

USH Fall Semester Final

INSTRUCTIONS:

Read each question carefully. Use your knowledge of Social Studies and test strategies to answer every question.

- 1** The Bill of Rights was added to the U.S. Constitution primarily to
- A** provide the President with power in times of emergency
 - B** establish fair and impartial elections
 - C** protect individual rights
 - D** guarantee voting privileges to minorities
- 2** Which guarantees freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion to individuals in the U.S.?
- F** The Treaty of Paris 1783
 - G** Articles of Confederation
 - H** Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
 - J** First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
- 3** Which principle was adopted in the U.S. Constitution to ensure that no one branch of the federal government became too powerful?
- A** Republican government
 - B** Checks and Balances
 - C** Popular Sovereignty
 - D** Judicial Review

- 4** The term _____ means to approve.
- F** ratify
 - G** popular sovereignty
 - H** federalism
 - J** republicanism
- 5** The man who wrote Democracy in America and was inspired by America and the system of democracy was who?
- A** John Jay
 - B** Alexis de Tocqueville
 - C** Benjamin Rush
 - D** John Witherspoon
- 6** The main purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to –
- F** explain the advantages of republican government.
 - G** persuade the British king to change his policies.
 - H** establish a new central government in the colonies.
 - J** announce the colonists' reasons for separating from Great Britain.

- 7 Which statement describes the achievements of John Jay?
- A The only colonial governor to side with colonists, who remained in office throughout the American Revolutionary War.
 - B A member of the “Committee of Five” that wrote the Declaration of Independence, and one of its original signers.
 - C A member of French nobility who traveled to the U.S. in order to study its prison system.
 - D The author of three essays in the Federalist Papers, who also served as the nation’s first Chief Justice of the U.S, Supreme Court.
- 8 Which statement describes the achievements of Alexis de Tocqueville?
- F The only colonial governor to side with colonists, who remained in office throughout the American Revolutionary War.
 - G A member of the “Committee of Five” that wrote the Declaration of Independence, and one of its original signers.
 - H A member of French nobility who traveled to the U.S. in order to study its prison system.
 - J The author of three essays in the Federalist Papers, who also served as the nation’s first Chief Justice of the U.S, Supreme Court.
- 9 We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain ? , that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

—The Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776

Which of the following completes this excerpt?

- A unalienable rights
- B equalities of opportunity
- C duties and responsibilities
- D repeated injuries and abuses

10 EXCERPT 1 -- In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial.

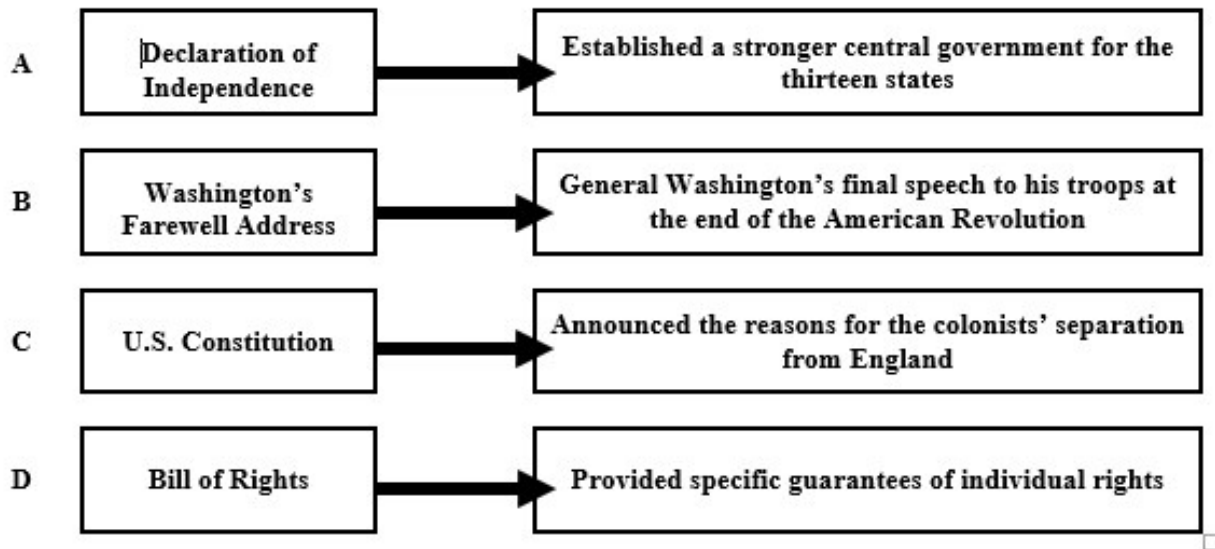
EXCERPT 2 -- A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

EXCERPT 3 -- The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.

Which statement best describes the excerpts above?

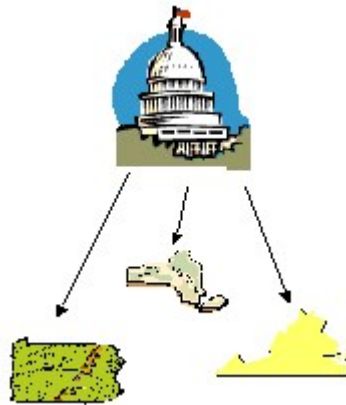
- F** They protected the colonists against abuses by the British government.
- G** They established a system of checks and balances in the Constitution.
- H** They were added to the Constitution to protect individual rights.
- J** They were added to the Articles of Confederation to protect states' rights.

11 Which document is correctly paired with its description?



- A A
- B B
- C C
- D D

12



Which principle of the Constitution is depicted above?

- F separation of powers
- G republicanism
- H federalism
- J popular sovereignty

13 Which Founding Father is correctly paired with his contribution?

- A Jonathan Trumbull, Sr. → A Scottish immigrant and Presbyterian minister who signed the Declaration of Independence and who became President of the College of New Jersey, the future Princeton University
- B John Peter Muhlenberg → The only colonial governor to side with the colonists during the American Revolution.
- C John Hancock → A wealthy Boston merchant who was elected President of the Second Continental Congress and who placed his giant signature first on the Declaration of Independence
- D John Witherspoon → A fiery Protestant minister who recruited soldiers during the American Revolution, wore a uniform under his clerical robes, and rose to the rank of general in the Continental Army.

- A
B
C
D

- 14** Popular sovereignty is an important characteristic of democratic government because_____.
- F** the three branches of government can check one another.
 - G** citizens are given life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
 - H** citizens are able to vote and participate in government.
 - J** government cannot tell citizens what to do.
- 15** The U.S. Constitution is considered an evolving document because it —
- A** has roots in earlier political documents and contains processes that allow for change.
 - B** depends on citizens who are willing to protect liberty and justice.
 - C** establishes a political system designed to control the use as well as the misuse of power.
 - D** creates a framework that defines the authority of the state and federal governments.

- 16** A direct result of Manifest Destiny was the ---
- F** Increased interest in westward expansion of the U.S. settlements and ideals.
 - G** Increased establishment of industrial centers along the western rivers.
 - H** Decreased interest in westward expansion of the U.S. settlements and ideals.
 - J** Decreased establishment of industrial centers along the western rivers.
- 17** What had the strongest effect on migration within the U.S.?
- A** Completion of the Erie Canal.
 - B** The Pony Express system.
 - C** Development of the steamboat.
 - D** Creation of the railroad system.
- 18** What increased migration to California in 1849 and Alaska in 1897?
- F** Fur
 - G** Gold
 - H** Land
 - J** Oil

- 19** Which technological advance from the 19th century resulted in all the effects listed below?
- * Travel Time Reduced
 - * Western Migration Encouraged
 - * Open range closed
 - * Native Americans forced off their land
- A** Steamboat
- B** Railroads
- C** Pony Express
- D** Canals
-
- 20** The closing of the American frontier occurred around 1890. What was a significant consequence of this event?
- F** American ranch life ended and the demand for cattle and beef declined in the East.
- G** American Plains Indians' free-roaming days ended and white society spread its influence throughout the West.
- H** Westward migration ended and the frontier turned into sprawling urban areas.
- J** White Americans had no more need to be self-sufficient and there were no new opportunities to achieve success.
-
- 21** All of the following were responses to the economic problems of the American ____.
- * The Grange
 - * The Greenback Party
 - * The Texas Exchange
 - * The Southern Alliance
- A** woman
- B** farmer
- C** businessman
- D** immigrant

- 22** Why was the telegraph important in the development of communication in the U.S.?
- F** It increased the need for the postal service in urban areas of the country.
 - G** It increased the speed of communication between people in different regions.
 - H** It decreased telephone rates by increasing competition among telephone companies.
 - J** It decreased the speed of communication between people in different regions.
- 23** Which statement accurately describes the development of the Great Plains in the late 19th century?
- A** Great profits were earned there in the steel industry.
 - B** Railroads decreased in importance.
 - C** Immigrants could not afford to farm these lands.
 - D** Technological innovations made farming there possible.

- 24** Which of the following parties was created to represent the interest of western farmers?
- F** Progressive Party
 - G** Republican Party
 - H** Democratic Party
 - J** Populist Party
- 25** How did the passage of the Dawes Act affect Native American Indians?
- A** It supported their existing cultural traditions.
 - B** It started a series of Indian Wars on the Great Plains.
 - C** It attempted to assimilate them into mainstream American culture.
 - D** It forced their removal from areas east of the Mississippi River.
- 26** Where did the Transcontinental Railroad meet?
- F** Dodge City
 - G** Abilene
 - H** Sand Creek
 - J** Promontory Point

- 27** Which factor helped farmers on the Great Plains overcome opposition from cattle ranchers?
- A** The farmers allied with Native American Indians.
 - B** Barbed wire allowed farmers to enclose their lands.
 - C** Heavy rains made the Great Plains more suitable to planting than grazing.
 - D** Ranchers refused to divide up the open range

- 28** During the late 1880's and early 1900's, prejudice against "New Immigrants" increased because these immigrants
- F** had job skills superior to those of most American workers.
 - G** formed their own labor unions in order to receive higher wages.
 - H** came from cultural backgrounds different from those of the majority of Americans.
 - J** tried to replace American democracy with other forms of government.

- 29** Which was a successful example of "Americanization"?
- A** The Dawes Act led Native Americans to sell their lands.
 - B** The Homestead Act made federal land available to settlers.
 - C** The children of New Immigrants learned English in public schools.
 - D** Congress prohibited the immigration of Chinese workers.

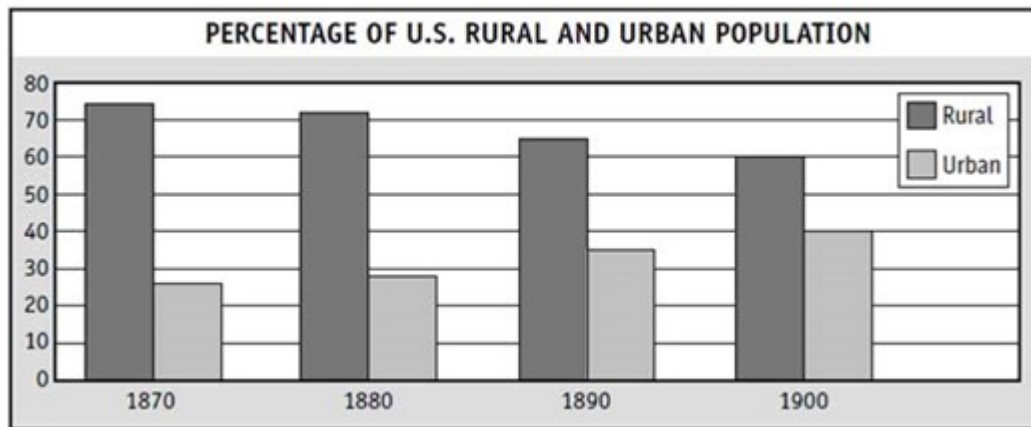
- 30** Nativists in California in the 1880's would most likely have supported the
- F** creation of settlement houses to aid new immigrants
 - G** passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act
 - H** continuation of the contract labor system
 - J** assimilation of Native American Indians into mainstream culture

- 31** After 1880, where did the majority of "New Immigrants" to the U.S. come from?
- A** Northern and Western Europe
 - B** Canada and Latin America
 - C** Southern and Eastern Europe
 - D** China and Southeast Asia

- 32** Having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world, supported by the commercial interests, the laboring interests, and the toilers everywhere, we will answer their demand for a gold standard by saying to them: “You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.”
—William Jennings Bryan, Speech to the Democratic Convention, 1896.

Based on this speech, what demand did Bryan make in his subsequent campaign for the Presidency?

- F** Policy of bimetallism that would help farmers by raising crop prices
G The acquisition of colonies to increase employment opportunities
H The creation of a national park system to protect the nation’s wildlife
J Higher tariffs to protect American manufacturers from foreign competition
- 33** The graph below shows the proportion of rural and urban population of the United States from 1870 to 1900.



Which factor contributed to the shift in population shown on the graph?

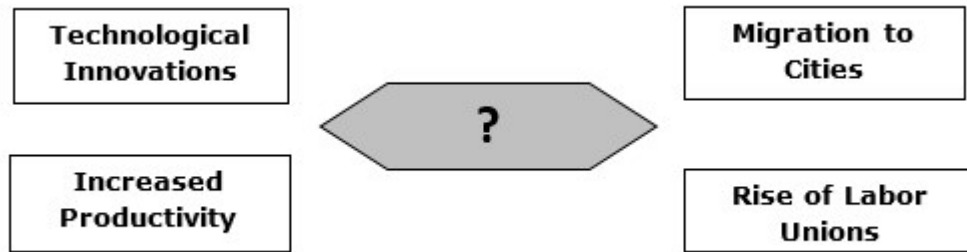
- A** Not enough families took advantage of the Homestead Act.
B Great Plains Indians left their reservations to buy new farmland.
C Houses in cities were less expensive than those in the countryside.
D Better jobs in industry attracted farmers and farm laborers to cities.

- 34** “Today three-fourths of our people live in tenements, and the drift of the population to the cities is sending increasing multitudes to crowd them. The fifteen thousand tenant houses that were the despair of past generations have swelled into thirty-seven thousand, and more than twelve hundred thousand persons call them home. We know now that there is no way out; the ‘system’ that was the evil offspring of public neglect and private greed has come to stay forever in our civilization. Nothing is left but to make the best of a bad bargain...”

What is the main idea of the passage?

- F** The conditions of tenement living have improved greatly.
- G** The number of people living in tenements is declining.
- H** Many immigrants face crowded conditions and despair in tenement housing.
- J** Living in tenements has led to improved working class conditions.
- 35** The Gilded Age can be described as a period of
- A** intense political activity by the presidents.
- B** uncontrolled use of the spoils system and unregulated business competition.
- C** intense political activity by immigrants and African Americans.
- D** decreased immigration to the United States and regulated business competition.
- 36** Which of the following identifies an **advantage** of big business in the late 19th century?
- F** Large businesses were more efficient than smaller enterprises, leading to lower prices for consumers.
- G** Large businesses often exploited their workers, who had to work long hours for low pay.
- H** Large businesses were more careful to avoid the pollution of lakes and rivers than smaller businesses.
- J** Large businesses were more carefully regulated by the government than smaller businesses.

37 Use the diagram to answer the question below



What would be the title of the diagram?

- A Innovation
- B Civilization
- C Immigration
- D Industrialization

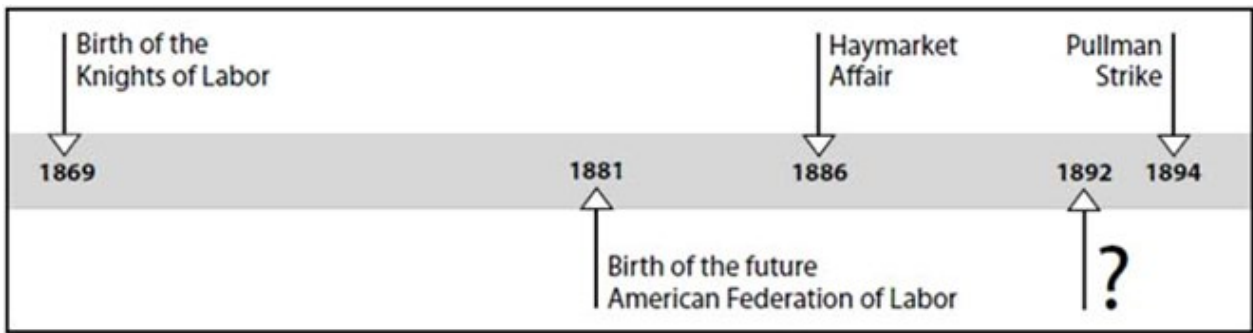
38



Which of the following issues is addressed in the cartoon above?

- F Growth of big business.
- G Growth of industry.
- H Expansion of the west.
- J Restrictions on immigration.

39



The timeline shows events from the early American labor movement. Which phrase best completes the timeline?

- A Arrest of Eugene V. Debs.
- B Collapse of the American Railway Union.
- C Strike at Carnegie’s steelworks at Homestead.
- D Supreme Court applies antitrust laws to unions.

40



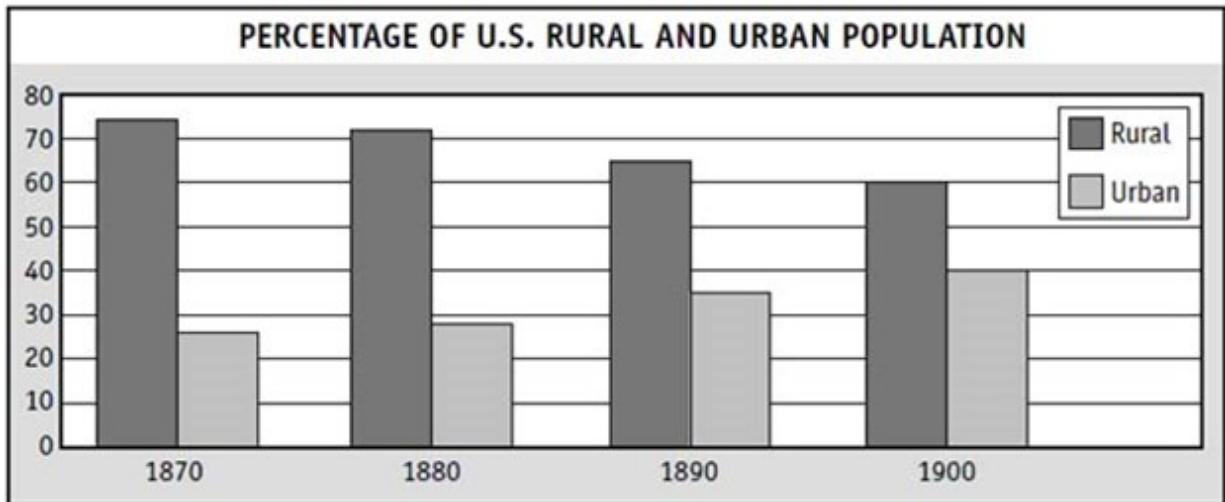
Who stole the people's money? 'Twas Him.

This cartoon was published by Thomas Nast in 1871. What problem is addressed in the cartoon?

- F New citizens were often unable to exercise their voting rights.
- G City governments were providing inadequate services to residents
- H Political machines were profiting from kickbacks on public contracts.
- J The deadlock between political parties was costing taxpayers money.

- 41 The Progressive Movement regarded all of the following as worthy goals EXCEPT
- A protecting social welfare.
 - B promoting business monopolies.
 - C creating economic reform.
 - D fostering efficiency in the workplace.
- 42 During the early 1900's, the term "muckrakers" was used to describe
- F people who demonstrated against war.
 - G writers who exposed the evils in American society.
 - H newspaper columnists who reported on celebrities.
 - J politicians who criticized Progressive Era Presidents.

43

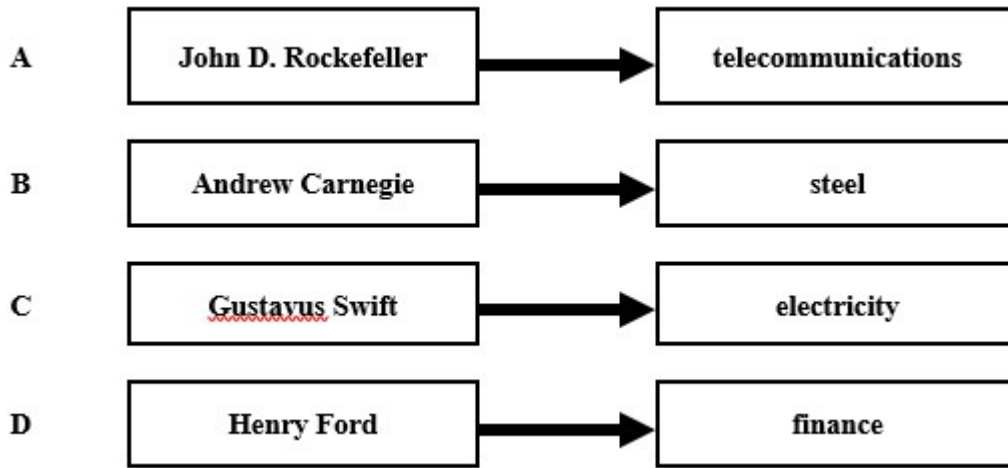


The graph above shows the proportion of rural and urban population of the United States from 1870 to 1900.

Which of the following statements best support the graph above?

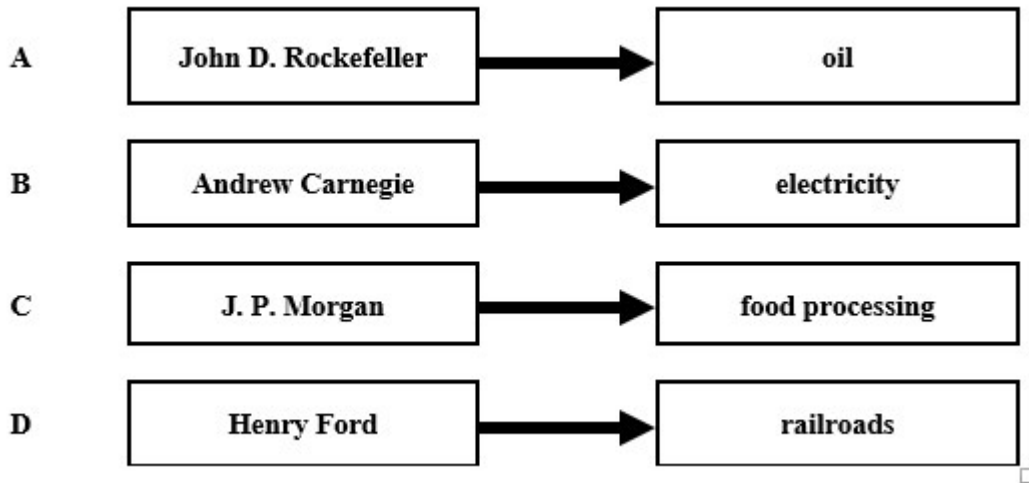
- A Native Americans moved to the cities in search of work.
- B The Homestead Act continued to attract farmers to the Great Plains.
- C New technological innovations created a demand for industrial labor.
- D New technological innovations created a demand for agricultural labor.

44 Which entrepreneur is correctly paired with his field?



F
G
H
J

45 Which entrepreneur is correctly paired with his field?



- A Response 1
- B Response 2
- C Response 3
- D Response 4

46 When Susan B. Anthony refused to pay a fine for her actions in the election of 1872, she stated: “Not a penny shall go to this unjust claim.” Her statement was made in support of

- F the Sixteenth Amendment
- G Settlement Houses
- H judicial review
- J women’s suffrage

47 In *The Jungle*, Upton Sinclair exposed

- A dangers faced by coal miners
- B corrupt business practices of the Standard oil company
- C unsanitary conditions in the meat-packing industry
- D illegal deals between government

- 48** During the Progressive Era, public demands for direct consumer protection resulted in the passage of the
- F** Pure Food and Drug Act
 - G** Interstate Commerce Commission
 - H** Pendleton Act
 - J** Federal Reserve Act
- 49** The primary goal of the NAACP was
- A** voting rights for women.
 - B** better working conditions
 - C** regulation of the banks
 - D** equality among the races
- 50** Books such as *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob Riis and *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair exposed problems that resulted from
- F** the naturalization of immigrants
 - G** environmental conservation
 - H** westward expansion
 - J** rapid industrialization

- 51** “In slave times, the Negro was kept subservient and submissive by the frequency and severity of the scourging (whipping), but with freedom, a new system of intimidation came into vogue; the Negro was not only scourged; he was lynched.”

The above quotation most closely represents the views held by

- A** William Jennings Bryan
- B** Ida B. Wells
- C** Upton Sinclair
- D** Upton Sinclair

52 The quote below shows Progressive support for which of the following-

“The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life.”
Theodore Roosevelt, Message to Congress, December 3, 1907

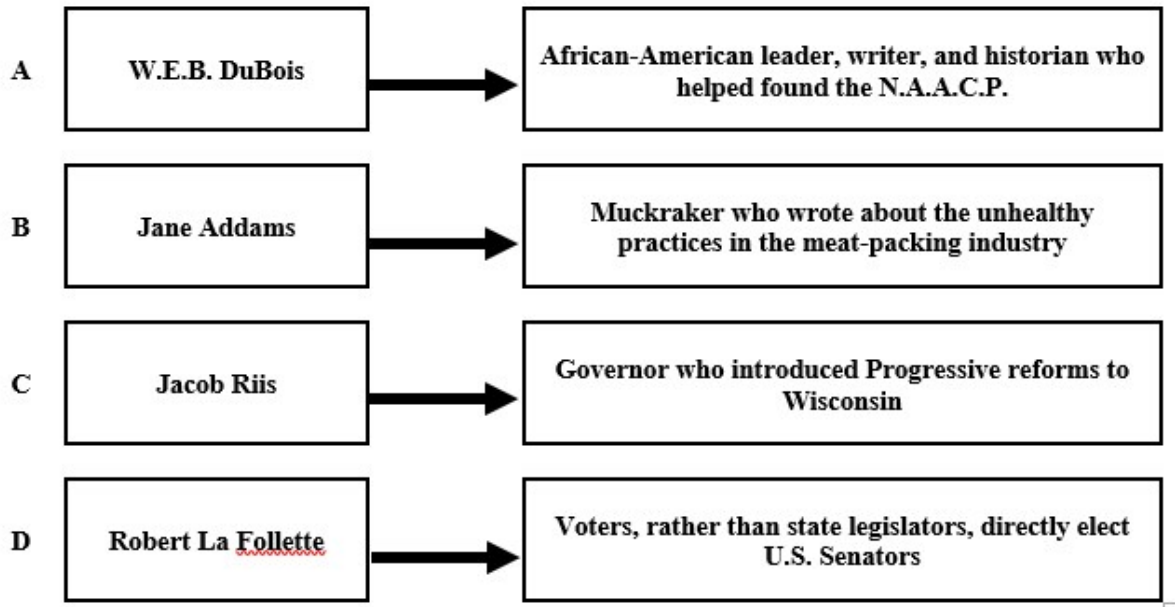
- F** passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act.
- G** passage of conservation laws.
- H** the development of public lands.
- J** the development of mineral resources.

53 * Upton Sinclair exposed the unhealthy practices of Chicago’s meat-packing plants.
* Ida Tarbell revealed the dishonest business tactics of Rockefeller’s Standard Oil Company.
* Jacob Riis wrote *How the Other Half Lives*, showing the conditions of the residents of New York City tenements.

What was the impact of these muckraking activities during the early 1900s?

- A** Society changed in response to their promotion of Social Darwinism.
- B** Voters agreed to let big business owners create more profitable monopolies.
- C** Reports of their works in publications abroad caused a decline in immigration.
- D** Public reaction to their books led to new laws addressing the abuses of industrialization.

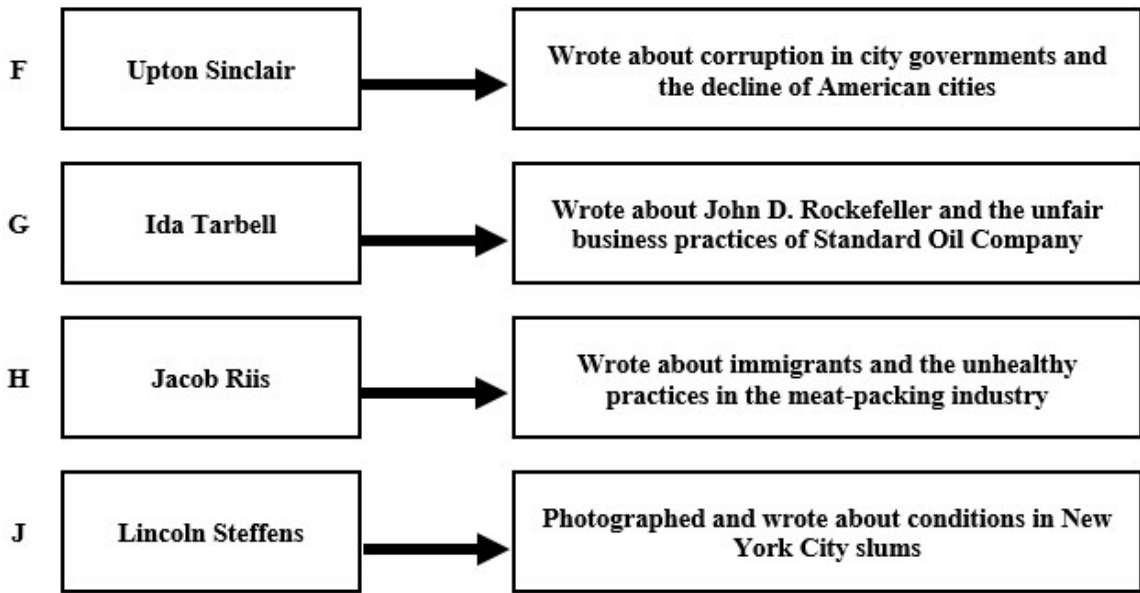
54 Which reformer is matched with his or her accomplishment?



F
G
H
J

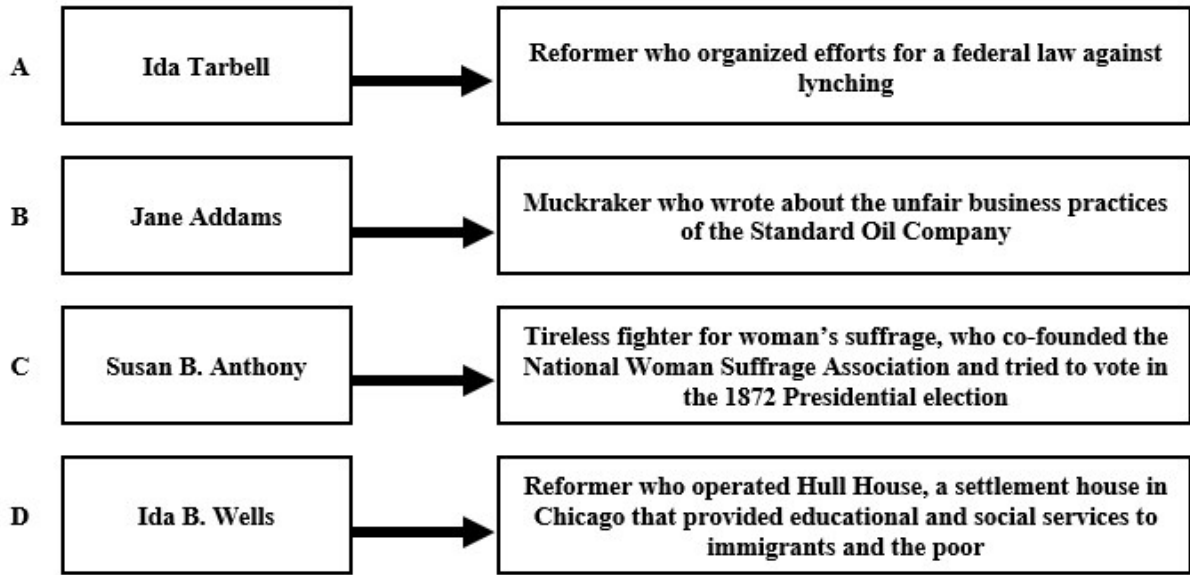
55 Which muckraker is matched with his or her contribution?

Ⓢ



- A
- B
- C
- D

56 Which reformer is matched with her accomplishment?



F
G
H
J

- 57** In 1902, Lincoln Steffens and Claude Wetmore published the article excerpted below about St. Louis in McClure’s magazine.

About 1890, public franchises and privileges were sought, not only for legitimate profit and common convenience but for loot. Taking but slight and always selfish interest in the public councils, the big men misused politics. The riff-raff, catching the smell of corruption, rushed into the Municipal Assembly, drove out the respectable men, and sold the city — its streets, its wharves, its markets, and all that it had — to the now greedy businessmen and bribers.

Which type of activity does this article illustrate?

- A** Reporting by muckrakers
- B** Preaching by the Social Gospel movement
- C** Municipal government conducted by city-manager
- D** The improvement of the poor in settlement houses

-
- 58** As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States saw the need to build the Panama Canal because

- F** new colonies had been acquired in Africa
- G** Spanish opposition to the canal ended
- H** The U.S. navy could then move more quickly between oceans
- J** The U.S. railroads could not transport enough manufactured goods

- 59** Why is the Spanish-American War of 1898 considered a historical turning point?

- A** It marked the first American victory over a foreign power.
- B** It demonstrated the need for better communications in wartime.
- C** It affirmed American support for European economic interests in East Asia.
- D** It showed that the United States had become a world power.

- 60** Alfred T. Mahan’s book, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*, led to the-
- F** British building a larger more modern navy
 - G** French building a larger more modern navy
 - H** Japanese building a larger more modern navy
 - J** Americans building a larger more modern navy
- 61** How did the actions of Sanford B. Dole help move the United States into a position of world power?
- A** He wrote articles for the Hearst and Pulitzer newspapers urging U.S. intervention to protect Cuban rebels from Spanish repression.
 - B** He demonstrated in his writings the importance of obtaining colonies, increasing overseas trade and building a canal in Central America.
 - C** He led the American sugar and plantation owners who seized power in Hawaii and asked to be annexed to the United States.
 - D** He led those Senators who favored overseas expansion during the debates that took place in the U.S. Senate in the 1890s.
- 62** Which overseas action most clearly illustrated the use of the “Roosevelt Corollary” to the Monroe Doctrine?
- F** the purchase of Alaska from Russia
 - G** the declaration of war against Spain in 1898
 - H** the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands
 - J** the collection of war debts owed by the Dominican Republic
- 63** The Spanish-American War marked a turning point in American foreign policy because the United States---
- A** emerged as a world power
 - B** developed a plan for peaceful coexistence
 - C** pledged neutrality in future European conflicts
 - D** refused to become a colonial power

- 64** The Roosevelt Corollary, which was added to the Monroe Doctrine, declared that-
- F** The U.S. had the right to intervene in Latin America.
 - G** Europe had the right to intervene in Latin America.
 - H** The U.S. could establish colonies in Latin America.
 - J** Europe could establish colonies in Latin America.

- 65** *Leader of Senate Majority in the 1890s
*Advocate for the Spanish-American War
*Advocate for annexation of the Philippines and other territories
*Opposed immigration of illiterate, non-English speaking Europeans

Which individual had these characteristics?

- A** Sanford B. Dole
- B** Alfred Thayer Mahan
- C** Henry Cabot Lodge
- D** Henry Clay Frick



Teddy Roosevelt's quote, "speak softly, but carry a big stick", meant the big stick was the-

-

- F** U.S Protectorates
- G** U.S. army and navy
- H** Rough Riders
- J** Breaking of Monopolies

67 Which set of events is listed in chronological order?

A	Spanish-American War Construction of Panama Canal Overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani Annexation of Hawaii
B	Construction of Panama Canal Spanish-American War Annexation of Hawaii Overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani
C	Spanish-American War Overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani Annexation of Hawaii Construction of Panama Canal
D	Overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani Spanish-American War Annexation of Hawaii Construction of Panama Canal

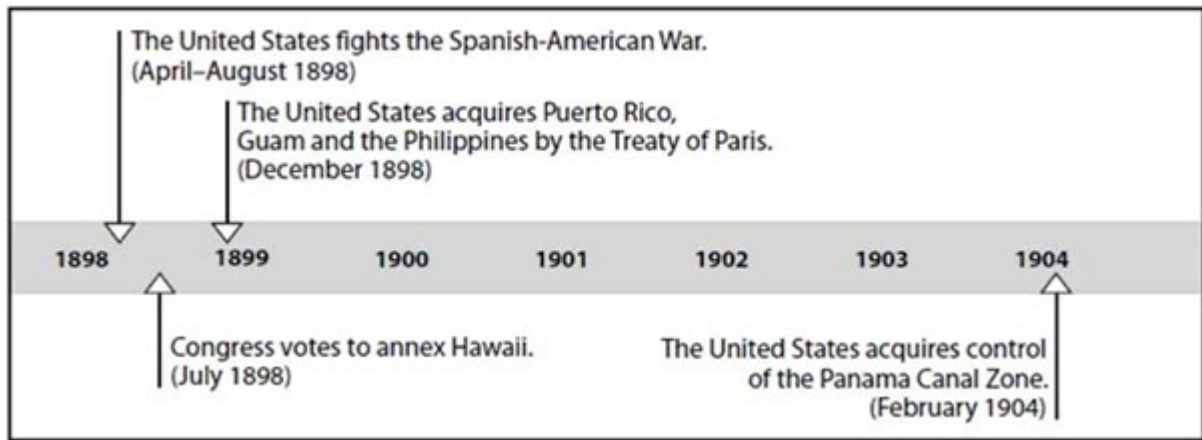
A

B

C

D

68



Using the above chart which of the following arguments was used in favor of these changes?

- F** American industries need the raw materials and markets found overseas.
- G** The system of imperialism is contrary to American democratic principles.
- H** Colonial peoples welcome American leadership to develop their economies.
- J** Imperialist expansion threatens to bring the United States into conflict with European powers.

69 Which individual is paired to his contribution to America's rise as a world power?

F	Alfred Thayer Mahan	Established U.S. control over the Panama Canal Zone, negotiated the Treaty of Portsmouth, and warned European nations not to interfere in the Caribbean.
G	Sanford Dole	Demonstrated in his writings the importance of obtaining colonies, increasing overseas trade, and building a canal in Central America.
H	Theodore Roosevelt	Organized American sugar and plantation owners who seized power in Hawaii, leading to the later annexation of Hawaii by the United States.
J	Henry Cabot Lodge	Led Senators who favored overseas expansion during the debates in the U.S. Senate in the 1890s.

- A**
- B**
- C**
- D**

70 Which individual is paired to his contribution to America's rise as a world power?

A	Alfred Thayer Mahan	Led Senators who favored overseas expansion during the debates in the U.S. Senate in the 1890s.
B	Sanford Dole	Demonstrated in his writings the importance of obtaining colonies, increasing overseas trade, and building a canal in Central America.
C	Theodore Roosevelt	Established U.S. control over the Panama Canal Zone, negotiated the Treaty of Portsmouth, and warned European nations not to interfere in the Caribbean.
D	Henry Cabot Lodge	Led American sugar and plantation owners who seized power in Hawaii and asked to be annexed to the United States.

- F
- G
- H
- J

- 71 In this cartoon, “The News Reaches Bogota,” President Theodore Roosevelt is shown shoveling dirt on Bogota, the capital of Colombia.



To which of the following does this political cartoon refer?

- A Congressional reluctance to appropriate sufficient funds to build the Panama Canal
- B The obstacles that the geography of Panama posed to the construction of a canal
- C A Congressional debate over whether construction of the canal would be useful to U.S. national security
- D Roosevelt’s decision to help Panamanian rebels against Colombia in exchange for the Canal Zone

- 72 The countries that made up the Central Powers were
- F Germany, Italy, and France
 - G Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
 - H Austria-Hungary, Russia, and France
 - J France, Russia, and England

- 73 The countries that made up the Allies were
- A Germany, Italy, and France
 - B Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
 - C Austria-Hungary, Russia, and France
 - D France, Russia, and England

- 74** Reasons for the _____?
* Zimmerman Note
* Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
* Cultural ties with the Allied Powers
* Threat to democratic government
- F** creation of the League of Nations
G American fear of Communism
H creation of Central Powers
J American entrance into WWI
- 75** What is a way to promote patriotic duties or pride and make the other side look evil?
- A** Militarism
B Nationalism
C Propaganda
D Pacifism
- 76** What year did the U.S. enter WWI?
- F** 1917
G 1916
H 1915
J 1914

- 77** Which set of WWI related events is the correct chronological order?
- A** Lusitania sunk, WWI begins, U.S. declares war on Germany, Franz Ferdinand is assassinated
B Franz Ferdinand is assassinated, WWI begins, Lusitania sunk, U.S. declares war on Germany
C Franz Ferdinand is assassinated, U.S. declares war on Germany, Lusitania sunk, WWI begins
D U.S. declares war on Germany, Franz Ferdinand is assassinated, WWI begins, Lusitania sunk

78 “A weary, exhausted, nerve-racked group of men... assembled north of Sommerance (France) to dig in for the night. The artillery was firing furiously, but the enemy’s (bombardment) ceased suddenly and now only occasional shells would explode in the vanity. The weather was gloomy and the air chilled one to the bones. Yet it was with that (methodical) care that is characteristic of worn-out men, that we prepared our foxholes, carrying boards and iron sheets from abandoned machine-gunners’ dugouts to make our ‘houses’ as comfortable as possible, even if only for one night.”

---William L. Langer, *Gas and Flame in World War I*

What new aspect of combat during World War I is described in the passage above?

- F** guerilla warfare
- G** nuclear weaponry
- H** biological weapons
- J** trench warfare

79 The excerpt below is from the Covenant of the League of Nations, a part of the Treaty of Versailles.

ARTICLE 10.

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League against external aggression. In case of any such aggression or threat of such aggression, the [Executive] Council shall advise on the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

Why did many U.S. Senators object to this article?

- A** They had plans to seize new overseas territories for the United States.
- B** They were afraid that the League would be controlled by hostile powers.
- C** They feared Americans would be required to act against aggression in Europe.
- D** They thought it demanded that Americans grant independence to the Philippines.

- 80** What was one of the effects of the development of machine guns and barbed wire on warfare from 1914 to 1918?
- F** Casualties were low because soldiers were protected.
 - G** Soldiers were able to advance rapidly on one another.
 - H** Field commanders no longer thought it mattered who attacked first.
 - J** Soldiers dug trenches because they could not advance without heavy casualties.

81 **Long-term Causes of WWI**

- Nationalism
- Economic Rivalries and Imperialism
- ?
- Militarism

Which best completes the diagram?

- A** Alliance System
- B** Economic Depression
- C** Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand
- D** Sinking of the Lusitania

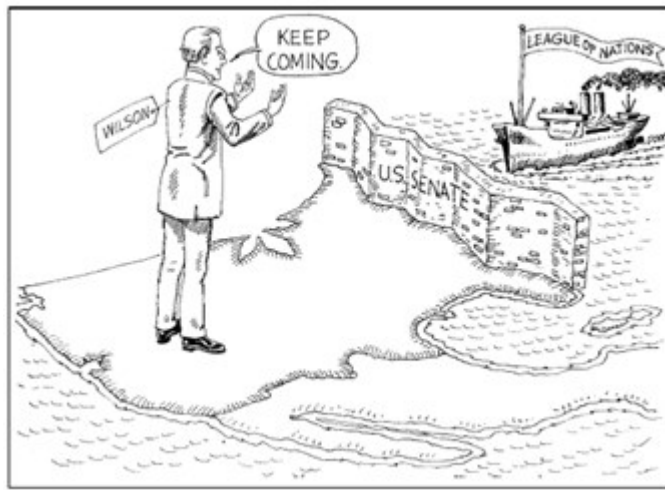
- 82** New innovations or technologies of WWI were submarines, tanks, and _____.
- F** Rifle
 - G** trench warfare
 - H** Napalm
 - J** dog fights in airplanes

- 83** In which battle did the American Expeditionary Force launch an offensive against German forces in World War I?

- A** Battle of San Juan Hill
- B** Battle of Argonne Forest
- C** D-Day Invasion
- D** Battle of the Bulge

- 84** Following WWI, President Woodrow Wilson wanted to create the League of Nations primarily to

- F** increase the economic opportunities of the U.S.
- G** increase the number of regional alliances of the U.S.
- H** establish a strategic plan for global disarmament.
- J** establish an organization to maintain world peace.



What conclusion explains the situation in the cartoon?

- A** The Senate did not approve the entry of the U.S. into the League of Nations.
- B** The Senate did approve the entry of the U.S. into the League of Nations.
- C** The Senate was unhappy about German membership in the League of Nations.
- D** The Senate feared the League of Nations would invade the U.S.

- 86**
- * Established Universal Negro Improvement Association
 - * Believed “black is beautiful”
 - * Opposed cooperation with whites in organizations like NAACP
 - * Started a “Back to Africa” movement
 - * Urged African Americans to rely upon themselves

Which African-American leader had these characteristics?

- F** Booker T. Washington
- G** W.E.B. Du Bois
- H** Marcus Garvey
- J** Martin Luther King, Jr.

- 87** In the 1920's the Immigration Act of 1924 and the Sacco-Vanzetti trial were a reflection of
- A** an increase in nativism and intolerance
 - B** the rejection of traditional customs and beliefs
 - C** an acceptance of cultural differences
 - D** strong support of immigration issues
- 88** A major characteristic of the U.S. economy during the 1920's was the
- F** general prosperity of American farmers
 - G** slowdown in the use of technology in industry
 - H** uneven distribution of income among Americans
 - J** increase in the strength of organized labor
- 89** What was an important result of Prohibition during the 1920's?
- A** Respect for the law decreased.
 - B** Woman's suffrage was restricted.
 - C** Racial prejudice increased.
 - D** Religious tolerance grew.
- 90** Which American author's works are closely associated with the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920's?
- F** F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - G** Upton Sinclair
 - H** Langston Hughes
 - J** John Steinbeck
- 91** The significance of the Harlem Renaissance in New York during the 1920s is that it----
- A** Ended racial segregation and discrimination in New York.
 - B** Isolated African-American culture from other New Yorkers.
 - C** Provided African-Americans political appointments.
 - D** Emphasized African-American cultural achievements
- 92** Prohibition, established by the Eighteenth Amendment, stated that
- F** Only imported alcoholic beverages could be sold.
 - G** The manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages was banned.
 - H** Americans must be 18 years old to purchase alcoholic beverages.
 - J** Alcoholic beverages could only be sold in government-run stores.

- 93** Which management innovation helped Henry Ford to realize his vision?
- A** Providing various models of cars.
 - B** Creating a business monopoly.
 - C** Downsizing the labor force.
 - D** Using assembly-line production methods.
- 94** What did the change in dress and hairstyles of the 1920's woman symbolize?
- F** Desire to dress quickly and affordably.
 - G** Protest against men's fashions.
 - H** Desire to imitate the fashions of European women.
 - J** New freedoms for American women.
- 95** Charles Lindbergh's 1927 solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean was important to Americans because it
- A** Allowed the U.S. to demonstrate new military technology.
 - B** Symbolized American ingenuity and courage.
 - C** Helped Great Britain to develop new aviation technology.
 - D** Embarrassed the fascist dictators of Germany and Italy.
- 96** What would a study of the "flappers" of the 1920's indicate?
- F** Some women rejected traditional values.
 - G** Many women were elected to national political office.
 - H** Women were barred from traditionally male occupations.
 - J** The earning power of women equaled that of men in most occupations.
- 97** Which of the following describes the contribution of Glenn Curtiss to American society?
- A** He designed an airplane that could land on water.
 - B** He introduced assembly-line production.
 - C** He moved the motion picture industry to Hollywood, California.
 - D** He helped repeal the prohibition of alcoholic beverages.

- 98** Why was national attention drawn to William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow in the Scopes trial of 1925?
- F** The case represented a conflict between modern science and religion.
 - G** The case reversed previous Supreme Court decision on free speech.
 - H** The case upheld the right of veterans to protest in Washington, D.C.
 - J** The case revealed the extent of prejudice against immigrants.
- 99** Which sentence best describes the activities of the Ku Klux Klan during the 1920s?
- A** They were mainly directed at preventing African Americans from voting in the South.
 - B** They successfully achieved control of both the Congress and the Presidency.
 - C** They assisted Marcus Garvey in transporting African Americans “back to Africa.”
 - D** They promoted anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, and anti-African-American sentiment.
- 100** “We were tried during a time when there was ... resentment and hate against the foreigner, and it seems to me- I am positive, that you (have) done all... (that was) in your power in order to agitate, still more the passion of the jurors, the prejudice of the jurors against us... But my conviction is that I have suffered not for things that I am guilty of. I am suffering because I am a radical and indeed I am a radical; I have suffered because I was an Italian and indeed I am Italian; I have suffered more for my family than for myself...”
- Bartolomeo Vanzetti, to the Judge on being sentenced to death, Sacco-Vanzetti case, 1927

According to the statement above, why was Vanzetti found guilty at his trial?

- F** He had strongly supported eugenic laws.
- G** He was the victim of a scandal from the Harding administration.
- H** He was convicted because he was an immigrant with radical views.
- J** He violated the Eighteenth Amendment, calling for Prohibition.