

1302 Take-home Test Unit 3

Multiple Choice

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

- ____ 1. In his 1920 campaign for president, Warren G. Harding said the country needed a return to:
 - a. energetic government
 - b. patriotism
 - c. normalcy
 - d. experimentation
 - e. progressivism

- ____ 2. The tariff policy of the early 1920s:
 - a. made it easier for other nations to sell to the United States
 - b. made it harder for other nations to sell to the United States
 - c. made it easier for other nations to repay their war debts
 - d. led Americans to cut back on loans and investments abroad
 - e. had virtually no effect on the average American, but significantly limited businesses

- ____ 3. Harding's secretary of the Treasury:
 - a. favored retaining the high war time level of taxation to build up the public treasury
 - b. favored a reduction of the high war time level of taxation, but mainly for the rich
 - c. favored a reduction of the high war time level of taxation, but mainly for the poor and middle class
 - d. persuaded Congress to drop the personal income tax instituted under Wilson
 - e. supported the calling in of all loans to Europe

- ____ 4. Harding's administration is most remembered for:
 - a. the fact that he died while in office
 - b. the poor state of the economy while he was president
 - c. his promotion of the arts and culture
 - d. the scandals that plagued it
 - e. its overwhelming popularity with the American people

- ____ 5. Coolidge's administration was marked by:
 - a. a continuation of the post- World War I economic slump
 - b. continued tax breaks for the lower and middle classes at the expense of the upper class
 - c. prosperity
 - d. the creation of the Internal Revenue and Tariff Commission, which drastically reformed taxation formulas and duty lists
 - e. a slow economic downturn

- ____ 6. The growing consumerism of the 1920s manifested itself in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
 - a. motion pictures
 - b. automobiles
 - c. radios

- d. home appliances
- e. passenger rail service

- ____ 7. As secretary of commerce under Coolidge, Herbert Hoover's priority was the trade- association movement, about which all of the following are true EXCEPT:
- a. it gave business leaders an opportunity to share information among themselves
 - b. it allowed businessmen to more accurately foresee developments
 - c. it allowed for price fixing among companies
 - d. it was upheld by the Supreme Court in 1925
 - e. it successfully blocked all monopolistic practices
- ____ 8. Which of the following is NOT true of the McNary-Haugen Plan?
- a. It drew the rural South and West together in defense of agriculture.
 - b. It was passed by both houses of Congress, but vetoed by President Coolidge.
 - c. It promised to export agricultural surpluses internationally to stabilize the domestic farm market.
 - d. It was intended to raise domestic farm prices.
 - e. It was supported by Coolidge as a way to empower farmers.
- ____ 9. The McNary-Haugen bill:
- a. called for dumping surplus crops on the world market to raise domestic prices
 - b. failed to pass Congress in 1922 but passed in 1927 with the support of President Coolidge
 - c. effectively raised domestic commodity prices
 - d. was viewed with derision by American farmers
 - e. resulted in significant technological developments
- ____ 10. Which of the following was NOT a cause of the Great Depression?
- a. Policy makers moved away from the gold standard.
 - b. Corporate structures had been bloated by the success of the 1920s but were unprepared for the tightening of the economy.
 - c. Andrew Mellon was overconfident in the power of market capitalism to right itself.
 - d. Much of the profits that had been taken during the 1920s had been put back into companies rather than saved or invested in other ways.
 - e. A decline in the public consumption of goods led to a lower rate of investment in new plants.
- ____ 11. How many people were out of work in early 1933?
- a. 13,000
 - b. 130,000
 - c. 1.3 million
 - d. 13 million
 - e. 1.3 billion
- ____ 12. The Federal Emergency Relief Act:
- a. gave direct aid to individuals suffering during the depression
 - b. refused to allow any state to give aid
 - c. was passed only after the vice- president broke a tie in the Senate

- d. avoided a direct dole to individuals
- e. provided state but not local aid

- ____ 13. Franklin D. Roosevelt:
 - a. was permanently disabled after contracting polio
 - b. was twice elected governor of Georgia
 - c. was born into a family of sharecroppers
 - d. supported the continuation of Prohibition
 - e. was a graduate of the Naval Academy
- ____ 14. Just before his election to the presidency in 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt was serving as:
 - a. secretary of state
 - b. vice president
 - c. governor of New York
 - d. national chairman of the Democratic party
 - e. a professor at West Point
- ____ 15. FDR said that “the only thing we have to fear is:
 - a. fear itself
 - b. analysis paralysis
 - c. capitalism
 - d. greed
 - e. the inability to try
- ____ 16. The social worker who headed the WPA at its creation in 1935 was:
 - a. Frances Perkins
 - b. Harry Hopkins
 - c. Henry Wallace
 - d. Hugh Johnson
 - e. John Nance Garner
- ____ 17. All of the following are true of the National Youth Administration EXCEPT:
 - a. it provided part- time employment to students
 - b. it was part of the WPA
 - c. it set up technical training programs
 - d. it was the parent organization for the CCC
 - e. it provided Richard Nixon with a job
- ____ 18. The goal of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 was to raise farm income mainly through:
 - a. cutbacks in production
 - b. intensive farming
 - c. a government takeover of the commodity trade in Chicago
 - d. state and federal subsidies
 - e. marketing quotas
- ____ 19. The dust bowl can be associated with:
 - a. large migrations from the impacted area to the Atlantic Coast
 - b. terrible storms that plagued the Great Basin
 - c. a severe blow to farmers in Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin

- d. the blowing away of millions of acres of topsoil
 - e. a famous movie made by the WPA film maker Ansel Adams
- _____ 20. During the Depression, the U.S. government deported 500,000 Mexican Americans and their American- born children because officials:
- a. wanted to protect them from the Ku Klux Klan in Texas and New Mexico
 - b. wanted to avoid the costs of providing them with public services
 - c. wanted to put "Okies" to work in the California cotton fields
 - d. felt that the race tensions in American cities was too great
 - e. were worried that Mexico might attempt to reclaim Arizona
- _____ 21. The Indian Reorganization Act:
- a. attempted to reinvigorate traditional Indian cultures
 - b. broke up tribal lands and allocated them to individuals
 - c. had the support of western congressmen and assimilated Indians
 - d. was the brainchild of Henry Dawes
 - e. reorganized tribal leaders into nonvoting members of Congress
- _____ 22. The Marx Brothers:
- a. came up with the most revolutionary theory in the history of labor relations
 - b. consisted of Curly, Larry, and Moe
 - c. produced some of the most serious dramatic films of the thirties
 - d. typified the German communists at work in Detroit's unions
 - e. produced plot less masterpieces of irreverent satire
- _____ 23. Huey Long:
- a. developed a program called Share the Wealth
 - b. founded the National Union for Social Justice
 - c. challenged FDR for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1936
 - d. complained that the New Deal had gone too far by infringing on "the rights of persons and property"
 - e. called Social Security a "socialistic share- the- wealth program"
- _____ 24. He was the California doctor who called for old- age pensions from the government:
- a. Henry Morgenthau
 - b. Arthur Lovejoy
 - c. William Friedman
 - d. Francis Townsend
 - e. Harold Ickes
- _____ 25. The National Labor Relations Act:
- a. was upheld by the Supreme Court in *United States v. Butler*
 - b. gave jobs to several thousand unemployed miners
 - c. was often called the Wagner Act
 - d. was struck down by the Supreme Court in 1935
 - e. gave employers the right to control union activities
- _____ 26. Who came up with the metaphor of a government "frozen in the ice of its own indifference"?

- a. Huey Long
- b. Eleanor Roosevelt
- c. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
- d. Charles E. Coughlin
- e. Francis Townsend

- ____ 27. After World War I, American public opinion generally supported:
- a. isolationism
 - b. fascism
 - c. internationalism
 - d. interventionism
 - e. socialism
- ____ 28. A U.S. concern for the growing power of what nation contributed to the convening of the Washington Naval Conference?
- a. Britain
 - b. Germany
 - c. China
 - d. Japan
 - e. France
- ____ 29. America's "good neighbor" policy:
- a. promoted free trade among the United States, Canada, and Mexico
 - b. promised aggressive military actions against any "bad neighbors" in the Western Hemisphere
 - c. supported the idea of nonintervention in Latin America
 - d. eliminated all military and other examples of a U.S. official presence in Latin America
 - e. negotiated an end to the war between Canada and Mexico
- ____ 30. What effect did the German occupation of Czechoslovakia have on Roosevelt?
- a. It intensified his isolationist sentiments and desire to stay out of Europe's problems.
 - b. He no longer pretended impartiality in the impending European struggle.
 - c. He worked to appease Hitler to avoid further conquests.
 - d. He blamed Czechoslovakia for provoking the attack.
 - e. He had Congress rescind the Neutrality Acts.
- ____ 31. In the Battle of Britain during 1940:
- a. the British defeated a massive German land invasion of the British Isles
 - b. was the single greatest defeat that Britain faced during World War II
 - c. was mostly a propaganda war between Germany and Britain that saw little actual bloodshed
 - d. the British turned back a massive German air attack and forced Germany to postpone its invasion plans
 - e. Winston Churchill earned distinction by shooting down fifty German fighters

- ____ 32. Which of the following statements about the 1940 presidential election is true?
- a. Franklin Roosevelt named a Republican as his vice- presidential running mate in the name of national unity.
 - b. Franklin Roosevelt became the first sitting president to lose a reelection bid in the midst of a national crisis.
 - c. Republican Thomas Dewey defeated Franklin Roosevelt in a landslide.
 - d. Franklin Roosevelt followed precedent and declined to run for a third term.
 - e. Franklin Roosevelt won a third term as president.
- ____ 33. The passage of the lend-lease bill in 1941 signaled what about American opinion?
- a. Internationalist sentiment was weakening.
 - b. The president lost control over Congress.
 - c. Isolationist strength was weakening.
 - d. Americans paid little attention to the European war.
 - e. Pacifism was resurgent.
- ____ 34. Which of the following countries was NOT an Axis power by June 1941:
- a. Italy
 - b. the Soviet Union
 - c. Hungary
 - d. Bulgaria
 - e. Romania
- ____ 35. In between the signing of the Atlantic Charter and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor:
- a. Congress declared war on Germany
 - b. the U.S. Navy was engaging the German Navy in the Atlantic
 - c. Roosevelt ordered ships to avoid combat zones
 - d. Roosevelt broke diplomatic relations with Germany
 - e. Congress passed legislation outlawing naval convoys
- ____ 36. In November 1941:
- a. Congress passed the Neutrality Act of 1941 that reaffirmed American neutrality
 - b. Japan attacked Pearl Harbor
 - c. Franklin Roosevelt died in office
 - d. Congress removed the ban on arming merchant ships
 - e. Japan and China reached a negotiated settlement that ended their war
- ____ 37. During the summer of 1941, the United States attempted to restrain Japanese expansion by:
- a. restricting oil exports to Japan and freezing Japanese assets in the United States
 - b. ordering the strategic bombing of Japanese military sites
 - c. sending 200,000 troops to China and stationing a large naval force in the South Pacific
 - d. establishing a protectorate over China
 - e. declaring a naval blockade of Japan
- ____ 38. All of the following statements about the attack on Pearl Harbor are true EXCEPT:
- a. it was one part of a larger Japanese offensive launched into Southeast Asia and the Pacific

- b. a specific attack on Pearl Harbor had been long expected by American officials
- c. the attack killed more than 2,400 U.S. servicemen and sunk nineteen ships
- d. the attack ignored onshore facilities and oil tanks
- e. the Japanese missed the U.S. aircraft carriers in the attack

- ____ 39. All the following statements about the Battle of Midway are true EXCEPT:
- a. it was the turning point of the war in the Pacific that favored the United States
 - b. the Japanese lost four aircraft carriers
 - c. the battle began with another Japanese surprise attack on American forces
 - d. the Japanese navy was forced into retreat less than six months after Pearl Harbor
 - e. the battle demonstrated that aircraft carriers were the decisive elements of modern naval warfare
- ____ 40. What agency was created to direct industrial conversion to war production?
- a. Commerce Department
 - b. War Production Board
 - c. Treasury Department
 - d. Office of Scientific Research and Development
 - e. Office of War Information
- ____ 41. During the war, domestic politics was marked by:
- a. the “liberalization” of southern Democrats
 - b. expansion of New Deal programs
 - c. a growing conservatism
 - d. the decline of Republican power in Washington
 - e. the total dominance of Democrats over the politics of the war
- ____ 42. The mobilization of women in the labor force during World War II:
- a. led to more than a third of all American women joining the labor force
 - b. did not include women serving in the armed forces
 - c. has been greatly over exaggerated and distorted beyond its real significance
 - d. only impacted minorities and immigrants
 - e. occurred in all Allied nations except in the United States
- ____ 43. When Roosevelt and Churchill met to draft a joint war plan in early 1942, they agreed:
- a. to launch a cross-channel invasion of France within six months
 - b. that the Pacific theater deserved equal priority with the European theater
 - c. on all aspects of strategy pertaining to fighting the war
 - d. that something needed to be done to relieve the pressure along the Russian front
 - e. to give the United States final authority over all battle- related decisions
- ____ 44. At the Casablanca Conference, Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. a demand for the “unconditional surrender” of their enemies
 - b. an immediate launching of a cross- channel invasion into France
 - c. the stepped-up bombing of Germany
 - d. an assault on Sicily and Italy
 - e. increased shipments of military supplies to the Soviet Union

- ____ 45. Which statement best describes the Allied invasion against Sicily in July 1943?
- a. The fight for Sicily became known as “the Mediterranean’s Okinawa.”
 - b. The well- fortified island proved too difficult for the Allies to capture.
 - c. Sicily fell quickly after the Allied surprise landing.
 - d. The fight for Sicily became the first outright defeat for the Allied war effort.
 - e. The Allies captured Mussolini and forced him to surrender.
- ____ 46. All the following statements about the Allied bombing of Germany during 1943 and 1944 are true EXCEPT:
- a. American strategic bombers were full- fledged partners of the Royal Air Force
 - b. the bombings caused widespread damage
 - c. the strategic offensive failed to devastate German industrial production
 - d. the Allied bombing indisputably shattered civilian morale in Germany
 - e. the Allies had secured air supremacy over Germany
- ____ 47. D-day refers to the:
- a. top- secret work of American cryptanalysts (code breakers)
 - b. day the atomic bombs were to be dropped on Japan
 - c. Allied invasion at Normandy
 - d. Allied invasion of North Africa
 - e. joint American- Russian effort to free Poland
- ____ 48. What was the most significant consequence of the Battle of Leyte Gulf?
- a. Germany entered the war in the Pacific and fought alongside Japan.
 - b. The Allied forces secured a foothold on the Japanese home islands.
 - c. The Chinese earned their first substantive victory against the Japanese.
 - d. This Japanese surprise victory caused Allied losses so severe it nearly ended the war.
 - e. The Japanese lost their remaining sea power and ability to defend the Philippines.
- ____ 49. At the Yalta Conference of 1945 the Allies did all the following EXCEPT:
- a. call for a conference to create a new world security organization
 - b. agree to Soviet territorial demands in eastern Europe
 - c. make arrangements for the postwar governance of Germany
 - d. restore the original Polish government to power in Poland
 - e. reaffirm the principles of the Atlantic Charter
- ____ 50. What significance did the use of atomic bombs against Japan have?
- a. They prevented the Soviets from entering the war in Asia.
 - b. They shocked Germany into surrendering before facing the same fate.
 - c. They killed the Japanese emperor and paved the way for surrender.
 - d. They allowed the Americans to avoid an amphibious invasion of Japan.
 - e. They rendered the entire island of Honshu inhabitable for twenty-three years.