
Directions: Read through each of the following questions, select the best answer, then PRINT the corresponding answer in the space provided. Check your answers with the textbook and review them regularly. Your final will include all these questions – questions and answers will be randomized for your final exam!

1. The social reform group with the mandate “Do everything” was the
 - a. Young Men’s Christian Association.
 - b. Woman’s Christian Temperance Union.
 - c. National Association of Colored Women.
 - d. National American Woman Suffrage Association.

2. Assembly lines were introduced into factories in order to
 - a. simplify product inspections.
 - b. relieve workers from having to carry parts.
 - c. make workers perform tasks more quickly.
 - d. let individual workers work at varying speeds.

3. Upton’s Sinclair’s book, *The Jungle*, led to the passage of the
 - a. Meat Inspection Act.
 - b. Interstate Commerce Act.
 - c. National Child Labor Act.
 - d. National Reclamation Act.

4. In 1912, which candidate’s party called for woman suffrage, an eighteen hour work day, and a federal law against child labor?
 - a. Woodrow Wilson’s
 - b. Theodore Roosevelt’s
 - c. William Howard Taft’s
 - d. all of the above

5. During the 1912 presidential campaign, all of the following were considered reform parties **except**
 - a. the Socialist Party.
 - b. the Republican Party.
 - c. the Progressive Party.
 - d. the Democratic Party.

6. The Reconstruction Act of 1867 did all of the following **except**
 - a. divide the South into military districts.
 - b. require Southern states to pass the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - c. require Southern states to respect African-American voting rights.
 - d. provide African-American families with “40 acres and a mule.”

7. Which of the following is true of the Sherman Antitrust Act?
 - a. It was practically impossible to enforce.
 - b. It was supported by millionaire industrialists.
 - c. It was used by labor unions to fight for worker’s rights.
 - d. It encouraged the establishment of large-scale businesses.

8. According to John Locke, Thomas Jefferson, and the ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence, governmental power should be based on
 - a. historical examples.
 - b. the consent of the people.
 - c. the principles of loyalty and sacred honor.
 - d. the complete independence of each individual.

9. The formation of political parties can be traced to the different philosophies and viewpoints of
 - a. Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr.
 - b. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.
 - c. Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton.
 - d. George Washington and Alexander Hamilton.

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10. Which of the following called for a two-house legislature with one house having equal representation for each state and the other having representation based on population?
- a. Virginia Plan
 - b. New Jersey Plan
 - c. Great Compromise
 - d. Three-Fifths Compromise
11. Which of the following did Social Darwinism discourage?
- a. hard work
 - b. industrialization
 - c. government regulation
 - d. the accumulation of wealth
12. Social Darwinism was used to justify all of the following **except**
- a. the existence of poverty.
 - b. the success of big business.
 - c. the power of millionaire industrialists.
 - d. government regulation of business and economy.
13. Which of the following is true of the Chinese Exclusion Act?
- a. It decreased Chinese immigration.
 - b. It resulted in segregated classrooms.
 - c. It was agreed to by China and the United States.
 - d. It prohibited Chinese Americans from working in industrial jobs.
14. In the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court ruled that
- a. lynching was a federal crime.
 - b. school segregation was unconstitutional.
 - c. voting rights could not be tied to any form of tax.
 - d. racial segregation in public accommodations was legal.
15. In *The Jungle*, Upton Sinclair exposed
- a. dangers faced by working children.
 - b. unsanitary conditions in the meat-packing industry.
 - c. the corrupt business practices of the Standard Oil Company.
 - d. illegal deals between special interests and the U.S. Forest Bureau.
16. All of the following stimulated U.S. imperialism **except**
- a. a need for a new source of cheap labor.
 - b. economic competition with other nations.
 - c. political and military competition with other nations.
 - d. a belief in the moral superiority of the Anglo-Saxon culture.
17. The Boxer Rebellion was an attempt by Chinese revolutionaries to
- a. restore the Manchu dynasty to power.
 - b. remove foreign influence from China.
 - c. set up a democratic government in China.
 - d. set up a Communist government in China.
18. The Open Door policy was designed by President Theodore Roosevelt as a way for the United States to further
- a. its trade interests.
 - b. its desires to annex foreign nations.
 - c. international diplomacy.
 - d. the establishment of democratic governments.
19. The United States gained control of the land it needed to build the Panama Canal by
- a. negotiating with Columbia.
 - b. invading and attacking Columbia.
 - c. implementing the Open Door policy.
 - d. encouraging and supporting Panamanian independence.

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20. Which of the following did the United States insist that Cuba include in its constitution?
- a. the Boxer Protocol
 - b. the Platt Amendment
 - c. the Teller Amendment
 - d. the Roosevelt Corollary
21. The Roosevelt Corollary built upon the
- a. Monroe Doctrine.
 - b. Open Door Policy.
 - c. Platt Amendment.
 - d. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901.
22. All of the following have historically been considered to be causes of World War I **except**
- a. American isolationism.
 - b. imperialistic competition.
 - c. the stockpiling of weapons.
 - d. the nationalism of ethnic groups.
23. In addition to President Wilson, the “Big Four” were the leaders of all of the following nations **except**
- a. Italy.
 - b. France.
 - c. Russia.
 - d. Great Britain.
24. The U.S. Senate’s opposition to U.S. membership in the League of Nations centered on the belief that it would
- a. lead to international instability.
 - b. be a drain on American finances.
 - c. interfere with free-trade agreements.
 - d. drag the country into European conflicts.
25. Effects of the war and the war effort included increases in all of the following **except**
- a. support for women’s suffrage.
 - b. public commitment to civil liberties.
 - c. the number of women in paying jobs.
 - d. the number of African-American businesses.
26. Under the Sedition Act passed in 1918, it was illegal to
- a. refuse to buy war bonds.
 - b. employ German-Americans.
 - c. play music by German composers.
 - d. criticize U.S. involvement in the war.
27. To expand its membership in the early 1920s, the Ku Klux Klan engaged in all of the following **except**
- a. blaming national problems on immigrants.
 - b. encouraging women to join the organization.
 - c. playing on people’s fears of political radicals.
 - d. allowing members to profit by recruiting new members.
28. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were charged with, and convicted of,
- a. treason.
 - b. anarchy.
 - c. receiving bribes.
 - d. robbery and murder.
29. All of the following were signs that the prosperity of the 1920s was superficial **except**
- a. the success of the advertising industry.
 - b. the economic situation present on farms.
 - c. the number of products purchased on credit.
 - d. a comparison of white-collar and blue-collar wages.
30. The Harlem Renaissance refers to
- a. a struggle for civil rights led by the NAACP.
 - b. a population increase in Harlem in the 1920s.
 - c. a program to promote African-American-owned businesses.
 - d. a celebration of African-American culture in literature and art.
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31. All of the following preceded the onset of the Great Depression **except**
- a. declines in new building permits.
 - b. large amounts of consumer debt.
 - c. a widening gap between rich and poor.
 - d. large industrial investments in new equipment.
32. The Dust Bowl was caused by all of the following **except**
- a. drought.
 - b. high winds.
 - c. crop rotation.
 - d. overproduction of crops.
33. Soon after the stock market crash, Herbert Hoover attempted to help the economy by
- a. closing the banks.
 - b. lowering the tariff.
 - c. constructing low-income housing.
 - d. asking businesses not to lay off employees.
34. The main purpose of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act was to
- a. encourage new construction.
 - b. increase the value of homes and farms.
 - c. make it easier for banks to foreclose on farms and homes.
 - d. prevent farmers and homeowners from losing their property.
35. To buy stock on margin means that the buyer
- a. buys stock at a high price and sells it at a loss.
 - b. buys stock at a low price and sells it at a profit.
 - c. borrows part of the purchase price of the stock.
 - d. agrees to split any potential gain or loss with the stockbroker.
36. The **main** purpose of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act was to
- a. protect U.S. businesses.
 - b. encourage international trade.
 - c. decrease consumer debt in the United States.
 - d. discourage foreign nations from buying U.S. goods.
37. During the 1920s, the **main** reason that U.S. industry couldn't sell all the goods it produced was that
- a. low quality led consumers to buy foreign goods.
 - b. transportation of goods to market was too expensive.
 - c. consumers lacked sufficient buying power to purchase goods.
 - d. consumers didn't need the products that were being produced.
38. Which of the following was a goal of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal?
- a. increasing consumer purchasing power.
 - b. increasing industrial and farm surpluses.
 - c. decreasing the price of farm goods.
 - d. decreasing government regulation of business.
39. Who wrote the novel *The Grapes of Wrath* about the grim lives of Oklahomans fleeing the Dust Bowl during the Depression?
- a. Grant Wood
 - b. John Steinbeck
 - c. Richard Wright
 - d. Pedro J. González
40. How did the federal government make collective bargaining rights a permanent part of labor/management relations?
- a. by passing the Wagner Act
 - b. by passing the Fair Labor Standards Act
 - c. by passing the National Industrial Recovery Act
 - d. by establishing the National Recovery Administration.

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41. Some African Americans, including W.E.B. Du Bois, were critical of Booker T. Washington for (p 128)
- being the head of an all-black university.
 - “preaching Thrift, Patience, and industrial Training.”
 - what they saw as a lack of commitment to true equality.
 - accepting an invitation to dine with President Roosevelt.
42. Which of the following was an “overt act” that made President Wilson conclude that the U.S. involvement in the war could no longer be avoided?
- the Zimmerman note
 - the sinking of the *Lusitania*
 - Germany’s triumph on the Eastern Front
 - Germany’s attack on an unarmed French steamer
43. World War I was the first time that the U.S. Army
- inducted drafted soldiers.
 - segregated troops by race.
 - allowed women in combat positions.
 - trained African Americans as officers.
44. The case of *Marbury v. Madison* was significant because it established
- that the Supreme Court is the highest court in the land.
 - the principle of judicial review.
 - that an outgoing president cannot make last-minute appointments.
 - that a president can dismiss a judge appointed by a previous president.
45. European countries were warned not to interfere with the affairs of the Western Hemisphere in what is known as the
- Monroe Doctrine.
 - Rush-Bagot Treaty.
 - Adams-Onís Treaty.
 - Missouri Compromise.
46. John T. Scopes challenged a Tennessee law that forbade the teaching of
- biology.
 - evolution.
 - creationism.
 - fundamentalism.
47. In the 1920s, high schools changed by
- offering practical and vocational courses.
 - offering courses for college-bound students.
 - allowing girls and boys to attend classes together.
 - becoming racially integrated in accordance with federal law.
48. During the Scopes trial, William Jennings Bryan was put on the stand to testify as an expert on
- law.
 - science.
 - the Bible.
 - education.
49. Many famous writers of the 1920s, including the Lost Generation, were similar in their
- fierce patriotism.
 - celebration of small-town life.
 - critical views of American culture.
 - deep respect for traditional forms of expression.
50. The major factor influencing the development of urban sprawl in the 1920s was
- the automobile.
 - the use of electricity.
 - a growth in industry.
 - a change in the birthrate.
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