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| 1. | a | Many of the reforms pushed by the Populists, including the income tax and direct election of Senators,a. Had disastrous effects when implemented.b. Were very successful in changing society.\*c. Were implemented by the Progressives.d. Had no effect on their intended areas.e. Were later ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. |
| 1. | b | Which of the following was **not** a method adopted during the Progressive Era to improve government?a. Initiativeb. Recall\*c. Term limitsd. Direct primarye. Referendum |
| 1. | c | Robert M. LaFollette is the leading symbol of what area of reform during the Progressive Era, an era of reform meant to be a “laboratory of democracy”?a. City\*b. Statec. Nationd. Trusts |
| 1. | d | Among the methods of applying efficiency to city government are all **except**:\*a. The Ohio systemb. The commission systemc. The city-manager system |
| 2. | a | Frederick Winslow Taylor and the gospel of efficiency are best associated with which concept?\*a. Scientific managementb. Social Darwinismc. Reform capitalismd. Neo-conservatisme. Gospel of wealth |
| 2. | b | This owner of a best-selling magazine could be considered the father of the muckrakers and their style of writing:a. Upton Sinclair.b. Theodore Roosevelt.c. Wilfred Brimley.\*d. Samuel McClure.e. Ida Tarbell. |
| 2. | c | "Scientific management" or Taylorisma. Was developed by Henry Ford.\*b. Tried to teach workers how to do a specific job without wasted motion.c. Was opposed by businesses because of its ties to unions.d. Was welcomed by workers because it allowed them the freedom to concentrate on one task only. |
| 2. | d | Areas investigated by muckrakers for newspapers and magazines (such as *McClure’s*) included meatpacking (Upton Sinclair), city government (Lincoln Steffens), and Standard Oil (Ida Tarbell).\*a. Trueb. False |
| 3. | a | This President is associated with the Square Deal and later the New Nationalism, with his assisting labor as well as industry in the 1902 coal strike, and with his policy of aiding or stopping trusts dependent on his view of their acting in the public interest.a. William McKinley \*b. Theodore Roosevelt c. William Howard Taft d. Woodrow Wilson e. E. V. Debs |
| 3. | b | This President is associated with being caught between the Theodore Roosevelt wing of the Republican Party and the big business wing of that party on varied issues, including the tariff and conservation (in the Ballinger-Pinchot dispute):a. William McKinley b. Theodore Roosevelt \*c. William Howard Taft d. Woodrow Wilson e. E. V. Debs |
| 3. | c | This President is associated with the New Freedom and with his push for a Federal Trade Commission to oversee business practices, including of trusts *as they evolved*, and with being the first president since the Civil War to openly endorse discrimination against African Americans:a. William McKinley b. Theodore Roosevelt c. William Howard Taft \*d. Woodrow Wilson e. E. V. Debs |
| 3. | d | The Federal Reserve Act passed during Woodrow Wilson’s term set up a board (“the Fed”) with the ability toa. Determine the amount of money in circulation.b. Respond to cyclical business changes.c. Expand or contract the nation's credit.\*d. All of the listed answerse. None of the listed answers |
| 4. | a | The first monopoly broken up by President Theodore Roosevelt wasa. U.S. Steel.\*b. Northern Securities Company.c. IGN Railroad.d. American Oil Corporation.e. General Electric. |
| 4. | b | Part of Wilson’s anti-trust program wasa. The abolishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission.b. The reenactment of the Bank of the United States.\*c. The creation of the Federal Trade Commission.d. The abolishment of the Railroad Commission. |
| 4. | c | This lowered tariff rates for the first time since the Civil War and introduced an income tax to substitute for lost revenues from the tariff.a. Hart-Smoot Actb. Dingley Tariff\*c. Underwood-Simmons Tariffd. North American Free Trade Agreemente. Federal Reserve Act |
| 4. | d | Whereas Theodore Roosevelt’s New Nationalism plan wanted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trusts, Woodrow Wilson’s New Freedom plan wanted to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.a. Eliminate, regulate\*b. Regulate, eliminatec. Promote, containd. Encourage, limite. Contain, encourage |
| 5. | a | Which of the following was **not** a goal of late 19th century Progressives?a. Honest governmentb. Effective regulation of businessesc. Better lives for Americansd. Efficient government\*e. Equality for minorities |
| 5. | b | Which of the following was **not** part of the “good government” movement of the Progressive Era?\*a. Ending segregated schoolsb. Providing access to electricityc. Ensuring all drinking water was cleand. Providing for regular garbage collectione. Implementing mass transit systems |
| 5. | c | Who is best associated with the Hull House, a settlement house in a working class area of Chicago?\*a. Jane Addamsb. Ida Tarbellc. Upton Sinclaird. Betsy Braddocke. Angela Sims |
| 5. | d | Among the varied advocates of the “social gospel” was Walter Rauchenbusch, who supported the rights of worker to form unions and who spoke out against racial segregation and efforts to discriminate against immigrants. a. True\*b. False |
| 6. | a | During the Great War (World War I), African American men fought in racially segregated units.\*a. Trueb. False |
| 6. | b | Women in “war work”—those who were encouraged to take over jobs previously held by men—were usually able to keep their jobs after the war.a. True\*b. False |
| 6. | c | The movement of more than 400,000 southern blacks to northern cities during the war and through the 1920s was known as the Great Migration.\*a. Trueb. False |
| 6. | d | As a result of the economic expansion during the Great War (World War I), Latinos moved to barrios in cities like Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Houston.\*a. Trueb. False |
| 7. | a | At the beginning of the Great War (World War I), what countries made up the Allied Powers?a. France, the United States, Englandb. Italy, France, Austria-Hungaryc. France, Great Britain, Italy\*d. France, Great Britain, Russiae. Italy, the United States, Great Britain |
| 7. | b | Casualties were staggering in the Great War (World War I), mainly because of new technologies. Which of the following was **not** used in the Great War?a. Flame throwersb. Poison gasc. Armored tanks\*d. Atomic weaponse. Land mines |
| 7. | c | In the Zimmerman telegram, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ urged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to invade the United States.\*a. Germany, Mexicob. Great Britain, Francec. Germany, Russiad. Germany, Canadae. Canada, Mexico |
| 7. | d | Which of the following statements regarding President Wilson is inaccurate?a. Wilson was very well educated.b. Wilson believed fiercely in Christianity.c. Wilson was a dedicated supporter of American democracy.\*d. Wilson had a great deal of international relations experience when he was elected. |
| 8. | a | In order to wage the Great War (World War I), the United States government did all of the following **except**\*a. Draft millions of young women.b. Draft millions of young men.c. Force industry to meet wartime needs.d. Compel farmers to meet wartime needs.e. Take over railroads. |
| 8. | b | During the Great War (World War I), the Espionage and Sedition Acts\*a. Stifled free speech.b. Sent convicted spies to Canada.c. Set up detainment camps for Japanese-Americans.d. Deported thousands of Mexicans to Mexico.e. Were used by Wilson against Democrats. |
| 8. | c | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a group of determined Communist revolutionaries in Russia in 1917.a. Karl Marx, Socialistsb. Leon Trotsky, Trotskyites\*c. Vladimir Lenin, Bolsheviksd. Samuel Gompers, Bolshevikse. Eugene V. Debs, Socialists |
| 8. | d | Which of the following statement’s regarding President Wilson’s Fourteen Points is **incorrect**?a. The Fourteen Points called for the creation of a peace league.b. The Central Powers had to leave specified territories.\*c. The Fourteen Points called for racial equality.d. The Fourteen Points called for self-determination of previously dominated groups.e. The Fourteen Points called for freedoms of the seas. |
| 9. | a | When the United States entered the Great War (World War I), American troops were most neededa. On the Eastern Front.b. In Russia.\*c. On the Western Front.d. In Great Britain.e. In the Pacific Ocean. |
| 9. | b | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the payment of money for war damages.\*a. Reparationsb. Retributionsc. Tributesd. Taxese. Tariffs |
| 9. | c | Wilson offended many in Congress when he did **not** choose Senator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to accompany him to the peace negotiations.\*a. Henry Cabot Lodgeb. John L. Lewisc. Eugene V. Debsd. William Howard Tafte. Theodore Roosevelt |
| 9. | d | Which of the following statements regarding the Treaty of Versailles is **incorrect**?a. The United States never ratified the treaty.b. The treaty with Wilson’s Fourteen Points was a failure.c. Wilson’s health suffered greatly because of the treaty.d. The Treaty of Versailles left Germany weak and isolated.\*e. Ultimately the Treaty of Versailles was a great success. |
| 10 | a | President Wilson believed that the keystone to ensuring lasting world peace wasa. The United Nations.\*b. The League of Nations.c. The end of the Bolsheviks.d. The utter destruction of Germany.e. Higher tariffs. |
| 10. | b | In 1919, the same year the Great War (World War I) officially concluded, the United States saw all of the following **except**\*a. Full employment.b. Terrorist bombings.c. Strikes by 20% of the work force because of rising prices of goods.d. Race riots.e. Women’s suffrage passed by Congress as a proposed amendment to the Constitution |
| 10. | c | Fear of foreign terrorists and radicalism led to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the 1910s.\*a. First Red Scareb. Rise of the Populist partyc. End of the Democratic partyd. Formation of the Central Intelligence Agencye. End of the American Socialist party |
| 10. | d | Which of the following statements regarding America in the immediate aftermath of the Great War (World War I) is correct?a. Employment was on the rise.b. Racial tensions were declining.c. Americans felt they were doing better economically.\*d. The peace did **not** bring stability to America.e. Americans felt safe at home. |
| 11. | a | Which of the following did **not** benefit from a post–World War I economic boom?\*a. Farmersb. Automobile manufacturersc. Radio companiesd. Movie theaterse. Construction companies |
| 11. | b | In the 20th century, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ replaced the 19th century’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -based economy.a. Car manufacturing; wagon\*b. Consumer goods; agriculturec. Farming; industriald. War material; industriale. Wartime manufacturing; peacetime |
| 11. | c | According to your textbook, what was the most significant economic and social development of the early 20th century?a. The airplaneb. The radioc. The movie theater\*d. The automobilee. The suburbs |
| 11. | d | Henry Ford revolutionized the industrial process by perfecting thea. Model T.\*b. Assembly line process.c. Corliss steam engine.d. Bessemer Process.e. Detroit Motor Park facility. |
| 12. | a | The Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s was mainly a southern rural organization.A. True\*b. False |
| 12. | b | The African American’s first literary and artistic movement is known asa. The Roaring Twenties.\*b. The Harlem Renaissance.c. The Jazz Age.d. The Impressionist Period.e. The Manhattan Movement. |
| 12. | c | Women in the 1920s who rebelled against conventional dress, hairstyles, and what was considered to be “ladylike” were commonly calleda. Gibson girlsb. Dames.c. Feminists.\*d. Flappers.e. Zeldas. |
| 12. | d | The increasingly bold discussions about sex that occurred during the 1920s were a result of the writings of\*a. Sigmund Freud.b. Alfred Lloyd Tennyson.c. William H. Macy.d. F. Scott Fitzgerald.e. William Kennedy. |
| 13. | a | Robert M. LaFollette said, “The chief business of the American people is business.”a. True\*b. False |
| 13. | b | The biggest scandal under President Hoover was the Teapot Dome affair of 1930.a. True\*b. False |
| 13. | c | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Trial about evolution is a classic example of modernism versus fundamentalism.a. Sacco and Vanzetti b. Plessy vs. Ferguson\*c. Scopesd. Dred Scotte. White Primary |
| 13. | d | The 1920s included laws encouraging immigration from southern and eastern Europe.a. True\*b. False |
| 14. | a | Harding’s 1920 campaign for presidency revolved around what saying?\*a. “Return to Normalcy”b. “A New Deal”c. “A Square Deal”d. “The New Frontier”e. “The New Freedom” |
| 14. | b | France and England tried to repay their World War I debts to the United States by collecting reparations froma. Italy.b. Russia.\*c. Germany.d. Bulgaria.e. Turkey. |
| 14. | c | After World War I came to an end, the United States actively practiced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in its relations with the rest of the world.a. Globalizationb. Capitalism\*c. Isolationismd. Socialisme. Neo-conservatism |
| 14. | d | Although the end of Great War (World War I) brought unemployment, the remainder of the 1920s had generally good working conditions. The result of this was:a. Collective bargaining became very popular to ensure the best pay for union members.\*b. Unions had a hard time recruiting members.c. Prices rose and working hours increased.d. Child labor became more abundant as the need for laborers increased.e. Companies actively recruited people in other nations to move to the United States to take jobs. |
| 15. | a | In the 1920s, many investors bought stocks on margin—that is, with borrowed funds.\*a. Trueb. False |
| 15. | b | Which of the following statements regarding the American economy at the end of the 1920s is **incorrect**?a. Workers’ wages had **not** risen along with increased productivity.b. Employers and business owners often enjoyed large profits.\*c. Workers were paid wages that were too high.d. Fewer workers were joining unions.e. Factories and mills were producing goods that had no buyers. |
| 15. | c | By 1932, how many Americans were out of work as a result of the Great Depression?a. 1 in 2b. 2 in 3c. 1 in 3\*d. 1 in 4e. 2 in 4 |
| 15. | d | In response to the crises of the Great Depression, states deported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.a. Filipinos, Chineseb. Japanese, Chinesec. Filipinos, Mexicansd. Mexicans, Chinese\*e. Mexican Americans, their American-born children |
| 16. | a | As the Great Depression lengthened, President Hoover did all of the following **except** what?a. He organized conferences at the White House for various American leaders to meet.b. He asked people to keep up hope.\*c. He asked union leaders to organize strikes.d. He urged states to follow through on construction projects.e. He placed his trust in American capitalism. |
| 16. | b | Who made up the so-called Bonus Expeditionary Force?a. Hobos and trampsb. Members of state militias\*c. World War I veteransd. Out-of-work womene. People left homeless by the Dust Bowl |
| 16. | c | Republican Herbert Hoover’s Reconstruction Finance Corporation was created to do what?a. Buy houses that had been foreclosed on\*b. Make loans to struggling banks, life-insurance companies, and railroadsc. Aid the hungryd. Provide shelter to the homelesse. Provide jobs to the unemployed |
| 16. | d | Hoover was a member of what political party?a. Democrat\*b. Republicanc. Populistd. Bull Moosee. Federalist |
| 17. | a | Democratic President Franklin D. Roosevelt faced four major challenges when he first took office. They included all of the following **except**?a. Reviving the industrial economyb. Alleviating widespread American sufferingc. Rescuing the farming sector of the economy\*d. Aiding European governments abroade. Reforming the economy, including banking and the stock market, to prevent another Great Depression |
| 17. | b | During the First New Deal, Congress established the Securities and Exchange Commission to:\*a. Regulate the sale of stocks and bonds, including requiring companies that sold their stock to the public to disclose information so purchasers of stocks knew about they were buyingb. Set up the Wall Street Stock Exchange.c. Create the NASDAQ.d. Institute a four day bank holiday.e. Make speculation illegal. |
| 17. | c | This New Deal program tried to stop the falling prices for farm products and livestock by reducing farm production:\*a. Agricultural Adjustment Act.b. Civilian Conservation Corps.c. National Industrial Recovery Act.d. Tennessee Valley Authority.e. Works Progress Administration. |
| 17. | d | To stop the banking panic and to prevent future crises, the First New Deala. Instituted a four-day national bank holiday to investigate the stability of existing banks so only stable banks could reopenb. Set up the FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) to insure the deposits of customer savings accountsc. Restricted these banks from using the savings of depositors to purchase stocks\*d. All of the listed answerse. None of the listed answers |
| 18. | a | Among those pushing the New Deal from both the left and the right was this Louisiana native known as the “Kingfish” who proposed the “Share-the-Wealth Plan” to raise taxes on the wealthiest Americans and redistribute the money to “the people.”\*a. Huey P. Long.b. Francis E. Townsend.c. Charles E. Coughlin.d. Harry Hopkins.e. Henry A. Wallace. |
| 18. | b | Among those pushing the New Deal from both the left and the right was Francis E. Townsend. The Townsend Plan proposed to give money to what segment of the American population?a. African Americans\*b. Senior citizensc. Native Americansd. Mexican Americanse. Women |
| 18. | c | Among those pushing the New Deal from both the left and the right was the “radio priest” Charles E. Coughlin in. His weekly broadcasts became increasingly anti-Semitic during the 1930s, including praising Hitler for his attack on Jews.\*a. Trueb. False |
| 18. | d | Among those pushing the New Deal from both the left and the right was Francis E. Townsend. The Townsend Plan proposed to give money to what segment of the American population?a. African Americans\*b. Senior citizensc. Native Americansd. Mexican Americanse. Women |
| 19. | a | Because the Great Depression was especially hard on American senior citizens and those with disabilities, the Second New Deal included thea. Agricultural Adjustment Act.\*b. Social Security Act.c. Wagner Act.d. National Industrial Recovery Act.e. Wealth-Tax Act. |
| 19. | b | The Second New Deal focused on all of the following **except**\*a. A reduction in taxes.b. A new federal construction program to employ the jobless.c. Banking reforms.d. Increased taxes for the wealthy.e. Programs to aid the old and infirm. |
| 19. | c | The so-called Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act)a. Regulated the stock market.b. Protected American homeowners.c. Worked to end unions in America.\*d. Guaranteed American workers the right to organize.e. Protected the civil rights of African Americans. |
| 19. | d | In 1937, President Roosevelt tried to add six new justices to the Supreme Court. Why?a. He wanted to mount a coup.\*b. He wanted to change the court’s makeup to aid his policies.c. He did not trust the justices already in place.d. Congress gave him that right.e. He believed the existing justices were overworked. |
| 20. | a | Heading into the Second World War, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ embraced fascism.a. Japan, England\*b. Germany, Italyc. Turkey, Russiad. Russia, Englande. Germany, Poland |
| 20. | b | During the Second World War, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were led to believe they were members of a race superior to anyone else.\*a. Japan, Germanyb. Germany, Italyc. England, Russiad. France, Germanye. Poland, Yugoslavia |
| 20. | c | Which of the following was **not** a target of Hitler’s Nazi party?a. Jewsb. Gypsiesc. Communists\*d. Capitalists |
| 20. | d | As Chancellor, Hitler created a secret police force known asa. Fuhrer.b. Lebensraum.\*c. Gestapo.d. Mafiaso.e. Schnell. |
| 21. | a | Large numbers of Americans of German, Italian, and Japanese descent were incarcerated during World War II.a. True\*b. False |
| 21. | b | With millions of men being drafted into the service, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took their places in the workforce.\*a. Womenb. Illegal immigrantsc. African Americansd. Technologye. Japanese |
| 21. | c | African American soldiers generally served in desegregated units during World War II.a. True\*b. False |
| 22. | a | In an attempt to appease Hitler’s land hunger for the Sudetenland (western Czechoslovakia), British Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the French prime minister met with Hitler in Munich. Hitler acquired the land and the Prime Minister declared the treaty provided “peace for our time. Peace with honor.”a. Benjamin Disraelib. Winston Churchill\*c. Neville Chamberlaind. Benito Mussolini |
| 22. | b | England and France went to war in World War II whena. The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.\*b. The Germans invaded Poland.c. England declared war on Germany after they invaded France.d. France was defeated by Germany.e. The United States declared war on Japan. |
| 22. | c | At the start of World War II, citizens of the United States maintained their isolationist stance. FDR, however, took several actions to help the Allies while staying out of the war itself, including the Destroyers for Bases Agreement which gave old warships to Great Britain in return for our building bases in Caribbean islands.\*a. Trueb. False |
| 23. | a.  | What inspired FDR to set up the Manhattan Project for an atomic bomb?\*a. Einstein warned him that the Germans were working on the same project.b. He saw it as a way to get revenge on Japan for the bombing of Pearl Harbor.c. He wanted to be able to provide clean, cheap energy.d. He saw it as a way to scare Stalin after the war was over.e. He wanted to use it against the Germans to end the war quickly. |
| 23. | b | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allowed the president to provide military aid “any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.” The method provided aid without actually *selling* the arms—a concern coming from our involvement in World War I.a. Cash Carry Billb. Logan Act\*c. Lend-Lease Billd. War Powers Acte. Presidential Prerogative Plan |
| 23. | c | The Japanese Army’s first defeat during World War II occurred at the Battle ofa. Midway.b. Coral Sea.\*c. Guadalcanal.d. New Guinea.e. Australia. |
| 23. | d | The process employed in the Pacific during World War II in which an island under occupation by the Japanese was ignored in favor of an island closer to the Japanese homeland was called\*a. Leapfrogging (also called “wither on the vine”)b. Skipping.c. Hopscotch.d. Daisy chain.e. Aggressive diplomacy. |
| 24. | a | Thanks to World War II, United States workers\*a. Experienced a better life than they had since the Great Depression.b. Lost quite a few jobs.c. Experienced a worse life than they had since the Great Depression.d. Were forced to work unpaid overtime to meet demand.e. Were able to get raises to help with rising costs. |
| 24. | b | The United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.\*a. Trueb. False |
| 24. | c | This American understood the risk of possible failure of the Allied invasion of Europe on D-Day. The Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force was:\*a. Dwight Eisenhower.b. Bernard Montgomery.c. George S. Patton.d. William McKinley.e. James McPherson. |
| 24. | d | Upon reaching the interior of Germany, American soldiers discovereda. Signs of Hitler’s nuclear program.\*b. The Jewish concentration camps.c. Hitler’s experimental laboratory.d. The Germans’ last ditch effort to drive the Allies back into the sea.e. That the Soviets had beat them to capturing Hitler. |
| 25. | a | After the Second World War, the United States returned to isolationism.a. True\*b. False |
| 25. | b | To prevent another world war from erupting after the second one came to an end, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was created.a. League of Nations\*b. United Nationsc. World Courtd. World League Organization |
| 25. | c | After the Second World War, the United States returned to isolationism.a. True\*b. False |
| 25. | d | When President Franklin D. Roosevelt died in office, he was succeeded bya. Dwight D. Eisenhower.\*b. Harry S Truman.c. Lyndon Baines Johnson.d. Richard M. Nixon.e. Herbert Hoover. |