

# History 1302 Spring 2010 Unit 3

*Student:* \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. In 1945, the first atomic explosion in history took place in
  - A. Hiroshima, Japan.
  - B. the Bikini Islands.
  - C. Alamogordo, New Mexico.
  - D. the Salt Lake desert in Utah.
  - E. Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
  
2. In World War II, one of the primary American commanders in the Pacific was
  - A. Dwight Eisenhower.
  - B. Omar Bradley.
  - C. Chester Nimitz.
  - D. George Marshall.
  - E. George Patton.
  
3. In April 1945, American and British forces halted their advance on Germany at the Elbe River
  - A. because their supply lines had become overextended.
  - B. to wait for the Russian army to arrive.
  - C. due to fierce German resistance.
  - D. at the announcement that President Franklin Roosevelt had died.
  - E. because all bridges over the river had been destroyed.
  
4. Prior to ordering the use of an atomic bomb against Japan, President Harry Truman
  - A. sent evidence of a test explosion to the Japanese government.
  - B. issued an ultimatum to Japan to surrender or face utter devastation.
  - C. warned the Japanese about the atomic bomb but sent no evidence of its effect.
  - D. told Japan to evacuate Hiroshima or face the consequences.
  - E. did not send any kind of message to Japan.

5. Between 1939 and 1945, the federal budget of the United States

- A. halved.
- B. doubled.
- C. tripled.
- D. rose five-fold.
- E. rose ten-fold.

6. The Battle of Midway in 1942

- A. saw the United States suffer great losses.
- B. was a stunning defeat for the Japanese navy.
- C. lasted four days.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

7. During World War II, the labor force of the United States

- A. saw fifteen million people leave civilian labor for the armed forces.
- B. saw the supply of civilian labor decline by twenty-five percent.
- C. was forced to contend with a large labor surplus.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

8. In 1942, the United States and Mexico agreed to the *braceros* program which

- A. increased the number of Mexican immigrants the United States would accept as new citizens.
- B. allowed United States businesses to establish war production factories in Mexico.
- C. admitted Mexican contract laborers into the United States for a limited time.
- D. accepted Mexican citizens into the United States armed forces.
- E. eliminated the tariff on goods produced in Mexico.

9. During World War II, Chinese Americans

- A. were drafted in a higher proportion than any other national group.
- B. received a favorable image in U.S. government propaganda.
- C. saw the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Acts.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

10. All of the following statements regarding the Allied development of an atomic bomb during World War II are true EXCEPT

- A. the program was code-named the Manhattan Project.
- B. plutonium was a practical fuel for the bomb.
- C. the program proceeded at a faster pace than had been expected.
- D. the government secretly poured nearly \$2 billion into the project.
- E. Albert Einstein was in charge of the program.

11. The German sinking of the American ship *Reuben James*

- A. triggered an American naval campaign against Germany.
- B. led Congress to approve the arming of American merchant ships.
- C. led Congress to approve American ships sailing into belligerent ports.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

12. During the 1920s and 1930s, interest in pursuing an isolationist foreign policy

- A. led the United States to give up its membership in the World Court.
- B. reflected the sentiments of a majority of the American public.
- C. led the U.S. Senate to assert that no single nation was a threat to world peace.
- D. was strongly supported by President Franklin Roosevelt.
- E. declined after the investigations chaired by Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota.

13. In 1941, the Atlantic Charter

- A. was signed in Washington D.C.
- B. was completed by senior military officials in the United States and England.
- C. saw President Roosevelt agree to an eventual invasion of Europe to drive out the Nazis.
- D. saw the United States and England claim to share common principles.
- E. gave American merchant ships the authority to fire on German submarines.

14. In the spring of 1940, the Germans launched a massive invasion known as the *blitzkrieg*, meaning

- A. "thunder war."
- B. "storm cloud."
- C. "rolling thunder."
- D. "lightning war."
- E. "lightning cloud."

15. Which of the following statements about the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany is FALSE?

- A. His rise was partially precipitated by ruinous inflation.
- B. Hitler displayed a pathological anti-Semitism and a passionate militarism.
- C. Hitler believed in the genetic superiority of the Aryan people.
- D. Hitler argued in favor of extending German territory for the purpose of *lebensraum*.
- E. Upon coming to power in 1933, Hitler called his new government "the Weimar Republic."

16. The Munich conference of 1938 was precipitated by a crisis over

- A. Austria.
- B. Poland.
- C. Hungary.
- D. Belgium.
- E. Czechoslovakia.

17. The Neutrality Act of 1935

- A. sought to protect America's international trade agreements.
- B. prevented Americans from traveling on ships of warring nations.
- C. did not prevent the United States from intervening when Italy invaded Ethiopia.
- D. was passed by Congress with recent acts of Nazi aggression in mind.
- E. included a mandatory arms embargo of both sides during any military conflict.

18. In his foreign policy for Latin America, President Herbert Hoover

- A. repudiated the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.
- B. repeatedly ordered troops into various Central American nations.
- C. canceled Latin American war debts owed to the United States.
- D. closely followed the policies of the two previous administrations.
- E. declared America would henceforth only recognize democratically-elected regimes.

19. Germany began World War II in Europe days after

- A. Germany's occupation of additional areas of Czechoslovakia.
- B. a nonaggression pact was signed between Germany and Russia.
- C. France promised Poland it would provide military support if attacked.
- D. Germany and Austria were unified.
- E. Hitler's violation of the Munich agreement.

20. In what became known as the 1933 "bombshell message," Franklin Roosevelt declared that

- A. all foreign war debts would be forgiven.
- B. America would no longer recognize fascist governments.
- C. the Monroe Doctrine was now null and void.
- D. further Japanese aggression against China would be met with force.
- E. America would reject any international agreement on currency stabilization.

21. All of the following statements regarding the New Deal and women are true EXCEPT

- A. the New Deal sanctioned sexually discriminatory wage rates.
- B. New Deal relief agencies offered relatively little employment for women.
- C. women were encouraged to leave the workplace to help men get jobs.
- D. many occupations dominated by women were excluded from Social Security.
- E. in general, women were major critics of the New Deal.

22. In 1934, Dr. Francis Townsend attracted widespread national support for a plan that

- A. offered medical insurance for the poor and elderly.
- B. was strongly supported by Congress.
- C. helped pave the way for the Social Security system.
- D. guaranteed all able-bodied Americans over age twenty-one a full-time job.
- E. provided below-cost health care to children and pregnant women.

23. Frances Perkins, the first female cabinet member in American history, was secretary of

- A. commerce.
- B. agriculture.
- C. labor.
- D. health and human services.
- E. education.

24. The Civilian Conservation Corps

- A. was racially integrated.
- B. put the unemployed to work on rural and wilderness areas.
- C. included women.
- D. mostly employed the jobless rural poor.
- E. passed Congress despite Roosevelt's ambivalence about the project.

25. The Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 established

- A. the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.
- B. the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- C. the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- D. All the answers are correct.
- E. None of the answers are correct.

26. During the 1930s, the sit-down strike

- A. was first used in the steel industry.
- B. was a new and controversial labor tactic.
- C. was upheld by the courts and state governments.
- D. was eventually broken by the Michigan National Guard.
- E. All the answers are correct.

27. The Social Security Act of 1935

- A. initially only offered a pension for retired workers.
- B. did not begin making payments to participants for years.
- C. covered all full-time working American citizens.
- D. was opposed by President Franklin Roosevelt as being too costly.
- E. originally included a program for universal health care.

28. The National Recovery Administration of 1933 did all of the following EXCEPT

- A. establish a minimum wage for labor.
- B. make child industrial labor illegal.
- C. set a standard for the maximum hours one could work in a week.
- D. increase competition between companies.
- E. set floors under prices.

29. In 1933, two days after he took office, President Franklin Roosevelt

- A. took the country off the gold standard.
- B. ended prohibition.
- C. sent the National Industrial Recovery Act to Congress.
- D. presented to Congress a relief plan for the unemployed.
- E. closed all banks.

30. In response to President Franklin Roosevelt's first days in office, the American people

- A. believed the depression was largely over.
- B. felt a mixture of relief and hope.
- C. concluded the economy was not as bad off as they once had believed.
- D. felt the Hoover administration must be held accountable for the economic crisis.
- E. began to believe they had made a mistake in voting for Roosevelt.

31. During the Great Depression, unemployment in the United States peaked at an estimated

- A. 10 percent.
- B. 25 percent.
- C. 40 percent.
- D. 55 percent.
- E. 70 percent.

32. The "Abraham Lincoln Brigade" is to be associated with

- A. the radical Right.
- B. the Spanish Civil War.
- C. veterans of World War I.
- D. the "bonus marchers."
- E. the Civilian Conservation Corps.

33. President Herbert Hoover responded to the onset of the Great Depression by

- A. proposing a series of economic reform programs.
- B. shutting down the bank system until confidence in it could be restored.
- C. urging voluntary cooperation from business leaders.
- D. calling for a tax increase to prevent a federal deficit.
- E. calling for a system of social security to alleviate individual suffering.

34. In the 1930s, the "Dust Bowl"

- A. was created by the national economic collapse.
- B. stretched from Kansas to California.
- C. experienced years of heavy rainfall.
- D. was created by grasshoppers.
- E. was a product of changing environmental conditions.

35. Throughout 1928, the American stock market

- A. saw the number of shares traded daily soar.
- B. saw the average price of stocks rise slightly.
- C. had slowly been declining in value.
- D. had rapidly been losing in value.
- E. saw brokerage firms restrict credit to those buying stocks

36. In the 1930s, the largest Japanese- and Chinese-American populations were found in

- A. Oregon.
- B. Arizona.
- C. Washington.
- D. Hawaii.
- E. California.

37. In the late 1920s, the European demand for agricultural and manufacturing goods from the United States was

- A. rising.
- B. steady.
- C. declining.
- D. chronically unstable.
- E. essentially nonexistent.

38. The long-time censor of Hollywood films in the 1920s and 1930s was

- A. Frank Capra.
- B. Pare Lorentz.
- C. King Vidor.
- D. James Agee.
- E. Will Hays.

39. During the Great Depression, in the rural United States

- A. one-third of all farmers lost their land.
- B. farm income dropped by twenty-five percent.
- C. the economic conditions were slightly better than in industrial cities.
- D. the farm economy could not keep up with consumer demand.
- E. farmers enjoyed several unusually fertile growing seasons.

40. The Hoover administration addressed the economic situation of American farmers with

- A. the Agricultural Marketing Act.
- B. the Soil Conservation Act.
- C. the Agricultural Adjustment Act.
- D. the Farm Security Administration.
- E. the Rural Electrification Administration.

41. The Scopes trial of 1925 was a legal battle between

- A. blacks and whites.
- B. urban and rural society.
- C. nativists and immigrants.
- D. U.S. Steel and the Amalgamated Steelworkers' Union.
- E. creationism and evolution.

42. During the 1920s, the trend toward industrial consolidation

- A. was most pronounced in the large-scale, mass-production sector.
- B. was slowing considerably throughout the decade.
- C. encouraged new competition.
- D. was most rapid in industries less dependent on technology.
- E. bypassed the steel and automobile industries.

43. During the Harding administration, the Teapot Dome scandal involved

- A. the illegal sale of timber rights.
- B. transfers of national oil reserves.
- C. graft in federal construction contracts.
- D. political blackmail.
- E. the secret sale of armaments to Nicaragua.

44. The National Origins Act of 1924

- A. entirely banned immigration from East Asia to the United States.
- B. discriminated against northwestern Europeans.
- C. was designed to alter the sources but not the overall number of immigrants.
- D. included a quota system for the first time.
- E. set a rigid limit of 150,000 immigrants a year.

45. During the 1920s, the National Woman's Party campaigned primarily for the

- A. Nineteenth Amendment.
- B. Prohibition Amendment.
- C. Equal Rights Amendment.
- D. Balanced Budget Amendment.
- E. Disarmament Amendment.

46. Throughout the 1920s, the performance of the United States economy

- A. saw ten straight years of continuous growth.
- B. struggled with a persistent high rate of inflation.
- C. saw per capita income flatten while manufacturing output soared.
- D. saw nearly uninterrupted prosperity coupled with severe inequalities.
- E. experienced a severe recession in 1923 that lasted two years.

47. The Sheppard-Towner Act of 1921

- A. promoted the establishment of daycare centers for the children of working women.
- B. provided federal funds for child health-care programs.
- C. was criticized for its promotion of birth control.
- D. was promoted by the American Medical Association.
- E. was promoted by the National Women's Party.

48. Calvin Coolidge

- A. claimed that Theodore Roosevelt was his political role model.
- B. believed the federal government should actively promote the social welfare of Americans.
- C. lost his party's bid for renomination in the election of 1928.
- D. had no political experience prior to becoming vice-president in 1920.
- E. was less active a president than Warren Harding.

49. Throughout the 1920s, the federal government

- A. isolated itself from the business community.
- B. supported the right of workers to organize as unions.
- C. experienced a decrease in its budget yet an increase in its debt.
- D. saw leaders of business take prominent positions in the federal government.
- E. saw an increase in the budget and the national debt.

50. During the 1920s, Thomas Hunt Morgan was one of the American pioneers in
- A. analog computers.
  - B. genetic research.
  - C. automation.
  - D. robotics.
  - E. relativistic physics.