agreed upon by “equals.” This belief was at the heart of Wilson’s peace plan and the League was meant to be the institution through which such a peace could be reached. A number of nations joined. Ironically, however, the United States was not one of them. Isolationism grew strong again in the US after the war, and the United States Senate would not approve membership in the League. One of the foremost opponents to US membership in the League of Nations was Senator **Henry Cabot Lodge** (1850 – 1924). Lodge and others feared that commitment to an international organization would lead to binding alliances that might drag the nation into another costly war.

THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

While Wilson wanted peace and stability, many of his European allies wanted retribution and revenge. The European countries had suffered longer and lost far more lives than the US (roughly twenty million Europeans died in WWI). In June of 1919, the Allies forced Germany to sign the **Treaty of Versailles**. The treaty made Germany take total responsibility for the war and imposed harsh conditions. Germany had to pay reparations (the cost of the war), surrender some of its land to France, and dismantle its army. This led to economic depression and great bitterness on the part of the German people. Wilson’s predictions about “peace” imposed by victors upon the defeated proved to be true. The resentment felt by the German people ultimately made it possible for a young, charismatic leader named Adolf Hitler to rise to power and plunge Europe back into war.

Practice 2: US Involvement in World War I

1. Why were the European Allies more interested in retribution than the United States was after the war?
2. Which of the following could have been an accurate newspaper headline in the US regarding the war?
 - A. “Russia Switches Sides: Helps Germany Attack Allies”
 - B. “German Troops Conquer Paris”
 - C. “American Black Soldiers Honored by France”
 - D. “United States Joins League of Nations”
3. What were the effects of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany and how did the conditions in this treaty conflict with the principles set forth in Wilson’s “Peace Without Victory” speech?

III. CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR IN THE US

Objective 8.03

GOVERNMENT INCREASES ITS ROLE



George Creel

Although the fighting had taken place overseas, World War I had a huge effect on life in the US as well. For starters, the war in Europe meant an increased role for government in the United States. Using powers granted to him by Congress, Woodrow Wilson helped establish the **War Industries Board**. Led by **Bernard Baruch** (1870 – 1965), this board placed controls on the nation’s industrial resources as it sought to obtain supplies for the US military and its allies. Wilson also set up the **Committee on Public Information (CPI)**, which was led by **George Creel** (1876 – 1953). The purpose of the CPI was to encourage public support for the US war effort. Through various forms of propaganda, the CPI painted a picture of the Germans as evil monsters that it was the nation’s duty to fight and defeat. In 1917,

Wilson appointed future president, **Herbert Hoover** (1874 – 1964), to head the **Food Administration**. Hoover’s task was to encourage the US population to conserve food that could be used in the war effort. This led to victory gardens (private gardens citizens used to raise their own vegetables) and “meatless Mondays,” in which citizens refrained from eating meat. The government also launched efforts to conserve fuel nationwide. This led to the implementation of daylight savings time. By having citizens turn their clocks ahead one hour during certain months, people would have more daylight and have to burn less fuel.

The federal government also passed a number of laws limiting civil liberties. In the name of protecting national security, Congress passed the **Espionage and Sedition Acts**. These acts made it illegal to interfere with the draft, obstruct the sale of Liberty Bonds, or make statements considered disloyal to, or critical of, the government, the Constitution, or the US military. Socialist leader, **Eugene Debs**, was actually sentenced to ten years in prison under these laws for criticizing the US government. Just a few years earlier, he had been a candidate for president.

FEAR GRIPS THE NATION

“THE RED SCARE”

Initially, the Russian Revolution encouraged people in the United States. US citizens were glad to see a monarch like the czar replaced with a republican form of government. However, when the Bolsheviks took over and instituted **communism** (political and economic philosophy in which the government owns all property and individual rights mean little compared to the welfare of the state) it alarmed many in the US. Business leaders and government officials, along with a growing number of citizens, feared that such a revolution might occur in the United States. This led to a period known as the **Red Scare**. When anarchists (those who want no state of government) attempted to assassinate Attorney General **A. Mitchell Palmer** (1872 – 1936)

and Standard Oil icon John D. Rockefeller, many associated the attacks with communism. In response, Palmer authorized the **Palmer Raids**, in which suspected communists and other “subversives” (many of whom were immigrants who had committed no crimes) were arrested and jailed without due process.

More than 500 immigrants were deported back to their countries of birth as a result of Palmer’s actions. This association of immigrants with communism and anarchy eventually resulted in one of the most controversial trials in US history. In 1920, two Italian immigrants believed to be anarchist were accused of murder in Massachusetts. Although the evidence against them was disputable, **Nicola Sacco** (1891 – 1927) and **Bartolomeo Vanzetti** (1888 – 1927) were found guilty. Despite the fact that many believed they were convicted simply because of their political beliefs, Sacco and Vanzetti were executed in 1927.



Sacco and Vanzetti

GROWTH OF THE KU KLUX KLAN AND DECLINE OF THE UNIONS



Members of the Ku Klux Klan

Fear of communism and mistrust of immigrants also contributed to increased membership in the **Ku Klux Klan**. Originally only targeting blacks, in the 1920s the Klan grew in numbers as it expanded to attack Jews, Catholics, and immigrants. Large numbers of people all across the country flocked to join the organization. Using intimidation and fear, Klansmen burned crosses outside people’s homes, sent hate letters, and put pressure on employers to fire black or immigrant workers. When this was not enough, Klan members resorted to lynchings and other forms of violence against those they persecuted.

The year 1919 saw a great deal of labor unrest in the United States. Many people came to believe Communists were behind the various strikes that occurred. One strike that got notable attention involved the **United Mine Workers** and their leader, **John L. Lewis** (1880 – 1969). The union had made a “no-strike” agreement with the government during World War I; but with the signing of the armistice in Europe, Lewis and the union claimed that the agreement was no longer valid. The government disagreed and obtained a court order making the strikers return to work. In addition, some unions — such as Eugene Debs’s Industrial Workers of the World (Wobblies), openly supported communism. This concerned the government and frightened citizens. For the next several years, the unions lost much of their influence as economic conditions improved and labor movements were identified with communism.



John L. Lewis

THE SUPREME COURT BACKS ANTI-COMMUNISM

Many of the provisions taken by the government to combat communism and other perceived threats put severe restrictions on civil liberties. In 1919, a case came before the Supreme Court that dealt with this very issue. An opponent of WWI named Charles Schenck was arrested for urging draftees not to report for duty. Schenck claimed that the arrest violated his First Amendment right to free speech. In the case of *Schenck v. US*, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the government could silence free speech when there is a “clear and present danger” involved.

THE DAWES PLAN AND THE WASHINGTON NAVAL CONFERENCE

Soon after the Treaty of Versailles, it became evident that a devastated German economy would make it difficult to achieve stability in Europe. Stability was crucial if peace was to be maintained. For this reason, a US banker named Charles G. Dawes came up with the **Dawes Plan**. Under this plan, US and Allied bankers loaned Germany money to boost its economy and industrial recovery. Although the measures helped some, Germany and other countries ended up defaulting on the loans. Economic depression eventually engulfed Europe and the United States. The prediction that economic instability in Germany might contribute to future wars was on its way to being accurate.

Following World War I, the United States, Great Britain, and Japan found themselves possessing the world’s most powerful navies. Concerned that a naval race could lead to the same kind of conflict that had occurred in Europe, the US invited Japan, Great Britain, and several other nations to Washington, DC for the **Washington Naval Conference**. The attending nations agreed to measures designed to keep any one navy from becoming too threatening. They believed that a balance of naval strength would deter any thoughts of aggression. In reality, however, the US and Great Britain’s agreement not to fortify their positions in the Pacific actually favored the Japanese. These territories would become vulnerable targets of Japanese expansion just a few years later.

WWI’S IMPACT ON THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Due to the war, the nation ratified two **new amendments to the Constitution**. For years, the temperance movement sought to end the sale and transport of alcohol. Many opposed alcohol on moral grounds. The war, however, added other factors. The country needed to conserve food. Production of alcohol required grain and sometimes fruit. In addition, citizens often associated common alcoholic drinks with certain nations and immigrant groups. Drinking beer (a “German drink”) was viewed as un-American. Drinking vodka (a “Russian drink”) supporting communism. Combined with traditional arguments against alcohol, wartime attitudes led to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, outlawing the manufacture, sale, and distribution of alcohol in the United States.

Women played an important role in the war effort. They took over many of the roles traditionally held by men at home and in the workplace so that men could go off to fight. Recognizing the great sacrifices and contributions US women made during the war, Congress finally passed and the states ratified the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. It granted women the right to vote nationwide.

Practice 3: Consequences of the War in the US

1. Which of the following individuals would have been subject to arrest under the Espionage and Sedition Acts?
 - A. a politician advocating isolationism after the war
 - B. a member of the Ku Klux Klan practicing racial violence
 - C. an immigrant accused of murder
 - D. a suspected subversive voicing opposition to US policies

2. Which of the following is a true statement regarding the Ku Klux Klan following WWI?
 - A. Their numbers declined after the war due to the valiant way African American soldiers had served their country.
 - B. Klan violence and intimidation focused only on African Americans who sought civil rights.
 - C. The Klan's numbers grew in both the North and the South as they began to persecute Jews, immigrants and Catholics.
 - D. They ceased using lynchings because it had come to be seen by members as uncivilized.

3. What was the Dawes Plan and why was it considered necessary to avoid future wars in Europe?

4. In what ways did the "Red Scare" impact the way people in the US viewed unions and immigrants?

CHAPTER 8 REVIEW

Key Terms, People, and Concepts

World War I
nationalism
militarism
alliances
Archduke Francis Ferdinand
Serbia
Kaiser Wilhelm II
Triple Entente
Central Powers
election of 1916
isolationism
Jeanette Rankin
u-boats
Lusitania
Zimmerman Telegram
idealistic case for war
“the world must be made safe for democracy”
hand grenades
mustard gas
“no man’s land”
General John J. Pershing
Selective Service Act
American Expeditary Force (AEF)
doughboys
Harlem Hell Fighters
Russian Revolution
Bolsheviks
Allies
tank

armistice
Big Four
Fourteen Points
self-determination
League of Nations
“peace without victory”
Henry Cabot Lodge
Treaty of Versailles
machine gun
Bernard Baruch
George Creel
Herbert Hoover
Food Administration
Espionage and Sedition Acts
Red Scare
communism
A. Mitchell Palmer

Palmer Raids
Sacco and Vanzetti
Ku Klux Klan
John L. Lewis
United Mine Workers
Dawes Plan
Schenck v. US
Washington Naval Conference
Committee on Public Information (CPI)
War Industries Board
trench warfare
WWI’s influence on the US Constitution

Multiple Choice

1. A leader of a nation believes that it is in the country's best interest to build as many nuclear weapons as possible to make sure that no other country dare attack it. This leader is advocating what?
 - A. nationalism
 - B. isolationism
 - C. militarism
 - D. peace without victory

2. A leader excites the people by reminding them of their nation's rich history, of their greatness as a country, and by suggesting that they are superior to any other nation on the face of the earth. This leader is appealing to what?
 - A. nationalism
 - B. isolationism
 - C. militarism
 - D. mutualism

3. Leaders from three different countries meet together and agree that if one is attacked, the other two will go to war to protect it. This is an example of what?
 - A. nationalism
 - B. internationalism
 - C. militarism
 - D. alliances

4. One nation attacks another. As a result, a third country comes to the defense of the nation that has been attacked. There is a good chance that the third nation and the one that was initially attacked have what?
 - A. an armistice
 - B. a rivalry
 - C. an alliance
 - D. a conference

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5. Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated by someone who felt which of the following?
 - A. a sense of nationalism
 - B. a sense of isolationism
 - C. anger that Austria-Hungary had not signed a treaty with Serbia
 - D. anger that Austria-Hungary had been betrayed by Germany

6. "He kept us out of war!" proved to be a successful slogan for Wilson in 1916, in large part due to which of the following?
 - A. the fact that his opponent, Theodore Roosevelt, had led the nation into war with Spain years earlier
 - B. the strong desire for alliances that would keep us out of war
 - C. the desire of many citizens to only enter the war once it appeared that Germany was beaten
 - D. the fact that isolationism was a common sentiment in the US at the time

7. In what way did German U-boat activity lead to US involvement in WWI?
 - A. The fact that German U-boats were attacking US ships led the US into war.
 - B. The Zimmerman telegram revealed that the Germans had U-boats hiding off the US coast.
 - C. The US launched a surprise attack against a German U-boat, thereby announcing that it was no longer neutral.
 - D. When the US discovered that Germany had U-boats, it immediately declared war.

8. Wilson's famous quote that, "The world must be made safe for democracy," is an example of what?
 - A. an isolationist argument for war
 - B. a scholarly argument for war
 - C. an idealistic argument for war
 - D. a militaristic argument for war

“He has been chosen by the president to lead our American forces in Europe. Although he may have failed to capture Pancho Villa, I believe that is simply because he was withdrawn from that mission due to this war. I have the utmost confidence that the president has made a good choice and that he is a capable general.”

9. The above quote refers to whom?
- A. Bernard Baruch
 - B. Herbert Hoover
 - C. George Creel
 - D. John Pershing
10. What do the AEF, doughboys, and Harlem Hell Fighters, all have in common?
- A. They each were examples of how valiantly African Americans and other minorities served during WWI.
 - B. They each played an important role in directly battling German U-boat warfare.
 - C. They each are references to US soldiers who fought in WWI.
 - D. They each helped the Central Powers to defeat the Triple Entente and end the war.
11. What effect did the Bolshevik Revolution have in the US?
- A. It led most citizens to oppose the League of Nations.
 - B. It led to a reduction in naval ships for the US, Great Britain and Japan.
 - C. It launched a “Red Scare” in which fears of communism became rampant.
 - D. It led the US to withdraw from WWI.
12. A diplomat stands before an international group of leaders and argues that the only lasting peace will be a peace agreed on by *all* nations involved in a conflict; rather than one imposed on weaker nations by stronger ones. This diplomat’s views are consistent with which of the following?
- A. the views of an isolationist
 - B. the principles put forth in Wilson’s “Peace Without Victory” speech
 - C. the conditions laid out in the Treaty of Versailles
 - D. the conditions agreed upon at the Paris Peace Conference
13. Posters depicting Kaiser Wilhelm II as a ferocious beast with long fangs and claws, movies depicting doughboys who beat back the ruthless Germans, and stories about

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- how cruel and bloodthirsty the Central Powers are, would all likely be the work of which of the following?
- A. the Committee on Public Information
 - B. the federal organization headed by Herbert Hoover during the war years
 - C. the War Industries Board
 - D. the federal organization led by Bernard Baruch
14. Which of the following was LEAST promoted by the US government during WWI?
- A. nationalism
 - B. increased military spending
 - C. civil liberties
 - D. reallocation of national resources to support the war effort
15. What did Eugene Debs, Nicola Sacco, and Charles Schenck all have in common?
- A. they were each admitted anarchist
 - B. they each were appointed by President Wilson to important positions overseeing new government agencies during the war
 - C. attempts on their lives sparked a campaign to wipe out communism in the United States
 - D. they were each arrested for reasons related to the nation's fear of communism and anarchism
16. The United States Senate refused to approve US membership in the League of Nations. The Senate's reasoning for not joining the League can BEST be described as which of the following?
- A. A militaristic spirit that viewed the US as superior to other countries and therefore wanted to use the threat of US military strength to intimidate and control other nations.
 - B. A spirit of nationalism that felt the League of Nations did not do enough to grant concessions to the US following WWI.
 - C. A spirit of isolationism and fear that such an organization would bind the US in alliances that could easily lead to future conflicts.
 - D. A spirit of politics in which the Republican controlled Senate was not about to let a Democratic president get the credit for creating a successful international body.