

Introduction to World War 1 Learning Check

Directions: Choose the best answer for each multiple choice question.

1. Germany used its industrial might to build a powerful navy in the early 1900s, in order to expand and protect its commerce, borders and interests abroad. This is an example of:

- a. Nationalism
- b. Militarism
- c. Imperialism
- d. Alliance System

2. Competition in Europe during the early 1900s was intense. Citizens of each country showed an high level of devotion to their homeland. Extreme devotion to one's country is known as:

- a. Nationalism
- b. Militarism
- c. Imperialism
- d. Alliance System

3. By 1907 most countries in Europe had formed defensive partnerships with various other nations in the region. This agreement for collective security is known as an:

- a. Nationalism
- b. Militarism
- c. Imperialism
- d. Alliance System

4. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries France and Great Britain had vast worldwide empires. New industrial powers like the United States and Germany sought to gain control and influence around the world by establishing colonies and conquering new territory. When stronger nations attempt to gain control over weaker colonies, nations and territories, this is known as:

- a. Nationalism
- b. Militarism
- c. Imperialism
- d. Alliance Systems

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5. This Serbian nationalist shot the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. Many historians believe this event was the spark that ignited World War I.

- a. Emperor Wilhelm II
- b. Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- c. Gavrilo Princip
- d. Woodrow Wilson

6. This U.S. President campaigned for reelection in 1916 under the slogan, "He Kept Us Out of War."

- a. Emperor Wilhelm II
- b. Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- c. Gavrilo Princip
- d. Woodrow Wilson

7. This man and his wife Sophie were assassinated in 1914 by a Serbian Nationalist as he visited the Bosnian capital Sarajevo. His assassination led to a declaration of war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

- a. Emperor Wilhelm II
- b. Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- c. Gavrilo Princip
- d. Woodrow Wilson

8. This Kaiser made the decision to build up the German navy in the late 1800s in order to better compete with the British both commercially and militarily.

- a. Emperor Wilhelm II
- b. Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- c. Gavrilo Princip
- d. Woodrow Wilson

9. Two great defensive alliances competed for supremacy in Europe during World War I. The Triple Entente, also called the Allis, consisted of:

- a. Italy, Spain and Portugal
- b. Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary
- c. France, Britain, Russia
- d. America, Germany, Italy

10. Two great defensive alliances competed for supremacy in Europe during World War I. The Central Powers, also called The Triple Alliance, consisted of

- a. Italy, Belgium and France
- b. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia
- c. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy
- d. America, Germany and Russia

Extended Response:

Explain the four long term causes of World War I. Think about:

- Growing competition for global resources and new territories
- The impact of industrialization and new technologies.
- Conflict between old Empires and new World Powers.