1. Why did Alvin York initially try to avoid serving in the military?
   a. Because he was a coward
   b. Because he had a large family to care for
   c. Because he was a contentious objector
   d. Because he was German
   e. None of the above

2. How many men died each day during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive?
   a. 440 men   b. 550 men   c. 660 men   d. 770 men   e. none of the above

3. How were Solomon Louis his fellow Choctaw vital to the America war effort?
   a. They were part of the lead attack during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
   b. They were extremely accurate snipers.
   c. They drove the first tanks used in the war.
   d. They used their language to send messages Germans couldn’t understand.
   e. None of the above

4. Why did the Germans want Wilson and America to guide peace negotiations?
   a. Because they believed the American would be less harsh than the other Allies.
   b. Because the Americans were closing in on Berlin.
   c. Because the Americans offered food relief to starving Germans
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above

5. When did the truce take affect?
   a. 9/9/1918   b. 10/10/1918   c. 11/11/1918   d. 12/12/1918   e. none of the above

6. How many people were prosecuted under the Espionage Act?
   a. about 1,000   b. about 2,000   c. about 3,000   d. about 4,000   e. 0

7. What happened a few days before then end of the war?
   a. Republicans gained control of Congress.
   b. Woodrow Wilson had a stroke.
   c. The Kaiser abdicated.
   d. Wilson left for Paris.
   e. none of the above

8. Why were Hofer brothers in jail?
   a. For spying
   b. For acts of sabotage
   c. Because of their status as contentious objectors
   d. Because they were Germans
   e. none of the above

9. What happened while the Hofer brothers were in prison?
   a. There was a prison riot.
   b. The Hofer brothers taught religious classes.
   c. The Hofer brothers convinced prisoners join the military.
   d. The Hofer brothers were tortured.
   e. All of the above
10. What did David Lloyd George of Great Britain and George Clemenceau of France want out of the treaty negotiations?
   a. Revenge   b. lasting peace   c. an end to imperialism
d. disarmament   e. none of the above

11. What was the most important goal for Woodrow Wilson at the Treaty Negotiations?
   a. revenge   b. financial reparations   c. gaining German colonial territory
d. a League of Nations   e. none of the above

12. What were the penalties imposed on Germany as result of the treaty?
   a. New borders   b. a hobbled military   c. reparation payments
d. all of the above   e. none of the above

13. What was happening in the United States when Wilson returned from France?
   a. An economic boom
   b. Democrats regained control in Congress.
c. A race riot in Washington D.C.
d. A general strike

14. Why did Wilson believe black soldiers posed a threat to the United States?
   a. He thought they might become communists.
b. He thought they would become solid Republican voters.
c. He thought they would start running for political office.
d. none of the above

15. Why was the summer of 1919 called “Red Summer”?
   a. because of all of the violence against African Americans
   b. because of the rise of communism
c. because of the death of the President
d. because of the intense anger at Germans

16. Who was Wilson’s major nemesis leading the charge against the Treaty?
   a. Robert La Follette   b. Henry Cabot Lodge   c. Albert Beveridge
d. Teddy Roosevelt   e. none of the above

17. Why did Wilson go back to Washington after his speech in Pueblo, Colorado?
   a. because of Republicans agreed to the treaty
   b. because of the riots
c. because of his poor health
d. because his wife died.
e. none of the above

18. What happened to the Treaty in the Senate?
   a. It was passed   b. It was defeated