

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

Chapter 13 Open Note Quiz

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

Where noted, there is more than one answer.

- A. Italy
- B. Serbia
- C. Russia
- D. France
- E. Greece
- F. Germany
- G. Great Britain
- H. Austria-Hungary

1. Which THREE nations belonged to the Triple Entente?
2. Which THREE nations belonged to the Triple Alliance?
3. Which nation annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908?
4. Which TWO non-Balkan nations competed for dominance of the Balkans?
5. Which nation greatly regretted its loss of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany in 1870?
6. Which nation's heir to the throne was assassinated in 1914 by a Serbian nationalist?
7. Which nation was unified by Otto von Bismarck and later ruled by Kaiser Wilhelm II?
8. Which nation was the first to declare war in what would come to be called the Great War?
9. Which of the Great Powers did not have a large army by 1914?
10. Which nation did Otto von Bismarck believe was the greatest threat to peace in Europe?

If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

- _____ 11. Under the Schlieffen Plan, Germany was to focus first on defeating Great Britain.
- _____ 12. The battles of the Marne, the Somme, and Verdun were fought on Austria soil.
- _____ 13. Although Japan had been part of the Triple Alliance, it refused to join the Central Powers.
- _____ 14. Trench warfare was the primary form of warfare used on the Eastern Front.
- _____ 15. In the first weeks of the war, the Allied Powers included Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan.
- _____ 16. The territory between the trenches was known as "no man's land."
- _____ 17. After Russia began mobilizing troops on its western border, Serbia declared war on Russia. Two days later, it also declared war on France.

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 18. In 1917, Germany returned to its policy of unrestricted submarine warfare, hoping to
- A. bring the United States into the war.
 - B. force Russia to withdraw from the war.
 - C. keep cargo ships from reaching Great Britain.
 - D. destroy the British ships blockading German ports.

- _____ 19. World War I was a "total war" in the sense that
- A. it brought great suffering to civilians.
 - B. nations from all over the world were involved.
 - C. new technologies played a large part in the war.
 - D. the nations involved devoted all their resources to it.
- _____ 20. The system of rationing was designed to limit
- A. civilian antiwar activities.
 - B. production of luxury items.
 - C. purchases of consumer goods.
 - D. the number of men needed in the civilian work force.
- _____ 21. The purpose of propaganda during World War I was to
- A. censor the press.
 - B. inform the public.
 - C. expose antiwar activity.
 - D. influence public opinion.
- _____ 22. The Zimmermann note, which pushed the United States to enter the war, exposed the German plan to
- A. make a truce with Russia.
 - B. help Mexico regain U.S. territory.
 - C. sink passenger ships without warning.
 - D. plant German spies in the United States.
- _____ 23. The armistice signed near Paris in November 1918 brought an end to
- A. World War I.
 - B. Kaiser Wilhelm's rule.
 - C. the Second Battle of the Marne.
 - D. Russia's involvement in the war.

If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

- _____ 24. Woodrow Wilso proposed the "general association of nations" that would later become the League of Nations.
- _____ 25. The right of nations to self-determination was a guiding principle of the Treaty of Versailles.
- _____ 26. Great Britain was represented at the Paris Peace Conference by Georges Clemenceau.
- _____ 27. All of Germany's territories in Africa and the Pacific were declared colonies, or territories to be administered by the League of Nations.
- _____ 28. Agreement at the Paris Peace Conference was hindered primarily by strong differences of opinion between Woodrow Wilson and David Lloyd George.
- _____ 29. Article 231, also known as the "war guilt" clause, ordered Germany to pay huge war reparations to Allied nations.
- _____ 30. Two nations deliberately excluded from the League of Nations were Germany and Russia.

Answer Sheet

1. **C.** Russia
D. France
G. Great Britain
2. **A.** Italy
F. Germany
H. Austria-Hungary
3. **H.** Austria-Hungary
4. **C.** Russia
H. Austria-Hungary
5. **D.** France
6. **H.** Austria-Hungary
7. **F.** Germany
8. **H.** Austria-Hungary
9. **G.** Great Britain
10. **D.** France
11. False / France
12. False / French
13. False / Italy
14. False / Western Front
15. True
16. True
17. False / Germany
18. **C.** keep cargo ships from reaching Great Britain.
19. **D.** the nations involved devoted all their resources to it.
20. **C.** purchases of consumer goods.
21. **D.** influence public opinion.
22. **B.** help Mexico regain U.S. territory.
23. **A.** World War I.
24. True
25. False / Fourteen Points
26. False / France
27. False / mandates
28. False / Georges Clemenceau
29. True

30. True