

Quiz 9 Ch II 1

1. What did European nations expect from the war that broke out in 1914?
  - a. That it would be long, inglorious, and end in an intolerable decision.
  - b. That attrition would characterize it.
  - c. That nothing would change.
  - d. That it would be short, glorious, and end in a tolerable decision.
  
2. What was the so-called Schlieffen Plan?
  - a. The 1919 British plan for war in Europe.
  - b. The 1906 German war plan for defeating France.
  - c. The 1933 Japanese plan for war in the Pacific.
  - d. The 1925 American plan for war in the Caribbean.
  
3. By early fall 1914 what had the German effort to encircle Paris from the west and force the French Army into *Kesselschlacht* (battle of encirclement) resolved itself into?
  - a. This opening campaign in the east had ended in battlefield victory, the withdrawal of Russia from the war, and the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II.
  - b. This opening campaign in the Middle East had resulted in a permanent Jewish state.
  - c. This opening campaign in the west had ended in stalemate and would soon yield to a war of attrition.
  - d. This opening campaign in the Atlantic had permanently closed down the sea lanes from the U.S. to Great Britain.
  
4. After the failed attempts at battlefield decision in 1915, what was the effect of massive firepower on the trench systems of the Western Front in particular?
  - a. They remained neat lines of earthworks connected by zig-zag communications trenches.
  - b. They evolved toward rough lines of self-contained but mutually supporting strong points organized for flexible or elastic defense.
  - c. They had been eradicated along with all the soldiers occupying them.
  - d. They had been replaced by steel-reinforced concrete fortifications impervious to the effects of massive firepower.
  
5. Of all the Great War's belligerents, the British thought of the most creative potential use for the airplane. What was that use?
  - a. Close air support of ground combat units.
  - b. Combat air patrol over aircraft carriers.
  - c. Long-range "strategic bombing" against the enemy's "vital centers" designed to bring rapid victory before a stalemated war of attrition could develop.
  - d. Long-range strategic redeployment of ground combat units via transport aircraft.

6. What was the effect on U.S.-German relations of Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare in early 1917?
- It led Germany to declare war on the U.S.
  - It led the U.S. to declare war on Germany in April.
  - It led Germany and the U.S. to sign a peace treaty.
  - It led the U.S. to offer war reparations to Germany.
7. How did the Russians exit the war in 1917-1918?
- Through victory over the Germans.
  - Through revolution, the rise to power of the Communist Bolsheviks, and a decision to defeat the Germans no matter the cost.
  - Through counter-revolution, the retention of power by the tsar, and the determination to defeat the Germans no matter the cost.
  - Through revolution, the rise of power of the Communist Bolsheviks, and suing for peace with the Germans.
8. What was the importance of the November 1917 Battle of Cambrai?
- In the German use of chemical weapons, it anticipated the Iran-Iraq War of the 1980s.
  - In the French use of flame-throwers, it anticipated the Pacific Campaign of World War II.
  - In the British use of tanks, infantry, and airplanes in conjunction, it anticipated the combined arms battlefield of World War II.
  - In the American use of trench mortars, it anticipated the European Campaign of World War II.
9. What were the "infiltration tactics" with which the Germans planned to win the Great War in the 1918 spring offensives?
- Long and intense artillery prep that focused on obliteration of the enemy in his trenches through massive firepower.
  - Short artillery prep followed by a dispersed infantry attack that focused on infiltration of the enemy's trench network through maneuver and penetration.
  - Long artillery prep followed by a deliberate infantry attack in massed, linear formations.
  - Short artillery prep followed by the use of chemical weapons to destroy the enemy in place in his trenches.
10. Which American officer brilliantly planned and executed the redeployment and reorientation of the U.S. First Army to participate in the Allies' Meuse-Argonne Offensive?
- Brigadier General Douglas MacArthur.
  - Colonel George S. Patton.
  - Colonel George C. Marshall, Jr.
  - Captain Harry S. Truman.