Unit 1 History 1302 Take-home Test / Submit Answers on a Scantron 882-E the day of the in-class exam.

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Western imperialism in the late nineteenth century was stimulated by all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. an ongoing quest for markets
   b. nationalistic pride and rivalries between powers
   c. the desire to Christianize Africa and Asia
   d. an ongoing quest for raw materials
   e. the fear that Bolshevik ideas might advance around the globe

2. Alfred Thayer Mahan:
   a. argued that sea power was essential to national greatness
   b. was little known until Roosevelt read his work
   c. was a German who influenced American imperial thought
   d. thought a canal in Central America was a waste of money
   e. published his best-known book during the Civil War

3. The de Lôme letter:
   a. revealed the location of Spanish troops in Cuba
   b. was the first of the Cuban insurrectionists’ overtures for peace
   c. blamed the destruction of the battleship Maine on Spanish agents
   d. referred to President McKinley as a weak and cowardly leader
   e. promised Mexico all of the Gadsden Purchase if they attacked Texas

4. The battleship Maine:
   a. exploded as it left Miami for Cuba
   b. was the source of a battle cry in the Spanish-American War
   c. carried arms to the Cuban insurrectionists
   d. disappeared at sea with no trace, but newspaper reporters claimed that Spain had ordered it sunk
   e. delivered Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders from Tampa to Cuba

5. The Teller Amendment:
   a. was added to an army appropriation bill in 1901
   b. called for universal suffrage in America’s new possessions
   c. was defeated in the Senate
   d. disclaimed any American designs on Cuban territory
   e. was promptly vetoed by McKinley

6. As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States:
   a. was deeply divided between war supporters and opponents
   b. acquired Cuba as a colony
   c. became a world power
   d. suffered a huge financial strain and went into a depression
   e. acquired Alaska
7. Emilio Aguinaldo:
   a. was the Filipino rebel leader
   b. led the Spanish forces at San Juan Hill
   c. was installed as Cuba’s governor in 1898
   d. was the martyred leader of the Cuban rebellion
   e. became the face of resistance in Samoa

8. The treaty ending the Spanish-American War:
   a. was opposed by most Democrats and Populists
   b. was ratified in the Senate over the protests of William Jennings Bryan
   c. provided for Spain to pay to the United States $10,000 for each American soldier killed in the war
   d. provided for Hawaiian autonomy
   e. said that Spain could keep Guantánamo Bay

9. All the following were put forward as reasons for the U.S. annexation of the Philippines EXCEPT:
   a. the desire to Christianize the Filipinos
   b. acquiring better access to trade with China
   c. the need to keep the Philippines from being taken over by foreign rivals
   d. the large oil and coal deposits in the Philippines
   e. the need to keep the Filipino sugar supply flowing

10. What future president was the civil governor of the Philippines in 1901?
    a. McKinley
    b. Wilson
    c. Cleveland
    d. Taft
    e. Roosevelt

11. The Open Door policy, if rooted in the self-interest of American businessmen and their desire to exploit Chinese markets, also:
    a. suggested that lower port tariffs for Americans would be beneficial
    b. showed America’s concern for social justice
    c. could be used as a training ground for the U.S. military
    d. tapped the deep-seated sympathies of those who opposed imperialism
    e. indicated who America could not trust in Europe, namely Belgium

12. With the Boxer Rebellion, all of the following occurred EXCEPT:
    a. Chinese nationalists laid siege to foreign embassies
    b. Peking came under control with the arrival of foreign troops
    c. Secretary of State Hay abandoned the Open Door policy
    d. Chinese nationalists rebelled against foreign involvement
    e. a group emerged known as Fists of Righteous Harmony

13. In 1896 Theodore Roosevelt campaigned hard for William McKinley, and the new president rewarded Roosevelt by appointing him:
    a. assistant secretary of the navy
    b. secretary of the navy
c. secretary of the interior
d. secretary of state
e. as his running mate that same year

14. When the United States and Colombia could not agree on a price for the Canal Zone:
a. the matter was submitted to an international board for arbitration
b. Roosevelt sent the army to Colombia to force Colombian leaders to accept the American offer
c. the Colombian province of Panama rebelled against Colombia
d. Colombian leaders offered the deal to the British
e. the United Fruit Company brought in Venezuelan and American mercenaries

15. The Roosevelt Corollary:
a. encouraged American bankers to help finance the shaky Latin American governments
b. justified the use of Marines in Morocco
c. rescinded most of the provisions of the Monroe Doctrine
d. justified American intervention in the Far East
e. stated that the United States could intervene in the affairs of Western Hemisphere countries to forestall the intervention of other powers

16. In the progressive period:
a. reformers were generally pessimistic about finding solutions to social ills
b. voter turnout increased
c. many groups—blacks, the poor, the unorganized—had little influence
d. conservative politicians destroyed any semblance of a welfare state
e. Roosevelt proved that the president ultimately has his hands tied

17. The muckrakers saw their primary objective as:
a. converting Americans to socialism
b. exposing social problems to the public
c. increasing the circulation of sensationalist newspapers
d. proposing detailed legislation
e. destroying the Republican party

18. Frederick W. Taylor:
a. was an Oregon reformer responsible for many progressive measures enacted there
b. was an efficiency expert
c. was the progressive editor of Arena
d. was founder of the National Child Labor Committee
e. authored the bill on reclamation for the western states

19. Which of the following best describes the method used by most progressives to solve the problem of economic power and its abuses?
a. adopt a socialist program of public ownership
b. follow the principles of laissez-faire government
c. regulate big business
d. allow business to work out its own destiny
e. lower taxes so that companies would raise wages

___ 20. The National Child Labor Committee pushed:
   a. to allow as many immigrant children to enter the workforce as possible
   b. to open more technical schools
   c. federal legislation allowing children to work more hours
   d. for laws banning the widespread employment of young children
   e. for mandatory scholarships for employees’ children

___ 21. Jane Addams called the impulse to found settlement houses:
   a. “a woman’s response to alcoholism and abuse”
   b. “Christian humanitarianism”
   c. “the upper-class prayer answered”
   d. “my duty as a mother to my children’s future”
   e. “urban enlightenment”

___ 22. During the coal strike:
   a. President Theodore Roosevelt won support for his use of the “big stick” against big business
   b. thousands of striking miners marched on Washington, starting a riot that lasted three days
   c. President Theodore Roosevelt threatened to use the army to force strikers back to work
   d. arbitrators awarded the miners all their demands
   e. more than 800 miners and their families died in the Rockies

___ 23. The Hepburn Act of 1906:
   a. was the first federal law regulating labor standards
   b. authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission to set maximum rates for railroads
   c. in effect outlawed the Northern Securities Company
   d. regulated the meatpacking industry
   e. said that coal miners were required to be paid in cash

___ 24. In the area of conservation, Theodore Roosevelt:
   a. believed strongly that natural resources should be preserved but felt that this was a matter for state, not federal, action
   b. angered many conservationists by his appointment of Gifford Pinchot, a businessman with no experience in conservation, as head of the Division of Forestry
   c. used the Forest Reserve Act to protect over 170 million acres of forest
   d. vetoed a bill authorizing a National Conservation Commission
   e. angered western hunters by closing much of the western public lands

___ 25. William Howard Taft:
   a. was Roosevelt’s choice as his successor
   b. was described by many journalists as “the ultimate politician”
   c. found solid support from voters only in the South and Southwest
d. was, in the Republican tradition, opposed to a lower tariff  
e. eventually was elected president as a member of the Progressive party

26. As president, Taft:
   a. was able to unite a faction- ridden Republican party with his towering personality  
   b. opposed both the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Amendments  
   c. brought less than one- third the number of anti- trust suits prosecuted under Roosevelt  
   d. withdrew more public lands in four years than Roosevelt had in nearly eight  
   e. was the first divorcé to hold the office

27. Of the four presidential candidates in 1912, the one most likely to advocate government ownership of big business was:
   a. Eugene V. Debs  
   b. Woodrow Wilson  
   c. William Howard Taft  
   d. Theodore Roosevelt  
   e. William Jennings Bryan

28. A major factor in Woodrow Wilson’s victory in the 1912 presidential campaign was the fact that:
   a. many Republicans supported his nomination  
   b. wealthy Democrats poured millions of dollars into his campaign  
   c. the Republican party had split in two  
   d. people liked Mrs. Wilson  
   e. the United States was at war

29. The Federal Reserve Act did all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. it made currency and bank credit more elastic  
   b. it created twelve federal reserve banks  
   c. it lessened the power of the huge New York banks  
   d. it shifted the U.S. treasury back to the gold standard  
   e. it was the first major banking and currency reform in half a century

30. The Federal Highways Act:
   a. passed in 1889  
   b. was vetoed by pro- railroad politicians  
   c. passed in 1916  
   d. illustrated the power of the Ford family  
   e. authorized a mere 10 million dollars in funds

31. In an effort to topple Victoriano Huerta’s dictatorial government in Mexico, President Wilson:
   a. used the army to close off the border  
   b. sent the military to occupy the port of Veracruz  
   c. had Mexico expelled from the League of Nations  
   d. provided weapons to Pancho Villa  
   e. let the corrupt Madero take control

32. All these innovations changed warfare during World War I EXCEPT:
   a. machine guns
b. blockades
c. land mines
d. long-range artillery
e. high-velocity rifles

___ 33. President Wilson’s response to the sinking of the *Lusitania*:
   a. was to sever diplomatic ties with Germany
   b. included a speech in which he said that if Germany was responsible for the killing of any more Americans, a state of war would exist between the United States and Germany
   c. was conciliatory
   d. was a series of notes demanding that Germany stop such actions and pay reparations
   e. was to ask Congress immediately to declare war

___ 34. The Revenue Act of 1916:
   a. was primarily to raise money to pay for war preparations
   b. hit farmers and low-income Americans the hardest
   c. was vetoed by President Wilson
   d. was designed to make Republicans support the war
   e. amounted to the progressives’ biggest failure in the Wilson period

___ 35. The congressional resolution for war:
   a. came quickly in response to the sinking of the *Lusitania*
   b. passed overwhelmingly
   c. was divided strictly along party lines
   d. included a provision that the United States would accept only an unconditional surrender from Germany
   e. passed unanimously in both the House and the Senate

___ 36. The most important of all the mobilization agencies was the:
   a. Fuel Administration
   b. Emergency Fleet Corporation
   c. United States Shipping Board
   d. War Industries Board
   e. Committee on Public Information

___ 37. The U.S. military effort in France:
   a. helped turn back several German offensives
   b. had little if any significance
   c. resulted in millions of American casualties
   d. was commanded by Herbert Hoover
   e. showed that small elite fighting forces were more effective than trench warfare

___ 38. Wilson’s Fourteen Points endorsed all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. freedom of the seas
   b. U.S. colonies in Africa and Asia
   c. the creation of a “league” of nations
d. an end to secret treaties
e. removal of trade barriers

39. Why did Wilson travel around the country giving speeches in 1919?
   a. He wanted to set the stage for his re-election campaign in 1920.
   b. He wanted to drum up support for his version of the war treaty.
   c. He wanted to garner support for the second Selective Service Act.
   d. He wanted to make sure that Henry Cabot Lodge did not become the next president.
   e. He wanted to help Herbert Hoover get elected as his successor.

40. The Red Scare of 1919–1920 reflected the:
   a. massive steel strikes around Chicago and in western Pennsylvania
   b. tremendous growth of the Socialist party during World War I
   c. impact of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia and the actions of militants in the United States
   d. demobilization of the American army
   e. bloody nature of the race riots

41. Political and social radicalism arose after World War I because:
   a. people had been bored by World War I’s rationing of goods
   b. postwar culture was entering an era of bewildering change
   c. southerners neglected agricultural responsibilities
   d. northern cities asserted cultural superiority because of industry
   e. President Woodrow Wilson encouraged opposition to old traditions

42. The Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s was based mainly on:
   a. anti-Semitic rhetoric
   b. prohibition
   c. fundamentalist religious beliefs
   d. anti-black rhetoric
   e. “100 percent Americanism”

43. By the early 1900s, the Anti-Saloon League:
   a. was out of business
   b. only had a minimal effect on Americans
   c. called for a withdrawal of the Eighteenth Amendment
   d. had become one of the most effective pressure groups in American history
   e. merged with the WCTU

44. The author of Main Street, a novel about the banality of small-town life, was:
   a. Sherwood Anderson
   b. Countee Cullen
   c. James Weldon Johnson
   d. Sinclair Lewis
   e. Upton Sinclair

45. The Roaring Twenties was dubbed “The Jazz Age” by:
   a. Upton Sinclair
b. Ernest Hemingway
c. Langston Hughes
d. Louis Armstrong
e. F. Scott Fitzgerald

46. Which of the following statements best describes working women in the 1920s?
a. The number of employed women rose.
b. The number of employed women declined.
c. Women were finally able to break into many formerly “male” occupations.
d. A woman was finally elected president of the American Federation of Labor.
e. Women mostly stayed home and attended to the domestic sphere.

47. The movement of southern blacks to the North:
a. was called the “Great Migration”
b. created the rise of the Ku Klux Klan
c. saw many African Americans return to Africa
d. was so large that southern agriculture was interrupted
e. meant industry could no longer hire whites

48. The NAACP emphasized:
a. enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution
b. the formation of a black political party
c. vocational and technical education
d. Du Bois’s concept of supporting the Talented Tenth
e. strictly black membership

49. Modernists in art and literature came to believe that:
a. nature’s reality can be captured in art
b. human reason ruled all of nature
c. science and art had no connection
d. art, in the end, had rules that should be obeyed
e. the subconscious is more interesting and more potent than reason

50. William Faulkner:
a. wrote about his own experiences in New York City
b. was one of the South’s greatest modernist writers
c. exemplified the writers who left America for Europe
d. labeled World War I veterans the “lost generation”
e. was a modernist painter in Paris