

History 1302 Spring 2010 Unit 2

Student: _____

You must bring a completed Scantron 882-e with the answers to this test to class on exam day

1. The man appointed to supervise a major overhaul of the armed forces was

- A. William Howard Taft.
- B. Leonard Wood.
- C. William Shafter.
- D. Arthur MacArthur.
- E. Elihu Root.

2. The presidential election of 1900

- A. pitted Theodore Roosevelt against William Jennings Bryan.
- B. saw the Democrats take back the White House.
- C. found the American public largely in favor of national colonialism.
- D. saw many Americans express uncertainty over the morality of colonialism.
- E. saw the Republicans win despite a growing economic depression.

3. Arguments used by Social Darwinists in the United States to justify expansionism

- A. included the belief that weak nations should be left room to develop.
- B. contended that all nations were engaged in a constant struggle to survive.
- C. were created and first promoted by Charles Darwin himself.
- D. differed sharply from arguments used for domestic economic affairs.
- E. suggested that harmony among "races" depended on open markets and free trade.

4. In the early 1900s, which American dependency did NOT receive territorial status?

- A. Cuba
- B. Alaska
- C. Puerto Rico
- D. Hawaii
- E. All received territorial status.

5. In 1895, the United States and Great Britain were involved in a serious boundary dispute involving British Guiana and

- A. Colombia.
- B. Brazil.
- C. Argentina.
- D. Paraguay.
- E. Venezuela.

6. The American politician who referred to the Spanish-American conflict as "a splendid little war" was

- A. William McKinley.
- B. Elihu Root.
- C. Theodore Roosevelt.
- D. William Jennings Bryan.
- E. John Hay.

7. The Spanish-American War revealed to American military planners

- A. the need to improve glaring deficiencies in the army.
- B. never to fight another war in the malaria-infested Caribbean.
- C. the necessity of maintaining a military draft.
- D. that National Guard troops were less reliable than federal troops.
- E. the need to desegregate the armed forces.

8. In the late nineteenth century, the term "yellow press" referred to

- A. a sensationalist style of reporting news.
- B. the lavish use of color in newspapers.
- C. an effort by newspapers to appeal to a mass market.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

9. The Treaty of Paris concluding the Spanish-American War

- A. required Spain to pay the United States \$20 million for its military costs.
- B. was quickly ratified by the United States Senate.
- C. transferred the Philippines and Puerto Rico to the United States.
- D. was rejected by Spain and was never implemented.
- E. rejected most of the terms of the earlier armistice.

10. In 1899, supporters of the annexation of the Philippines argued the United States had set a precedent for taking land while treating its inhabitants as dependents in the case of

- A. the North's occupation of the South following the Civil War.
- B. the federal government's treatment of American Indians.
- C. the nation's claiming of Florida from Spain in 1819.
- D. the United States' taking of Hawaii in 1898.
- E. the United States' claiming of California and Texas after the Mexican War.

11. In regards to divorce in the United States during the Progressive Era,

- A. the majority of divorces were initiated by men.
- B. more than ten percent of all marriages ended in divorce.
- C. the rate of divorce rate declined.
- D. nearly all states did not allow divorce.
- E. women began gaining the right to divorce in many states.

12. At the turn of the twentieth century, Lincoln Steffens wrote extensively of the need to reform

- A. the "yellow press."
- B. urban political organizations.
- C. the railroad corporations.
- D. the meatpacking industry.
- E. federal bureaucracy.

13. At the turn of the twentieth century, progressive activists

- A. believed that organizations stunted individual growth and stifled creativity.
- B. asserted that it was the right of individuals to act as they chose.
- C. held a strong commitment to improving racial justice.
- D. believed in the transformational power of enlightened public opinion.
- E. believed that people's character was hardwired at birth.

14. During the Progressive Era, the "new woman" was a product of

- A. a lower birth rate.
- B. the movement to work outside the home.
- C. increased schooling for children.
- D. higher levels of education.
- E. All the answers are correct.

15. For western states during the Progressive Era, the major target for political reformers was

- A. the federal government.
- B. state governments.
- C. municipal governments.
- D. the judicial system.
- E. Chinese tongs.

16. The term "muckrakers" referred to

- A. western progressives.
- B. Social Darwinists.
- C. socialists.
- D. critics of imperialism.
- E. journalists.

17. The temperance crusade

- A. first began to take shape during the Progressive Era.
- B. was supported by most business employers.
- C. sought to curb prostitution.
- D. found its greatest support among immigrants.
- E. was wholeheartedly supported by urban political machines.

18. The Women's Christian Temperance Union

- A. was, at one time, the largest women's organization in American history.
- B. called for an end to saloons, not for a full prohibition on alcoholic beverages.
- C. was later replaced by the Anti-Saloon League.
- D. was headed by a male president.
- E. was founded during the Progressive Era.

19. The most distinctive quality of women in professions during the Progressive Era was

- A. that women did not dominate any single profession.
- B. that women could not attain advanced degrees from American universities.
- C. that women did not generally create their own professional organizations.
- D. that "women's professions," unlike other professions, did not attempt to exclude anyone.
- E. that women were concentrated in the "helping" professions.

20. During the Progressive Era, opponents of political reform generally included many members of all of the following EXCEPT

- A. the urban middle class.
- B. the business community.
- C. the urban working class.
- D. saloon owners.
- E. recent immigrants.

21. In the election of 1904, Theodore Roosevelt

- A. easily won his party nomination and the general election.
- B. endured a bitter fight to win his party's nomination.
- C. faced a progressive reformer as his Democratic challenger.
- D. narrowly defeated William Jennings Bryan.
- E. barely won the popular vote.

22. In the presidential campaign of 1912,

- A. President William H. Taft won all of the Republican presidential primaries.
- B. President William H. Taft won renomination after a bitter fight at the convention.
- C. Theodore Roosevelt eventually threw his support to Woodrow Wilson.
- D. Theodore Roosevelt ultimately ran on a third-party ticket.
- E. Theodore Roosevelt was the candidate of choice for Old Guard conservatives.

23. In the election of 1908, William Howard Taft

- A. was hand-picked by Theodore Roosevelt to succeed him.
- B. narrowly defeated his opponent, William Jennings Bryan.
- C. was opposed by progressives and conservatives.
- D. had a public image very much like Theodore Roosevelt.
- E. decisively defeated his Republican opponent in the general election.

24. In the 1902 strike by the United Mine Workers, President Theodore Roosevelt

- A. sided with the miners.
- B. sided with the mine owners.
- C. ordered in federal troops to keep the peace.
- D. ordered federal arbitration.
- E. ordered in federal troops to break the strike.

25. In his political program known as "New Freedom," Woodrow Wilson believed trusts

- A. needed to be tightly regulated by the federal government.
- B. should be destroyed.
- C. should exist only if they benefited the middle class.
- D. should have the right to expand.
- E. should exist only if they recognized labor's right to organize.

26. The first director of the National Forest Service was

- A. Gifford Pinchot.
- B. William Howard Taft.
- C. John Muir.
- D. Richard Ballinger.
- E. Louis Glavis.

27. The Federal Reserve Act

- A. created a new type of paper currency.
- B. helped to reduce loans to private banks.
- C. was designed to push troubled banks out of business.
- D. was regulated by a board whose members were elected by Congress.
- E. created sixteen regional banks.

28. After the elections of 1914, President Woodrow Wilson

- A. held steady to his existing course of action.
- B. moved away from progressivism.
- C. began another round of progressive legislation.
- D. encouraged the United States to enter the war in Europe.
- E. refused to nominate any progressives to the Supreme Court.

29. After the Russo-Japanese War in 1904–1905,

- A. relations between Japan and the Roosevelt administration steadily improved.
- B. President Roosevelt took no direct action against Japan.
- C. the Japanese military presence in the Pacific declined.
- D. the Russian government collapsed.
- E. President Roosevelt negotiated a secret free trade agreement with Russia.

30. In his dealings with Pancho Villa, President Woodrow Wilson

- A. ordered a military expedition into Mexico to capture Villa.
- B. saw American troops capture Villa and bring him to the United States.
- C. eventually released Villa in order to smooth relations with the Carranza government.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

31. In 1913, a major reform of American banking was achieved with the passage of the

- A. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- B. Economy Act.
- C. Federal Securities Act.
- D. Federal Reserve Act.
- E. Currency Act.

32. As part of his Asian diplomacy, President Theodore Roosevelt

- A. signed a secret agreement with Japan to ensure continued American trade in Asia.
- B. sent a fleet of battleships to Japan as a show of American military power.
- C. extracted from Russia a recognition of Japan's territorial gains in the Russo-Japanese War.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

33. The 1904 "Roosevelt Corollary"

- A. was invalidated by the Supreme Court during the Wilson administration.
- B. stated that neighboring countries had to adhere to U.S. policy in times of war.
- C. was created as a result of a military crisis in Cuba.
- D. stated that the U.S. had a right to intervene in the affairs of neighboring countries.
- E. stated that England and England alone was exempted from the Monroe Doctrine.

34. As an environmental conservationist, President Theodore Roosevelt

- A. opposed hunting on all federal lands.
- B. added extensive areas of land to the national forest system.
- C. opposed new dam construction on major rivers.
- D. opposed the growing preservationist movement as impractical.
- E. All the answers are correct.

35. During World War I, American ground troops
- A. saw combat that was relatively brief but intense.
 - B. were assigned to serve under the command of foreign officers.
 - C. were not available for battle in significant numbers until the fall of 1918.
 - D. All the answers are correct.
 - E. None of the answers are correct.

36. In 1920, passage of the Nineteenth Amendment
- A. marked the beginning of a new era in progressive reform.
 - B. outlawed the production, sale, and consumption of alcohol.
 - C. gave women the right to vote.
 - D. required the direct election of senators.
 - E. disallowed Woodrow Wilson from running for a third term.

37. In 1919, all of the following figures were at the Paris peace conference EXCEPT
- A. Alexander Kerensky of Russia.
 - B. George Clemenceau of France.
 - C. David Lloyd George of Great Britain.
 - D. Vittorio Orlando of Italy.
 - E. Woodrow Wilson of the United States.

38. During World War I, extensive systems of trenches were used by both sides because
- A. the destructive power of weapons meant soldiers could not live in the open field.
 - B. they prevented tanks from reaching the soldiers' positions.
 - C. soldiers were safer from poisonous mustard gas closer to the ground.
 - D. All the answers are correct.
 - E. None of the answers are correct.

39. In the United States during World War I, the Committee on Public Information (CPI)
- A. established strict rules of censorship for journalists reporting on the war.
 - B. became increasingly sensationalist in its information campaign.
 - C. criticized the federal government's reporting of the war.
 - D. was led by a panel of American military officers.
 - E. became a haven for pacifists and conscientious objectors.

40. In the United States, after it entered World War I

- A. most German Americans supported the American war effort.
- B. German books were removed from many schools and libraries.
- C. the playing of German music was banned in many communities.
- D. sauerkraut was renamed "liberty cabbage."
- E. All the answers are correct.

41. As a result of the service of African-American soldiers in World War I,

- A. activism by blacks for their rights increased.
- B. public attitudes on race were significantly altered.
- C. the country saw a general improvement in race relations.
- D. the federal government integrated the armed forces.
- E. northern black factory workers were able to keep their jobs when white veterans returned.

42. The Sabotage Act and the Sedition Act of 1918

- A. eliminated jury trials for anyone charged under these laws.
- B. were most frequently directed at German Americans.
- C. were created after the Supreme Court invalidated the Espionage Act of 1917.
- D. made illegal any public expression opposing the war.
- E. were rarely if ever enforced by the Wilson administration.

43. During the Red Scare of 1919, Attorney General Mitchell Palmer

- A. oversaw the deportation of 6,000 people.
- B. founded the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- C. argued for moderation and a cooling-off period.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

44. In March 1917, the United States moved closer to entering the Great War when

- A. the czarist government of Russia was overthrown.
- B. the Bolsheviks came to power in Russia.
- C. Russia asked the Allies to call for an armistice.
- D. a German offensive threatened to capture Moscow.
- E. Russia and Germany negotiated a separate peace.

45. American casualties in World War I were

- A. 350,000.
- B. 60,000.
- C. as likely to be from disease as from combat.
- D. very low in all battles that U.S. troops participated in.
- E. comparable in number to those of the European powers.

46. In January 1917, President Woodrow Wilson, in a speech before Congress,

- A. suggested the creation of the League of Nations in the post-war period.
- B. insisted that the nation's financial interests had to be protected from a German victory.
- C. asked for a declaration of war against Germany.
- D. said Britain and France could not win the war without the United States.
- E. argued that entering the war would be a tragic mistake under any circumstances.

47. In the election of 1916, supporters of Woodrow Wilson

- A. helped the president easily beat his Republican opponent.
- B. called his Republican opponent a pacifist who would not act to save England.
- C. felt betrayed when the president stated that the nation's entrance into the war was inevitable.
- D. were anxious for the President to declare war before election day.
- E. claimed his Republican opponent would lead the nation into war.

48. In 1914–1915, the United States responded to a British naval blockade of Germany by

- A. ending trade with all of Europe to maintain its neutrality.
- B. ending trade with Great Britain to pressure it to lift the blockade.
- C. defying the blockade and continuing to trade with Germany.
- D. ending trade with Germany but continuing it with Great Britain.
- E. rerouting all trade with Germany through the Mediterranean.

49. On the eve of the Great War, the chief rivalry in Europe was between

- A. Germany and Great Britain.
- B. Austro-Hungary and Russia.
- C. Germany and France.
- D. France and Russia.
- E. France and Great Britain.

50. In 1919, American labor unrest saw

A. the public generally support unions.

B. a general strike in Seattle that brought the city to a standstill.

C. a major steel strike resolved in favor of the workers.

D. Governor Calvin Coolidge attract national acclaim for his support of labor.

E. All the answers are correct.