

**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:
- an ongoing quest for markets
 - nationalistic pride and rivalries between powers
 - the desire to Christianize Africa and Asia
 - an ongoing quest for raw materials
 - the fear that Bolshevik ideas might advance around the globe
- _____ 2. Alfred Thayer Mahan:
- argued that sea power was essential to national greatness
 - was little known until Roosevelt read his work
 - was a German who influenced American imperial thought
 - thought a canal in Central America was a waste of money
 - published his best-known book during the Civil War
- _____ 3. The de Lôme letter:
- revealed the location of Spanish troops in Cuba
 - was the first of the Cuban insurrectionists' overtures for peace
 - blamed the destruction of the battleship *Maine* on Spanish agents
 - referred to President McKinley as a weak and cowardly leader
 - promised Mexico all of the Gadsden Purchase if they attacked Texas
- _____ 4. The battleship *Maine*:
- exploded as it left Miami for Cuba
 - was the source of a battle cry in the Spanish- American War
 - carried arms to the Cuban insurrectionists
 - disappeared at sea with no trace, but newspaper reporters claimed that Spain had ordered it sunk
 - delivered Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders from Tampa to Cuba
- _____ 5. The Teller Amendment:
- was added to an army appropriation bill in 1901
 - called for universal suffrage in America's new possessions
 - was defeated in the Senate
 - disclaimed any American designs on Cuban territory
 - was promptly vetoed by McKinley
- _____ 6. As a result of the Spanish- American War, the United States:
- was deeply divided between war supporters and opponents
 - acquired Cuba as a colony
 - became a world power
 - suffered a huge financial strain and went into a depression
 - acquired Alaska

- ___ 7. Emilio Aguinaldo:
- was the Filipino rebel leader
 - led the Spanish forces at San Juan Hill
 - was installed as Cuba's governor in 1898
 - was the martyred leader of the Cuban rebellion
 - became the face of resistance in Samoa
- ___ 8. The treaty ending the Spanish- American War:
- was opposed by most Democrats and Populists
 - was ratified in the Senate over the protests of William Jennings Bryan
 - provided for Spain to pay to the United States \$10,000 for each American soldier killed in the war
 - provided for Hawaiian autonomy
 - 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:
- the desire to Christianize the Filipinos
 - acquiring better access to trade with China
 - the need to keep the Philippines from being taken over by foreign rivals
 - the large oil and coal deposits in the Philippines
 - the need to keep the Filipino sugar supply flowing
- ___ 10. What future president was the civil governor of the Philippines in 1901?
- McKinley
 - Wilson
 - Cleveland
 - Taft
 - Roosevelt
- ___ 11. The Open Door policy, if rooted in the self- interest of American businessmen and their desire to exploit Chinese markets, also:
- suggested that lower port tariffs for Americans would be beneficial
 - showed America's concern for social justice
 - could be used as a training ground for the U.S. military
 - tapped the deep- seated sympathies of those who opposed imperialism
 - indicated who America could not trust in Europe, namely Belgium
- ___ 12. With the Boxer Rebellion, all of the following occurred EXCEPT:
- Chinese nationalists laid siege to foreign embassies
 - Peking came under control with the arrival of foreign troops
 - Secretary of State Hay abandoned the Open Door policy
 - Chinese nationalists rebelled against foreign involvement
 - 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:
- assistant secretary of the navy
 - 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:
- to allow as many immigrant children to enter the workforce as possible
 - to open more technical schools
 - federal legislation allowing children to work more hours
 - for laws banning the widespread employment of young children
 - for mandatory scholarships for employees' children
- _____ 21. Jane Addams called the impulse to found settlement houses:
- "a woman's response to alcoholism and abuse"
 - "Christian humanitarianism"
 - "the upper- class prayer answered"
 - "my duty as a mother to my children's future"
 - "urban enlightenment"
- _____ 22. During the coal strike:
- President Theodore Roosevelt won support for his use of the "big stick" against big business
 - thousands of striking miners marched on Washington, starting a riot that lasted three days
 - President Theodore Roosevelt threatened to use the army to force strikers back to work
 - arbitrators awarded the miners all their demands
 - more than 800 miners and their families died in the Rockies
- _____ 23. The Hepburn Act of 1906:
- was the first federal law regulating labor standards
 - authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission to set maximum rates for railroads
 - in effect outlawed the Northern Securities Company
 - regulated the meatpacking industry
 - said that coal miners were required to be paid in cash
- _____ 24. In the area of conservation, Theodore Roosevelt:
- believed strongly that natural resources should be preserved but felt that this was a matter for state, not federal, action
 - angered many conservationists by his appointment of Gifford Pinchot, a businessman with no experience in conservation, as head of the Division of Forestry
 - used the Forest Reserve Act to protect over 170 million acres of forest
 - vetoed a bill authorizing a National Conservation Commission
 - angered western hunters by closing much of the western public lands
- _____ 25. William Howard Taft:
- was Roosevelt's choice as his successor
 - was described by many journalists as "the ultimate politician"
 - 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