

All Possible Questions You Will Find in Quiz E

These questions are used as quizzes. These questions are **also** 1/3 of the questions for the objective part of the Exam that ends Unit 2, with the other 2/3rds coming from the two other quizzes in this Unit.

These questions are from Chapter 22 and 23.

- E 1. All of these nations were Allied Powers **except**:
- Austria-Hungary
 - France
 - Great Britain
 - Russia
- E 2. All of these nations were Central Powers **except**:
- Austria-Hungary
 - German
 - Ottoman Empire
 - Serbia
- E 3. The Fourteen Points, Wilson's plan for the future, included all of the following **except**:
- freedom of the seas.
 - national self-determination.
 - an association of nations to keep the peace.
 - disarmament.
- E 4. The key issue in the 1916 presidential campaign was that this Democratic President had kept America out of the war. He was also the President during World War I.
- Woodrow Wilson
 - Warren G. Harding
 - Calvin Coolidge
 - John J. Pershing
 - Henry Cabot Lodge
- E 5. The Zimmerman Telegram
- announced Germany's European war aims.
 - pledged Germany's intention to end the war quickly.
 - proposed an alliance between Germany and Mexico.
 - had little effect on America's move toward war.
- E 6. This individual was the Presidential candidate for both Democratic and Populist Parties, and he gave the "Cross of Gold" speech. He served as Secretary of State, but resigned over Wilson's policies toward Germany and Great Britain. In the 1920s, he was the prosecutor in the Scopes Trial in Tennessee and his statements helped to discredit fundamentalism in urban areas.
- William Jennings Bryan
 - F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - Langston Hughes
 - Charles Lindbergh
 - John Scopes
- E 7. This nation began as an Allied Power, but abuses of the poor made possible the rise of the Bolsheviks who ended the war by making a treaty with the Germans that shifted land and millions of its people to the Germans. This nation was **not** present at the negotiations at Versailles that ended World War I.
- France
 - Great Britain
 - Russia
 - Ottoman Empire
 - United States
- E 8. Using the new technology of the submarine, the 1915 German sinking of the _____ cost 128 American lives and enraged the American public.
- Arabic
 - Lusitania
 - Maine
 - Sussex
- E 9. Submarine warfare and trench warfare were characteristic of World War I. What was **not** true about submarine warfare:
- Many Americans regarded the German use of submarines to sink vessels on sight as a violation of the civilized rules of war.
 - German leaders viewed the submarine as their major method to break the British blockade and to stop supplies reaching Britain.
 - Submarine warfare mainly had consequences on the nations at war and not neutral nations.
 - both a and c

- E 10. The American contribution in World War I
- was rather minor when compared to that of the European Allies.
 - although small compared to those of the European Allies, was vital to success in the war.
 - played a minor role in ending the war.
 - was much greater than that of the European Allies.
 - both b and c
- E 11. This individual pursued the Mexican rebel Pancho Villa and later commanded the American Expeditionary Force in World War I.
- Woodrow Wilson
 - Warren G. Harding
 - Calvin Coolidge
 - John J. Pershing
 - Henry Cabot Lodge
- E 12. Which of the following describes the American home front during World War I?
- Americans observed "wheatless" and "meatless" days to help provide needed food for the Allies.
 - For the first time, a move to restrict the sale and use of alcoholic beverages developed.
 - Government management of the wartime economy was extremely successful from the beginning.
 - The American rail system was never organized efficiently, and tie-ups were the norm even when the war ended.
 - Most African Americans willingly fought in the war after fighting units were integrated by Executive Order.
- E 13. Which of the following is **not** true of American participation in World War I?
- The United States used a volunteer system for raising troops in World War I, given the large number of people opposed to the war.
 - When intelligence tests showed no difference between black and white troops, the army reconfigured the tests to reflect prevailing prejudices.
 - Americans used convoys to escort shipments of food and troops to France.
 - The U.S. government turned to war bonds to help finance the war.
- E 14. Which of the following describes wartime society in the United States?
- Civil liberties were curtailed through a series of laws, such as the Espionage Act of 1917.
 - Racial violence in the United States declined.
 - Women finally gained the right to vote.
 - Women worked in factories and the armed forces during the war, earning permanent positions in the work force.
 - both a and c
- E 15. During this period, the American public was frightened by the radicals' use of violence and terrorism, especially after several mail bombs exploded. The Attorney General Palmer launched raids on suspected radicals and deported 300 to the Soviet Union and established a division within the Justice Department to hunt for radicals. This was later discredited because of inaccurate accusations and inaccurate claims of impending unrest.
- Harlem Renaissance
 - Red Scare
 - KKK
 - liberalism.
 - fundamentalism
- E 16. This nation was the only one of the Allied Powers that did **not** join the League of Nations:
- France
 - Great Britain
 - Russia
 - Ottoman Empire
 - United States
- E 17. This Republican Senator was **not** invited to participate in the treaty negotiations ending World War I. He successfully led the fight against the United States joining the League of Nations.
- Woodrow Wilson
 - Warren G. Harding
 - Calvin Coolidge
 - John J. Pershing
 - Henry Cabot Lodge
- E 18. Which of the following was **not** a term included in the peace treaty ending World War I?
- American recognition of Russia
 - a clause stating that Germany was "guilty" of having started the war
 - reparations payments by Germany that eventually reached a staggering \$33 billion
 - partitioning of countries and positioning of some ethnic groups in areas where they were unhappy
- E 19. This Republican offered to return the nation to "normalcy." Although he did not profit personally, his administration is most associated with the scandals that occurred during his administration, such as the Teapot Dome scandal involving public lands leased to private companies in return for payments to the Secretary of the Interior.
- Woodrow Wilson
 - Warren G. Harding

- c. Calvin Coolidge
 - d. John J. Pershing
 - e. Henry Cabot Lodge
- E 20. Which of the following emerged from the Washington Naval Conference?
- a. A fixed ratio of warship construction was agreed upon.
 - b. The status quo of the territories in the Pacific was re-affirmed.
 - c. The Open Door in China was rejected.
 - d. both a and b
- E 21. Among those left behind during the prosperity of the 1920s were
- a. American farmers.
 - b. labor unions.
 - c. interstate railroads.
 - d. both a and c
- E 22. Author of *The Great Gatsby*, this individual's work is representative of the disillusioned youth of the 1920s.
- a. William Jennings Bryan
 - b. F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - c. Langston Hughes
 - d. Charles Lindbergh
 - e. John Scopes
- E 23. Which of the following does not characterize the 1920s?
- a. Immigration restrictions in the 1920s were designed to limit immigration from southern and eastern Europe.
 - b. CBS and NBC, the first national radio networks in America, were developed.
 - c. Although a greater percentage of the workforce consisted of women, most were concentrated in certain jobs, and many more were stuck in dead-end jobs such as clerical work
 - d. Following the race riots after World War I and black sacrifices during the war, blacks adopted a more militant stance against injustice.
 - e. The nation supported Prohibition completely, and the decades of struggle by the WCTU and Anti-Saloon League had finally succeeded.
 - f. The movie industry developed, shifting from silents to talkies, but sex scandals in the early 1920s caused the movie industry to adopt rules about what would be shown on screen.
- E 24. Which of the following was *not* true for the youth of the 1920s?
- a. The prevalent consumer culture, including the car, was having consequences on youth.
 - b. Colleges opened their doors to more minorities and to Jews.
 - c. More Americans attended high school than ever before.
 - d. Adolescence became a distinct phase of life.
 - e. The percentage of young people attending college increased.
- E 25. The census of 1920 reported that for the first time
- a. America really had no frontier left.
 - b. there were more immigrants than native-born Americans in the United States.
 - c. more people lived in urban areas than in rural areas.
 - d. both a and b
- E 26. The Tennessee trial of this individual for the crime of teaching evolution became a symbolic struggle in the 1920s.
- a. William Jennings Bryan
 - b. F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - c. Langston Hughes
 - d. Charles Lindbergh
 - e. John Scopes
- E 27. This individual is representative of the Harlem Renaissance, a great flowering of African American culture occurring in the North following the Great Migration of blacks in the 1920s:
- a. William Jennings Bryan
 - b. F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - c. Langston Hughes
 - d. Charles Lindbergh
 - e. John Scopes
- E 28. This individual was representative of the fascination of the 1920s with heroes. He gained fame in 1927 by flying his plane, which he dubbed *The Spirit of St. Louis*, in a solo flight from New York City to Paris.
- a. William Jennings Bryan
 - b. F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - c. Langston Hughes
 - d. Charles Lindbergh
 - e. John Scopes
- E 29. This movement reaffirmed the literal truth of the Bible, and its 1919 organization worked to block the teaching of evolution in schools and to

- block new theology in churches.
- a. Harlem Renaissance
 - b. Red Scare
 - c. KKK
 - d. liberalism.
 - e. fundamentalism.
- E 30. This Reconstruction-era organization was reborn in the racially hostile period of the 1910s. By the 1920s, this organization dominated the state legislatures in Texas, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Indiana and had broadened its attacks beyond blacks to include Jews, Catholics, Prohibition violators, so-called new women and Asians.
- a. Harlem Renaissance
 - b. Red Scare
 - c. KKK
 - d. liberalism.
 - e. fundamentalism
- E 31. Which of the following was *not* a result of the Great Migration of blacks in the 1920s?
- a. Blacks found they sometimes were able to work in jobs that had been closed to them in the South.
 - b. African American consciousness was raised, providing feelings of greater autonomy and power.
 - c. A great flowering of African American culture occurred in the North.
 - d. Blacks had available to them for the first time housing comparable to that of whites in the North.
- E 32. The death of the prior President *first* made this Republican President, but he *later* won the Presidential election on his own, getting more votes than his two rivals combined in the 1924 election. He believed the “business of America is business.” The greatest challenge of his administration was dealing with the inability of the Allies to repay their loans to the United States.
- a. Woodrow Wilson
 - b. Warren G. Harding
 - c. Calvin Coolidge
 - d. John J. Pershing
 - e. Henry Cabot Lodge

These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.

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