World War I Review

Use this key to check answers and read the explanations.

1. World War I opened in which year?
   - A. 1914
   - B. 1905
   - C. 1917
   - D. 1919

   Correct answer: A. 1914
   Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914, and other European powers entered the conflict soon after.

2. Which state declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914?
   - A. Italy
   - B. Russia
   - C. Austria-Hungary
   - D. The Ottoman Empire

   Correct answer: C. Austria-Hungary
   Austria-Hungary’s declaration against Serbia followed the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the diplomatic crisis that followed.

3. Which of these states fought with the Central Powers in World War I?
   - A. France
   - B. The Ottoman Empire
   - C. Japan
   - D. Serbia

   Correct answer: B. The Ottoman Empire
   The Ottoman Empire joined Germany and Austria-Hungary. Japan, France, and Serbia fought on the Allied side.

4. Which U.S. president asked Congress for a declaration of war against Germany in April 1917?
   - A. Warren Harding
   - B. Theodore Roosevelt
   - C. William Howard Taft
   - D. Woodrow Wilson

   Correct answer: D. Woodrow Wilson
   Wilson spoke to Congress on April 2. Congress declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917.

5. Which event occurred after the fighting stopped on the Western Front in November 1918?

A. The U.S. declaration of war against Germany
B. The opening of the Paris Peace Conference
C. The First Battle of the Marne
D. The Gallipoli landings

Correct answer: B. The opening of the Paris Peace Conference
The armistice stopped fighting on the Western Front in November 1918. The conference convened in January 1919.

6. Which September 1914 battle checked the initial German advance into France and is associated with the failure of the Schlieffen Plan?

A. First Battle of the Marne
B. Battle of Jutland
C. Battle of Verdun
D. Battle of Cantigny

Correct answer: A. First Battle of the Marne
The French and British counteroffensive at the Marne stopped the German advance in September 1914.

7. On which peninsula did Allied forces including Australians and New Zealanders land in April 1915?

A. Jutland
B. Brittany
C. Crimea
D. Gallipoli

Correct answer: D. Gallipoli
The April 25 landings were part of the Allied Gallipoli campaign within the Ottoman Empire.

8. Germany’s Zimmermann Telegram proposed an alliance with which country if the United States entered the war?

A. Spain
B. Brazil
C. Mexico
D. Argentina

Correct answer: C. Mexico
Germany proposed an alliance with Mexico and offered support for recovering territories lost to the United States in the nineteenth century.

9. Which major 1916 naval battle involved Britain’s Grand Fleet and Germany’s High Seas Fleet?

A. Battle of Jutland
B. Battle of Dogger Bank
C. Battle of the Falkland Islands
D. Battle of Coronel

Correct answer: A. Battle of Jutland
The two fleets met off Jutland in May 1916. Both sides claimed victory after the fleets withdrew.

10. Passchendaele was another name for which World War I battle?

A. Battle of the Somme
B. First Battle of the Marne
C. Second Battle of the Aisne
D. Third Battle of Ypres

Correct answer: D. Third Battle of Ypres
The 1917 offensive around Ypres in Belgium became known by the name of Passchendaele, a village within the contested area.

11. Which agreement ended Soviet Russia’s participation in World War I in March 1918?

A. Treaty of Lausanne
B. Treaty of Trianon
C. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
D. Treaty of Versailles

Correct answer: C. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
The Brest-Litovsk agreement ended Russia’s war with the Central Powers months before the Western Front armistice.

12. Which September 1918 operation was the first major offensive led by General John J. Pershing’s American Expeditionary Forces?

A. Amiens
B. Saint-Mihiel
C. Vittorio Veneto
D. Cambrai

Correct answer: B. Saint-Mihiel
Pershing’s forces led the Saint-Mihiel offensive in September 1918. The Meuse-Argonne Offensive followed later that month.

13. Which country joined Britain, France, and the United States in the group known as the Big Four at the Paris Peace Conference?

A. Russia
B. Japan
C. Belgium
D. Italy

Correct answer: D. Italy
The Big Four were the United Kingdom, France, the United States, and Italy. Their representatives shaped the main terms of the peace.

14. Which late-1918 battle dealt a decisive defeat to Austria-Hungary on the Italian Front?

A. Vittorio Veneto
B. Meuse-Argonne
C. Passchendaele
D. Saint-Mihiel

Correct answer: A. Vittorio Veneto
Italy’s victory at Vittorio Veneto accelerated the military defeat and dissolution of Austria-Hungary.

15. Which statement describes the United States’ final relationship to the League of Nations after the Paris Peace Conference?

A. The United States joined before the treaty was drafted
B. The United States entered when the armistice was signed
C. Wilson advocated for it, but the United States did not join
D. Congress created it as an agency of the United States

Correct answer: C. Wilson advocated for it, but the United States did not join
Wilson promoted the League and helped develop its covenant. The Senate did not approve U.S. ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, and the United States stayed outside the League.