

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What did the U.S. and other countries realize after World War I?
 - A. that some events would affect almost all countries of the world
 - B. that some events would affect only some countries of the world
 - C. that some countries needed to join together against others
 - D. that some issues would affect only military people

2. How does the author compare the League of Nations and the United Nations?
 - A. Both groups were made up of 193 countries including the United States.
 - B. Both groups were founded after the end of World War I.
 - C. Both groups failed to prevent the outbreak of another world war.
 - D. Both groups worked to solve international problems and challenges.

3. The League of Nations was a great idea that struggled in practice. What evidence from the passage best supports this statement?
 - A. The League was established after World War I.
 - B. The United States never joined the League.
 - C. The League was President Woodrow Wilson's idea.
 - D. The League lasted from 1920 to the start of World War II.

4. "An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak."

Based on this information, what can you conclude about Wilson?

- A. He believed in equality for all nations.
- B. He wanted to promote American interests.
- C. He believed all nations had the same interests.
- D. He believed weak nations could become stronger.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. how the League of Nations became the United Nations
- B. the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I
- C. the establishment of the League of Nations
- D. the founding of the United Nations after World War II

6. Read the following sentences: "After World War I, the world suddenly seemed smaller, especially to the United States. Before the war, the U.S. had felt pretty isolated from Europe. The distance across the Atlantic Ocean seemed quite large."

As used in the sentence, what does the word "**isolated**" mean?

- A. close to others
- B. separate from others
- C. similar to others
- D. upset with others

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

_____ the League of Nations was President Woodrow Wilson's idea, the United States never joined.

- A. Therefore
- B. Particularly
- C. Although
- D. Initially

8. What was the goal of the League of Nations?

9. Explain why the author most likely pointed out that the United States never joined the League of Nations.

10. Explain whether the League of Nations was successful and why. Support your answer using information from the passage.

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8. What was the goal of the League of Nations?

The goal of the League of Nations was to secure world peace.

9. Explain why the author most likely pointed out that the United States never joined the League of Nations.

The author most likely pointed out that the United States never joined the League of Nations to show how the League was struggling. While Woodrow Wilson, the United States President, came up with the idea for the League, the United States never joined. This suggests that the League did not receive the support it needed to last.

10. Explain whether the League of Nations was successful and why. Support your answer using information from the passage.

Answers may vary and should be supported by the passage. Students may indicate that the League of Nations was not successful because it did not achieve its goal of securing international peace (World War II broke out twenty years after the League was founded). The League was not successful because it did not have the support of the United States, one of the world's major players at the time.

Students may also indicate that the League of Nations was partially successful because it paved the way for the establishment of the United Nations, which has worked to solve international problems and challenges. Furthermore, the League of Nations provided a very important lesson in what works and what does not work in international policy.