

## **Comprehension Questions: World War I | Total War**

- 1) Who was the overall commander of French forces during the Battle of the Marne?
  - a) Ferdinand Foch
  - b) Charles de Gaulle
  - c) Joseph Joffre
  - d) Joseph Gallieni
  
- 2) What was the German plan called?
  - a) Plan XIV
  - b) Plan 9
  - c) The Molkte Plan
  - d) The Schlieffen Plan
  
- 3) What did the French government do when German troops approached Paris?
  - a) Evacuated the city and order the military governor to defend it to the last man.
  - b) Surrendered to the Germans.
  - c) Stayed in Paris to direct its defense.
  - d) Fled the city and turned it over to the Germans without a fight.
  
- 4) How did the French detect a weakness in the German Army?
  - a) They intercepted secret German orders.
  - b) They used airplanes to observe the Germans.
  - c) A French spy reported the German plans to the French High Command.
  - d) It was an educated guess made by an alcoholic French staff officer.
  
- 5) What novel form of transportation did French officers use to get reinforcements to the front line?
  - a) Camels
  - b) Tanks
  - c) Taxi Cabs
  - d) The Metro
  
- 6) How did the German supreme commander modify his plan?
  - a) He halted the invasion after the fall of Liege.
  - b) He abandoned the invasion after Britain declared war.
  - c) He abandoned the turn to the south and focused on attacking London.
  - d) He bypassed Paris by passing to the east of the city instead of conquering it.
  
- 7) How did the French 6<sup>th</sup> Army's counter-attack affect the German Army?
  - a) It caused the German 1<sup>st</sup> Army to shift its force north and west, creating a gap further to the east.
  - b) It triggered the total collapse of the German Army
  - c) Its failure convinced the French to surrender.
  - d) It had almost no effect on the Germans because the attack was so weak.

8) Who said “My right center is giving way, my right is in retreat, situation excellent, I attack”?

- a) Joseph Joffre
- b) Joseph Gallieni
- c) Ferdinand Foch
- d) Michel Foucault

9) On what date did the French launch the decisive attack during the Battle of the Marne?

- a) 3 May 1912
- b) 6 September 1914
- c) 2 September 1914
- d) 12 September 1914

10) How many French and British troops were killed or wounded during the Battle of the Marne?

- a) 263,000
- b) 25,000
- c) 326
- d) 754,000

11) How did the Germans respond to the French counter-attack?

- a) They ignored it because it was too small to worry about.
- b) They ordered their tanks to plug the gap.
- c) They attempted to stop it by attacking into its rear and flank.
- d) They ordered their men to stand or die and executed troops who retreated.

12) How did the British view the German invasion of Belgium?

- a) They viewed it as an act of bullying and declared war against Germany.
- b) They accepted it as a rational strategic move and remained neutral.
- c) They condemned it as an act of religious sacrilege, but declined to intervene.
- d) They saw it as part of a French plot and declared war against France.

13) Why is the First World War seen as an example of Total War?

- a) Because it was the first time firearms were used in warfare since the fall of the Roman Empire.
- b) Because of the harsh rhetoric used by politicians.
- c) Because it was the first time countries had deployed navies.
- d) Because the warring powers mobilized all of their societies' resources for the war.

14) Who was appointed military commander of the city of Paris?

- a) Alfred Dreyfus
- b) Ferdinand Foch
- c) François Hollande
- d) Joseph Gallieni

15) What was the goal of the Schlieffen Plan?

- a) To defeat the French Army using a massive frontal assault
- b) To outflank and either capture or destroy the French Army
- c) To defend Hannover against a British attack.
- d) To conquer Belgium to use as a bargaining chip in future negotiations with the Russians.