

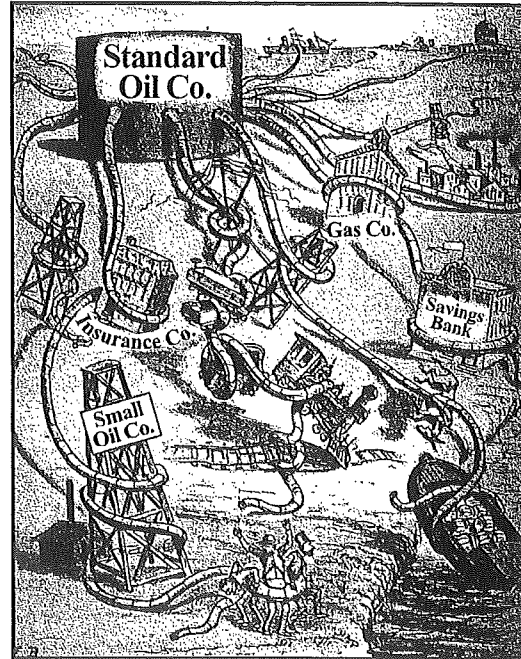
6

Name: _____

Rise of Industry & The Progressive Era (1865 - 1919)

- 1) The Homestead Act of 1862 helped the development of the West by
 - A) placing Native American Indians on reservations
 - B) granting land for construction of transcontinental railroads
 - C) providing free land to settlers
 - D) allowing slavery to spread to the territories
- 2) Industrialists of the late 1800s contributed most to economic growth by
 - A) encouraging government ownership of banks
 - B) opposing protective tariffs
 - C) establishing large corporations
 - D) supporting the efforts of labor unions
- 3) One advantage of a corporation over an individually owned business is that the corporation has
 - A) unlimited legal liability for damages
 - B) exemption from prosecution under antitrust laws
 - C) easier access to investment capital
 - D) a closer relationship between labor and management
- 4) The term business monopoly can *best* be described as
 - A) an agreement between partners to manage a corporation
 - B) government control of the means of production
 - C) the most common form of business in the United States
 - D) a company that controls or dominates an industry

Questions 5 and 6 refer to the following:



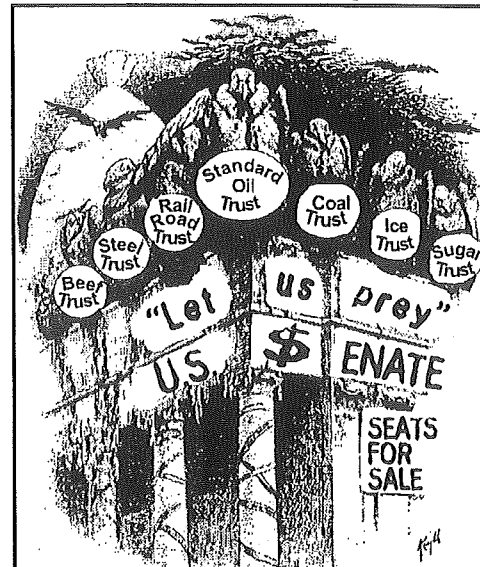
SOURCE: Herman Viola, *Why We Remember: United States History*, Scott Foresman-Addison Wesley Publishing Co. (adapted)

- 5) Which economic concept is *best* illustrated by the given cartoon?
 - A) trade
 - B) mercantilism
 - C) supply and demand
 - D) monopoly
- 6) What is the *main* idea of the given cartoon?
 - A) The Standard Oil Company was a harmful monopoly.
 - B) The best way to develop major industries was to form proprietorships.
 - C) Foreign competition in the oil industry was hurting American companies.
 - D) Government regulations were strangling the Standard Oil Company.
- 7) Industrialists of the late 1800s used pools and trusts to
 - A) exclude immigrant workers from factory jobs
 - B) work cooperatively with labor unions
 - C) increase profits by minimizing competition
 - D) promote fair business practices in the marketplace

- 8) Between 1865 and 1920, railroad companies contributed to the economic development of the United States by
- encouraging the formation of farmworkers' unions
 - concentrating on military rather than civilian tasks
 - eliminating the need for water transportation
 - providing the most efficient means of transportation over long distances
- 9) Which statement identifies a characteristic of a free-enterprise economic system?
- The government makes most of the economic decisions.
 - Profits from businesses are used to benefit needy members of society.
 - Investments and profits are controlled by individuals.
 - The individual and the government work together to make a profit.
- 10) Mark Twain labeled the late 1800s in the United States the "Gilded Age" to describe the
- achievements of the labor movement
 - absence of international conflicts
 - extremes of wealth and poverty
 - end of the practice of slavery
- 11) The term "robber barons" was used during the Gilded Age to characterize
- union organizers
 - leaders of big business
 - carpetbaggers
 - plantation owners
- 12) The 19th-century philosophy of Social Darwinism maintained that
- wealth and income should be more equally distributed
 - economic success comes to those who are the hardest working and most competent
 - all social class distinctions in American society should be eliminated
 - the government should have control over the means of production and the marketplace
- 13) Which factor most influenced the growth of the United States economy between 1865 and 1900?
- restrictions on immigration
 - development of the sharecropping system
 - governmental policy of laissez faire
 - success of organized labor

- 14) In the late 1800s, supporters of laissez-faire capitalism claimed that government regulation of business would be
- necessary to provide jobs for the unemployed
 - useful in competing with foreign nations
 - harmful to economic growth
 - essential to protect the rights of consumers
- 15) According to the theory of laissez-faire capitalism, prices of products are determined by the
- interaction of supply and demand
 - cost of producing the products
 - bankers
 - government

The Vultures' Roost

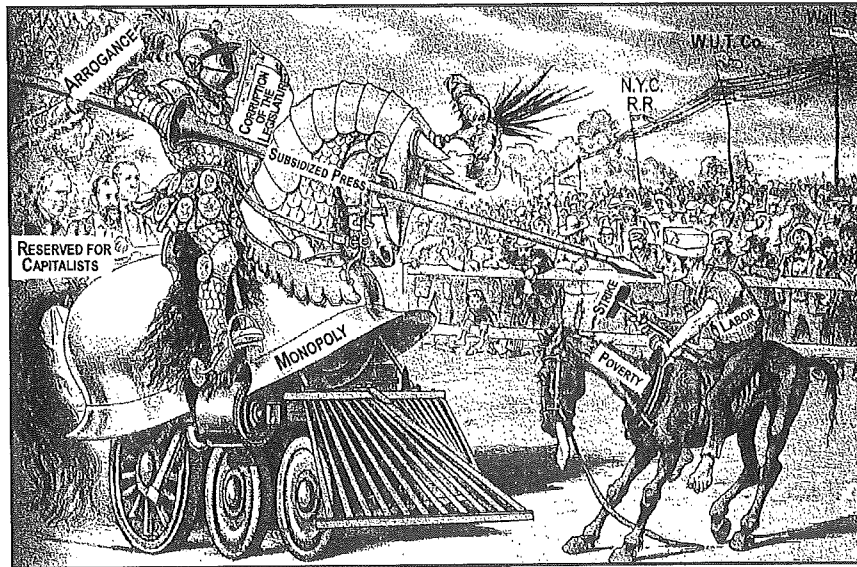


SOURCE: Graff, Henry, *The Glorious Republic*, Houghton Mifflin (adapted)

- 16) What is the *main* idea of this cartoon?
- Relations between industry and the Senate benefited the general public.
 - The Senate had to continue to pass legislation to support conservation efforts.
 - Big business greatly influenced the actions of the Senate.
 - The Senate needed more financial support from monopolies.
- 17) During the late 19th century, which governmental action was most strongly supported by farmers in the United States?
- establishment of a minimum wage for farm laborers
 - reduction of the Federal income tax
 - limits on the amount of money in circulation
 - regulation of railroads

- 18) During the late 19th century, Samuel Gompers, Terence Powderly, and Eugene Debs were leaders in the movement to
- gain fair treatment of Native American Indians
 - limit illegal immigration
 - improve working conditions
 - stop racial segregation of Native American Indians

Questions 19 and 20 refer to the following:



SOURCE: Lewis Paul Todd and Merle Curti, *Rise of the American Nation*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (adapted)

- 19) What is the *main* idea of the given cartoon from the 1800s?
- Government should support the expansion of railroads.
 - Labor is gaining power over big business.
 - Most Americans support the labor movement.
 - Business has advantages over labor.
- 20) The American Federation of Labor responded to the situation shown in the given cartoon by
- creating a single union of workers and farmers
 - forming worker-owned businesses
 - organizing skilled workers into unions
 - encouraging open immigration
- 21) What was the *main* benefit that labor unions of the late 19th century gained for their members?
- improved wages and hours
 - job security
 - health insurance
 - paid vacations
- 22) The Populist movement was most interested in improving conditions for
- business leaders
 - Native American Indians
 - farmers
 - African Americans
- 23) The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 and the Populist movement of the 1890s were *both* reactions to
- the abuses of industrialization
 - economic depressions
 - United States imperialism
 - unrestricted immigration

- 24) What was the *main* reason the United States did *not* limit immigration during most of the 19th century?
- The expanding economy needed a supply of cheap labor.
 - Political parties wanted to gain new voters.
 - Immigrants were more willing to serve in the military than native-born Americans.
 - Most immigrants arrived with large amounts of capital to invest in American industries.
- 25) The groups that comprised the majority of immigrants to the United States between 1890 and 1920 were called "new immigrants" because they
- settled in frontier areas of the country
 - stayed only for a short time before returning to their homelands
 - came from different regions of the world than most of the groups who came before 1890
 - were the last immigrants to enter the United States before World War I
- 26) What do nativists generally believe about immigrants?
- Immigrants assimilate easily into society.
 - Immigrants are better workers.
 - Immigrants take jobs from Americans.
 - Immigrants bring valuable skills to the marketplace.
- 27) The Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) and the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan (1907) are examples of
- United States attempts to stay out of foreign wars
 - international humanitarian programs
 - actions that reflected widespread nativist sentiment
 - successful negotiations to encourage trade
- 28) Which expression most accurately illustrates the concept of nativism?
- "The only thing we have to fear, is fear itself."
 - "Go West, young man."
 - "Help Wanted ~~++~~ Irish Need Not Apply"
 - "America ~~++~~ first in war and peace"
- 29) In the 1920s, the growth of the Ku Klux Klan and the passage of restrictive immigration laws reflected a growing American belief in
- internationalism
 - nativism
 - socialism
 - imperialism
- 30) Which statement *best* reflects a political belief of the Progressives?
- Patronage and special interests keep the wheels of government turning.
 - Beyond maintaining the peace and protecting private property, government should not involve itself in economic issues.
 - The government needs to regulate big business to protect consumers and workers.
 - The purpose of politics is to benefit the educated and the wealthy ~~++~~ those people whose interests really matter.
- 31) Dorothea Dix, Jane Addams, and Jacob Riis were *all* known as
- suffragettes
 - political leaders
 - social reformers
 - muckrakers
- 32) In his book *How the Other Half Lives*, Jacob Riis focused attention on the living conditions of
- sharecroppers in the South
 - small farmers on the Great Plains
 - residents of urban slums
 - Native American Indians on reservations
- 33) Which of the following laws were passed as a result of muckraking literature?
- Federal Reserve Act
 - Interstate Commerce Act
 - Meat Inspection Act
 - Sherman Antitrust Act
- 34) The Sherman Antitrust Act and the Clayton Antitrust Act were passed in an effort to
- increase business investment
 - limit the activities of foreign corporations
 - promote the formation of new trusts
 - maintain competition in business
- 35) Which president was known as a trustbuster?
- Dwight Eisenhower
 - Calvin Coolidge
 - Theodore Roosevelt
 - George Washington

36)



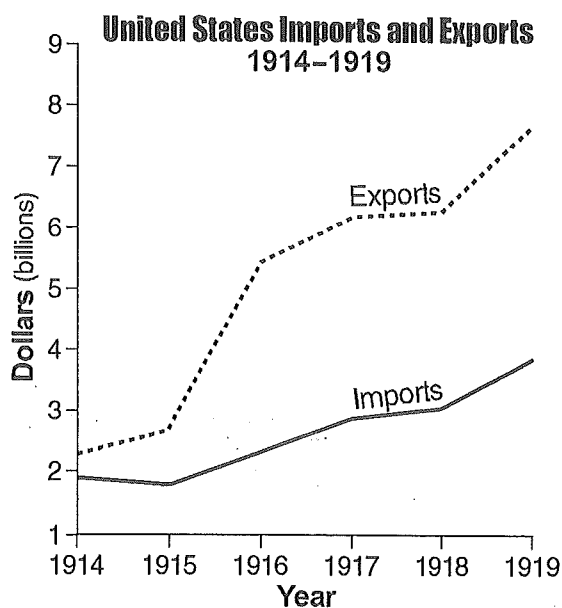
SOURCE: *Triumph of the American Nation*, Harcourt Brace

The cartoon illustrates President Theodore Roosevelt's attempt to

- A) limit the power of monopolies
 B) eliminate foreign ownership of United States corporations
 C) conserve natural resources
 D) ignore antitrust laws
- 37) Which heading *best* completes the partial outline below?
- I. _____
- A. Secret ballot
 B. Direct election of senators
 C. Recall
 D. Referendum
- A) *Progressive Reforms*
 B) *Checks and Balances*
 C) *Universal Suffrage*
 D) *Unwritten Constitution*

- 38) Which statement *best* summarizes President Theodore Roosevelt's views about conservation?
- A) Decisions about the use of natural resources should be left to the states.
 B) Unlimited access to natural resources is the key to business growth.
 C) Environmental issues are best decided by the private sector.
 D) Wilderness areas and their resources should be protected for the public good.
- 39) Congress created the Federal Reserve System in 1913 mainly to
- A) regulate increases and decreases in Federal income taxes
 B) control the amount of money in circulation
 C) create national mints to coin money
 D) make consumer loans
- 40) The creation of the Federal Reserve System was an attempt to
- A) shift more responsibilities to the states
 B) introduce national health insurance
 C) regulate the money supply
 D) create a progressive tax policy
- 41) Reformers of the Progressive Era sought to reduce corruption in government by adopting a constitutional amendment that provided for
- A) direct election of United States senators
 B) a maximum of two terms for presidents
 C) voting rights for African Americans
 D) term limits on members of Congress
- 42) Which long-awaited goal of the women's rights movement was achieved during the Progressive Era?
- A) equal access to employment and education
 B) right to own property
 C) equal pay for equal work
 D) right to vote

- 10) What was a major reason for United States entry into World War I?
- to overthrow the czarist government of Russia
 - to break up the colonial empires of the Allies
 - to maintain freedom of the seas
 - to keep Latin America from being attacked by Germany
- 11) President Woodrow Wilson's statement "The world must be made safe for democracy" was made to justify his decision to
- ask Congress to declare war against Germany
 - end United States imperialism in Latin America
 - send troops into Mexico to capture Pancho Villa
 - support tariff reform
- 12) The Espionage Act (1917) and the Sedition Act (1918) were used by President Woodrow Wilson's administration during World War I to
- discourage congressional support for the war effort
 - remove Communists from government positions
 - silence critics of the war effort
 - place German Americans in internment camps
- 13) President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points were based on the belief that
- the principle of self-determination should be applied to people of all nations
 - military strength is a nation's best path to world peace
 - industrial nations should have equal access to colonial possessions
 - isolationism should guide international relations
- 14) One goal for a lasting peace that President Woodrow Wilson included in his Fourteen Points was
- blaming Germany for causing World War I
 - maintaining a permanent military force in Europe
 - establishing a League of Nations
 - returning the United States to a policy of isolationism
- 15) Why did the Senate reject the Versailles Treaty (1919)?
- to keep the United States free from foreign entanglements
 - to reduce United States military forces in Europe
 - to avoid the dues for membership in the League of Nations
 - to express opposition to the harsh sanctions imposed on Germany
- 16) The "clear and present danger" doctrine stated by the Supreme Court in the case of *Schenck v. United States* (1919) had an important impact on the Bill of Rights because it
- expanded the rights of persons accused of crimes
 - clarified standards for a fair trial
 - limited the powers of the president
 - placed limits on freedom of speech
- 17)



SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census (adapted)

Data from this graph supports the conclusion that World War I

- created an unfavorable balance of trade
- caused the United States trade deficit to increase
- cost the United States many billions of dollars
- was a significant benefit to the American economy

18) During World War I, many American women helped gain support for the suffrage movement by

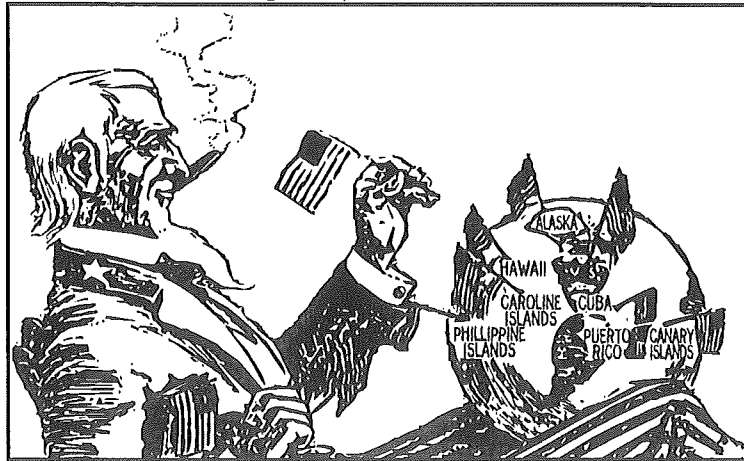
- A) protesting against the war
- B) lobbying for child-care facilities
- C) working in wartime industries
- D) joining the military service

19) During the first three decades of the twentieth century, what was the *main* reason many African Americans left the South?

- A) The Dawes Act made free land available in the West,
- B) More factory jobs were available in the North.
- C) Racial discrimination did not occur in states outside the South.
- D) Many white landowners refused to accept them as sharecroppers.

20)

Uncle Sam: "By Gum, I Rather Like Your Looks"

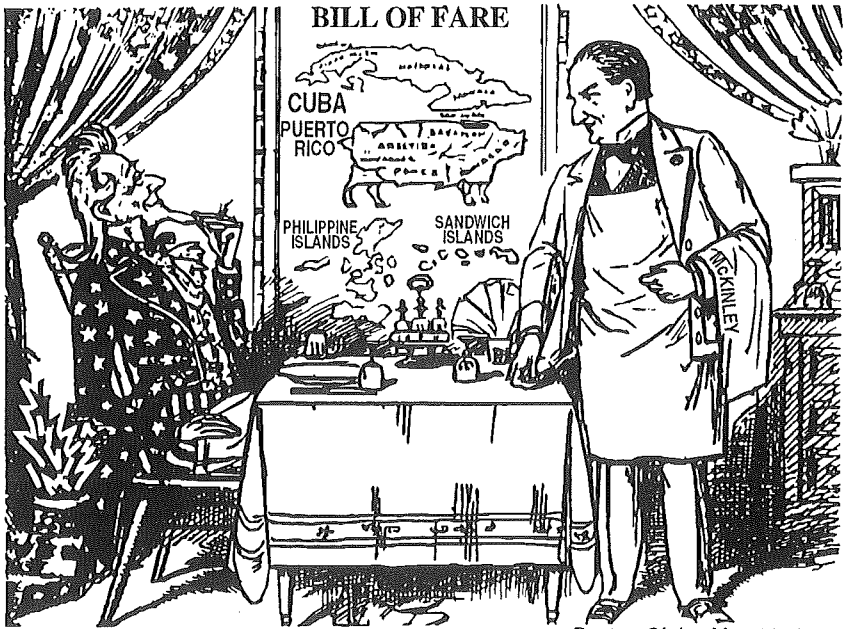


SOURCE: *Denver Rocky Mountain News*, 1900 (adapted)

Which concept is expressed in this cartoon?

- A) support for United States imperialism
- B) opposition to new immigration laws
- C) support for new military alliances
- D) opposition to the League of Nations

21)



Boston Globe, May 28, 1898

Which title *best* describes the message of this cartoon?

- A) "The Dangers of Overeating"
- B) "Isolationism: Our Old Ally"
- C) "Neutrality is the Best Policy"
- D) "Temptations of the Imperialist Menu"

8

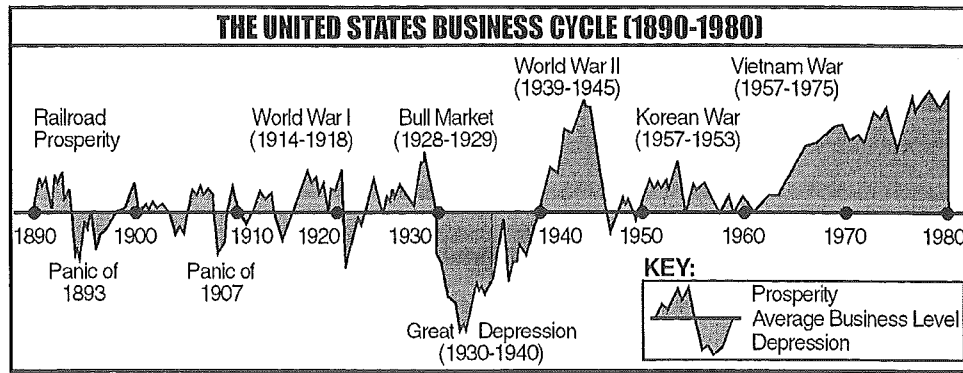
The "Roaring 20's", The Great Depression & FDR's New Deal

Name: _____

- 1) In the period between World War I and World War II, which group made the *greatest* gains in political rights?
 - A) blacks
 - B) new immigrants
 - C) women
 - D) Native American Indians
- 2) The return to "normalcy" in the 1920's referred mainly to a
 - A) return to the trustbusting of Presidents Taft and Roosevelt
 - B) renewed interest in joining the League of Nations
 - C) restoration of the power of the small farmer
 - D) resumption of traditional foreign policy principles
- 3) During the 1920's, the prevailing view of government's role in the United States economy was that the government should
 - A) interfere as little as possible
 - B) control the means of production
 - C) promote the welfare state
 - D) play a major role through regulatory action
- 4) A major weakness in the prosperity of the 1920's was that it was
 - A) confined to the industrial states of the Northeast
 - B) unevenly distributed through the population
 - C) accompanied by runaway inflation
 - D) based on large Federal expenditures
- 5) President Calvin Coolidge once said, "The business of America is business." This slogan is most closely related to
 - A) legislation benefiting organized labor
 - B) a laissez-faire attitude toward the economy
 - C) government ownership of heavy industry
 - D) the elimination of protective tariffs
- 6) Which group did *not* fare well during the Coolidge prosperity in the 1920's?
 - A) stock market speculators
 - B) automobile manufacturers
 - C) small farmers
 - D) bankers
- 7) After World War I, why did American farmers fail to share in the general economic growth of the United States?
 - A) The Federal Government reduced the number of acres on which farmers could grow subsidized crops.
 - B) Farmers could not produce enough to keep up with demand.
 - C) Many immigrants were settling in the west and competing with the farmers.
 - D) Overproduction and competition caused falling prices.
- 8) A major factor contributing to the Great Depression of the 1930's in the United States was the
 - A) closing of the frontier
 - B) decline in farm prosperity in the 1920's
 - C) recent increase in population due to immigration
 - D) heavy military spending in the 1920's
- 9) In the United States, the decade of the 1920's was characterized by
 - A) increased consumer borrowing and spending
 - B) major reforms in national labor legislation
 - C) the active involvement of the United States in European affairs
 - D) a willingness to encourage immigration to the United States
- 10) Which major trend characterized the 1920's and continues today?
 - A) the mass migration of northern blacks to southern rural areas
 - B) the steadily increasing power of established churches
 - C) retail buying on installment credit
 - D) legal discrimination against eastern European immigrants

- 11) In the United States, attempts to enforce laws relating to Prohibition led to a public awareness that
- A) violators of Federal laws inevitably receive severe punishment
 - B) unpopular laws are difficult, if not impossible, to enforce
 - C) government should limit itself only to actions clearly defined in the Constitution
 - D) government action determines social behavior
- 12) Which is the most valid generalization to be drawn from the study of Prohibition in the United States?
- A) Morality can be legislated successfully.
 - B) Increased taxes affect consumer spending.
 - C) Social attitudes can make laws difficult to enforce.
 - D) People will sacrifice willingly for the common good.
- 13) In the 1920's, the Sacco and Vanzetti case, the Red Scare, and the activities of the Ku Klux Klan all represented
- A) threats to civil liberties
 - B) support for the Prohibition movement
 - C) greater social freedom for Americans
 - D) victories over discrimination and persecution
- 14) In the 1920's, the Immigration Act of 1924 and the Sacco-Vanzetti trial were typical of the
- A) increase in nativism and intolerance
 - B) acceptance of cultural differences
 - C) support of humanitarian causes
 - D) rejection of traditional customs and beliefs
- 15) The prohibition of alcoholic beverages, the Scopes Trial, and the passage of the National Origins Act all occurred during the 1920's. These events are evidence that during this decade
- A) the reform spirit of the Progressive movement was as strong as ever
 - B) the country was more receptive to socialist ideas
 - C) relations between blacks and whites began to improve
 - D) there was a conflict between old and new American ideals
- 16) The conviction of John Scopes in 1925 for teaching about evolution supported the ideas of those Americans who
- A) believed in religious freedom and the separation of church and state
 - B) favored the changes resulting from the new technology of the 1920's
 - C) wanted to promote traditional fundamentalist values
 - D) hoped to lessen the differences between rural and urban lifestyles
- 17) The 1920's are sometimes called the "Roaring Twenties" because
- A) the United States assumed a leadership role in world affairs
 - B) widespread social and economic change occurred
 - C) political reforms made government more democratic
 - D) foreign trade prospered after World War I
- 18) In the United States, one of the basic causes of the Great Depression that began in 1929 was the
- A) overexpansion of industrial production
 - B) lack of available credit
 - C) low protective tariffs of the 1920's
 - D) abundance of purchasing power of farmers
- 19) Which situation was a major cause of the Great Depression?
- A) The United States economy depended on foreign trade.
 - B) Prices for agricultural products reached an all-time high.
 - C) Labor unions grew rapidly
 - D) Consumer demand was low, while industrial production was high.

20)



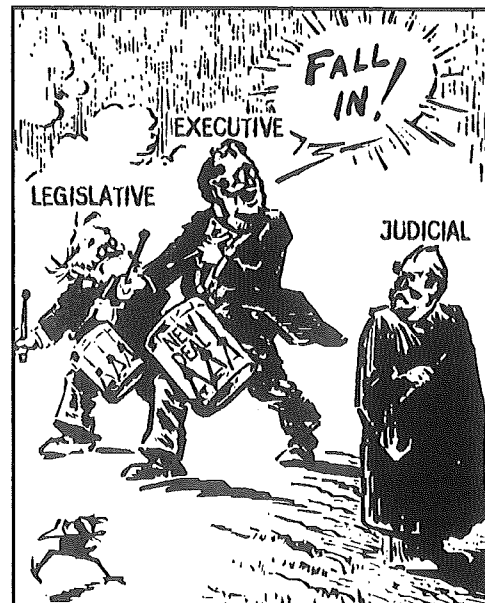
Based on the graph, which is an accurate statement about the Great Depression?

- A) The lowest point was during the first half of the 1930's.
- B) It was the first downturn in the nation's economic history.
- C) Urban areas of the nation were affected, but not rural areas.
- D) It was overcome without the use of deficit spending.
- 21) Which statement *best* summarizes President Herbert Hoover's approach to the Great Depression?
- A) Helping the unemployed poor should be the first concern of government.
- B) Unemployed workers should be patient because prosperity will eventually trickle down to them.
- C) High unemployment is good for the economy.
- D) The Federal Government should provide substantial relief to the unemployed.
- 22) President Herbert Hoover's refusal to provide funds for the unemployed during the Depression was based on his belief that
- A) workers would not accept government assistance
- B) the unemployment problem was not serious
- C) labor unions should provide for the unemployed
- D) Federal relief programs would destroy individual initiative
- 23) In the United States, a major effect of the Great Depression of the 1930's was to
- A) reinforce traditional beliefs in rugged individualism
- B) make increased governmental intervention in the economy more acceptable
- C) strengthen the demand for the acquisition of overseas territories
- D) give political control to the Socialist Party
- 24) Which statement most accurately describes the relief, recovery, and reform measures of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal?
- A) They relied on rugged individualism rather than government programs.
- B) They lasted only until the Depression was over.
- C) They represented a major change in the role of government.
- D) They were implemented with little controversy.
- 25) Which statement expresses the New Deal philosophy about the role of government?
- A) Government must become involved in the economy to benefit the people.
- B) Balancing the budget is more important than creating jobs.
- C) In a capitalist economy, the main duty of the government is to protect business profits.
- D) Government should control the prices of goods and services.
- 26) The New Deal was a major change in United States history because
- A) it led to a clash between the branches of government
- B) previous administrations had not had to deal with depressions
- C) the government became more heavily involved in important aspects of the economy
- D) it established the precedent of balanced Federal budgets

- 27) The farm policy of the New Deal was designed to
- decrease Federal involvement in agriculture
 - reduce prices of farm products to aid factory workers
 - enlarge farms by approving corporate mergers
 - increase prices of farm products by reducing farm output
- 28) Much of the domestic legislation of the New Deal was based on the idea that the government should
- protect individuals against risks that they cannot handle on their own
 - allow the return of trusts and monopolies as major economic forces
 - own and operate the nation's key industries
 - assign the responsibility to local communities for social welfare programs
- 29) Which New Deal program was chiefly designed to correct abuses in the stock market?
- Works Progress Administration
 - Securities and Exchange Commission
 - Civilian Conservation Corps
 - Federal Emergency Relief Act
- 30) A major result of the New Deal was that it
- extended the merit system in the civil service
 - eliminated poverty in the United States
 - destroyed the private enterprise system
 - greatly increased the size and power of the Federal Government
- 31) Republican opponents of President Franklin D. Roosevelt criticized the New Deal program on the grounds that it
- weakened the power of the executive branch
 - failed to include labor legislation
 - spent more money than was taken in
 - promoted the ideas of laissez-faire economics
- 32) New Deal strategies for dealing with the economic depression of the 1930's were most frequently criticized because they ran contrary to a tradition of
- laissez faire
 - a welfare state
 - protectionism
 - government regulation

- 33) President Franklin D. Roosevelt's controversy with the Supreme Court was a result of
- his belief that the Court was too liberal in its interpretations
 - the requirement that all judges must retire at age 70
 - the Court's unwillingness to accept difficult cases
 - the Court's opposition to several New Deal laws

Questions 34 and 35 refer to the following:



Seibel Richmond Times Dispatch

- 34) Based on the cartoon, which conclusion is valid?
- The New Deal was a military as well as a political force.
 - The judiciary of the 1930's was controlled by the executive.
 - Congress accepted most of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plans for dealing with the Depression.
 - President Franklin D. Roosevelt strictly followed the concept of checks and balances.

35) President Franklin D. Roosevelt's unhappiness with the governmental situation suggested in the cartoon led him to

- A) abandon many of his New Deal economic reforms
- B) attempt to increase the number of United States Supreme Court justices
- C) refuse to be nominated for a third Presidential term
- D) turn over the responsibility for economic recovery to the states

36) *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob Riis and *The Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck were written mainly to

- A) expose the desperate lives of poor people
- B) describe the social problems caused by alcoholism
- C) increase awareness about the deteriorating environment
- D) encourage Federal legislation to protect consumers

World War 2 & Its Impact

Name: _____

- 1) Which factor encouraged an American policy of neutrality during the 1930s?
 - A) repeal of Prohibition
 - B) economic prosperity of the period
 - C) disillusionment with World War I and its results
 - D) decline in the military readiness of other nations

- 2) Between 1934 and 1937, Congress passed a series of neutrality acts that were designed primarily to
 - A) create jobs for unemployed American workers
 - B) strengthen the nation's military defenses
 - C) provide aid to other democratic nations
 - D) avoid mistakes that had led to American involvement in World War I

- 3) Prior to United States entry into World War II, Congress passed the Cash-and-Carry Act of 1939 and the Lend-Lease Act of 1941. These foreign policy actions showed that the United States
 - A) became increasingly drawn into the war in Europe
 - B) maintained a strict policy of isolationism
 - C) gave equal support to both the Allied and Axis Powers
 - D) attempted to contain the spread of communism

- 4)
 - d Cash and Carry (1937)
 - d Destroyers for Naval Bases Deal (1940)
 - d Lend-Lease Act (1941)

Which change in United States foreign policy is demonstrated by the passage of these acts prior to World War II?

- A) a desire to provide aid to both Allied and Axis powers
 - B) a movement from isolationism to containment of communism
 - C) an effort to become more neutral
 - D) a shift from neutrality toward more direct involvement
-
- 5) Which event brought the United States directly into World War II?
 - A) the bombing of Pearl Harbor by Japan
 - B) the murder of many Jews throughout Europe
 - C) the sinking of the Lusitania by Germany
 - D) the invasion of Poland by Germany

- 6) What was a key challenge faced by the United States during World War II?
 - A) total reliance on naval power
 - B) lack of public support for the war effort
 - C) fighting the war on several fronts
 - D) difficulty gaining congressional support

Questions 7 and 8 refer to the following:

Speaker A: "The use of the bomb shortened the war and saved American lives."

Speaker B: "The United States might have been able to force the Japanese to surrender simply by demonstrating the power of the bomb on a deserted island."

Speaker C: "The use of the bomb was justified because of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor."

Speaker D: "In Hiroshima, the bomb instantly incinerated more than 60,000 people. Most were civilians."

- 7) Which of the given speakers hold the view that using the bomb was an appropriate military action?
 - A) B and D
 - B) B and C
 - C) A and C
 - D) A and B

- 8) The given statements most likely were made during the
 - A) Great Depression
 - B) Versailles Peace Conference (1919)
 - C) post-World War II period
 - D) 1920s



SOURCE: G.K. Odell, National Archives and Records Administration

9)

During World War II, this poster was used primarily to

- A) convince women to fill vacant factory jobs
 - B) create jobs for the unemployed
 - C) gain financial support for the war
 - D) contain the spread of communism
- 10) During World War II, the federal government used rationing to
- A) increase educational benefits for veterans
 - B) increase imports of scarce products
 - C) provide more resources for the military
 - D) hold down prices of military weapons
- 11) **Speaker A:** "The current situation has necessitated that more women enter the workforce."
Speaker B: "My family will have to get along without sugar and flour this week."
Speaker C: "I say we should continue to support our president, even if a president has never been elected to four terms before now."
Speaker D: "I support the government in everything it has to do, to be sure we are safe from fascism here at home."

Which of the following situations is Speaker B describing?

- A) food rationing to support a war effort
- B) limitation of agricultural production through farm subsidies
- C) destruction of crops during wartime
- D) need for importation of food products

- 12) Which one of the following statements describes a major social and economic impact on American society during World War II?
- A) Consumer goods became easier to obtain.
 - B) The United States became an agricultural society.
 - C) More women and minorities found employment in factories.
 - D) The Great Depression continued to worsen.
- 13) World War I and World War II brought about changes for minorities and women because these conflicts led to
- A) greater integration in housing and schools throughout the nation
 - B) the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment
 - C) the creation of new job opportunities
 - D) a greater number of high-level management positions
- 14) During World War II, posters of Rosie the Riveter were used to
- A) promote women's suffrage
 - B) support higher education for women
 - C) encourage women to serve in the armed forces
 - D) recruit women into wartime industries
- 15) Which federal policy was enacted during World War II and justified as a wartime necessity?
- A) internment of Japanese Americans
 - B) a ban on German-language books
 - C) adoption of the quota system of immigration
 - D) exclusion of Chinese immigrants
- 16) The constitutionality of relocating Japanese Americans during World War II was upheld by the United States Supreme Court because the Japanese Americans were
- A) critical of United States attacks on Japan
 - B) openly providing military aid to Japan
 - C) considered a threat to national security
 - D) needed as wartime spies
- 17) The United States Supreme Court decision in *Korematsu v. United States* (1944) concerned
- A) restricting freedom of the press
 - B) the right of women to serve in military combat
 - C) limiting civil liberties during wartime
 - D) the president's right to use atomic weapons

- 18) In the 1944 case *Korematsu v. United States*, the Supreme Court ruled that wartime conditions justified the
- A) limitations placed on civil liberties
 - B) use of women in military combat
 - C) reduction in the powers of the president
 - D) ban against strikes by workers
- 19) In 1944, Congress enacted the GI Bill of Rights in order to
- A) provide economic aid to veterans
 - B) reduce military expenditures
 - C) create government jobs for returning soldiers
 - D) ban racial segregation in the armed forces
- 20) The GI Bill affected American society after World War II by
- A) eliminating child labor
 - B) increasing spending on space exploration
 - C) extending educational and housing opportunities
 - D) expanding voting rights
- 21) The primary purpose of the Nuremberg trials following World War II was to determine the guilt or innocence of
- A) Communists who supported the war
 - B) Americans who opposed United States participation in the war
 - C) individuals responsible for the Holocaust
 - D) men who evaded the draft during the war
- 22) After World War II, the Marshall Plan was proposed as a way to
- A) bring Nazi war criminals to justice
 - B) improve diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union
 - C) help European nations recover economically
 - D) remove nuclear weapons from Western Europe

10

The Cold War & 1950's America

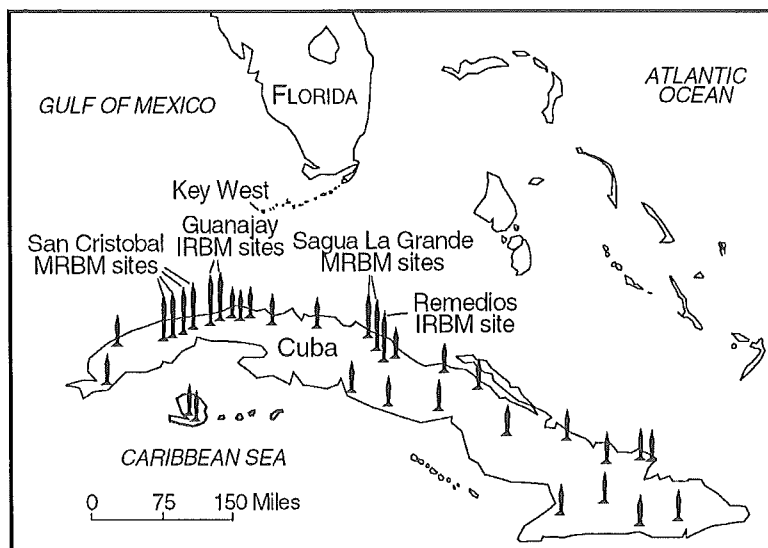
Name: _____

- 1) What was one result of World War II?
 - A) Communism was eliminated.
 - B) The arms race ended.
 - C) Two superpowers emerged.
 - D) The Cold War ended.
- 2) The *main* reason for proposing the Marshall Plan was to
 - A) limit communist influence in Western Europe
 - B) establish spheres of influence in China
 - C) prevent European intervention in the Western Hemisphere
 - D) establish American neutrality in the Cold War
- 3) Which foreign policy term would be the *most* appropriate title for the partial outline below?
 - I. _____
 - A. Truman Doctrine
 - B. Marshall Plan
 - C. Berlin Blockade
 - D. Korean War
 - A) Containment
 - B) Imperialism
 - C) Appeasement
 - D) Noninvolvement
- 4) The primary goal of the United States foreign policy of containment was to
 - A) stop communist influence from spreading
 - B) return to noninvolvement in world affairs
 - C) overthrow existing dictatorships
 - D) gain territories in Africa and Latin America
- 5) In the period following World War II, the United States established a long-term military presence in West Germany in an effort to
 - A) prevent the renewal of German aggression in Europe
 - B) allow the United Nations to resolve international disputes
 - C) support the unification of Europe, by force if necessary
 - D) stop communist expansion in Europe
- 6) Throughout the Cold War, most United States foreign policy was based on the belief that the United States had the responsibility to
 - A) avoid foreign entanglements
 - B) provide economic aid to the nations of the Warsaw Pact
 - C) prevent the spread of communism
 - D) support worldwide revolutions
- 7) One result of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union was that the two nations
 - A) formed competing military alliances
 - B) clashed over control of the Mediterranean Sea
 - C) broke all diplomatic ties
 - D) refused to trade with each other
- 8) The Truman Doctrine was originally designed to
 - A) stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons
 - B) rebuild Southeast Asia by extending economic aid
 - C) contain communism by giving aid to Greece and Turkey
 - D) use the United Nations as a tool to eliminate threats posed by the Soviet Union
- 9) Which action occurred for the first time in the early 1950s during the Korean War?
 - A) The United Nations used military force against an aggressor nation.
 - B) United States and Soviet troops fought on the same side.
 - C) United States troops fought in Asia.
 - D) A president was impeached for abusing his power as commander in chief
- 10) Which conclusion can *best* be drawn from the United States involvement in the Korean War and the Vietnam War?
 - A) The Cold War extended beyond direct conflict with the Soviet Union.
 - B) The threat of nuclear war is necessary to settle a military conflict.
 - C) Popular wars have assured the reelection of incumbent presidents.
 - D) War is the best way to support developing nations.

- 11) The domino theory was used to justify United States involvement in the
- A) War on Poverty
 - B) Berlin airlift
 - C) Vietnam War
 - D) Bosnian crisis
- 12) An effect of the War Powers Act of 1973 was that
- A) congressional approval was not needed when appropriating funds for the military
 - B) women were prevented from serving in combat roles during wartime
 - C) the authority of the president as commander in chief was limited
 - D) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) became more involved in world conflicts
- 13) Which situation was a result of the Vietnam War?
- A) Richard Nixon was forced to resign the presidency.
 - B) The War Powers Act was repealed by Congress.
 - C) South Vietnam was able to maintain its noncommunist status.
 - D) The United States questioned its role as a police officer of the world.
- 14) Who led a "witch hunt" for Communist spies in the United States government during the early 1950s?
- A) Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren
 - B) Secretary of State Dean Acheson
 - C) Senator Joseph McCarthy
 - D) President Dwight Eisenhower
- 15) The growth of McCarthyism in the early 1950s was based on
- A) public fear concerning the spread of communism
 - B) outrage over government corruption
 - C) opposition to the policy of containment
 - D) dissatisfaction with the results of World War II
- 16) In the post-World War II era, Senator Joseph McCarthy and the House Un-American Activities Committee attempted to
- A) establish a policy of détente with the Soviet Union
 - B) identify Communists in the government and elsewhere in American society
 - C) make Cold War programs a priority in United States foreign policy
 - D) develop an effective system for spying on other countries
- 17) The trial of Sacco and Vanzetti in the 1920s was similar to the trial of the Rosenbergs in the 1950s in that *both* trials were accompanied by
- A) a grassroots movement to gain equal rights for minorities
 - B) public reactions against organized crime
 - C) concern that the United States would sink into a depression
 - D) nativist fears of foreign influence in the United States
- 18) Since the 1950s, the term "McCarthyism" has been applied to events that are related to
- A) questionable methods used to finance political campaigns
 - B) the basic rights of citizens to own and carry guns
 - C) reckless accusations unsupported by evidence
 - D) the violent activities of international terrorists
- 19) During the Cold War era, the United States and the Soviet Union were hesitant to become involved in direct military conflict mainly because of
- A) the potential for global nuclear destruction
 - B) the threat of China to both nations
 - C) mutual dependence on Middle East petroleum
 - D) pressure from nonaligned nations
- 20) Which decade was marked by the beginnings of the space race, suburbanization, and a continuing baby boom?
- A) 1890s
 - B) 1970s
 - C) 1950s
 - D) 1930s

- 21) How did the post-World War II baby boom affect American society between 1945 and 1960?
- It encouraged people to migrate to the Sun Belt.
 - It bankrupted the Social Security System.
 - It increased the need for educational resources.
 - It decreased the demand for housing.
- 22) A population movement that developed in the United States immediately after World War II was the migration of white, middle-class Americans from
- the suburbs to renewal areas in inner cities
 - the west coast to the east coast
 - the cities to the suburbs
 - the Northeast to the Sunbelt

Questions 23 and 24 refer to the following:



SOURCE: *America: Pathways to the Present*, Prentice Hall (not drawn to scale)

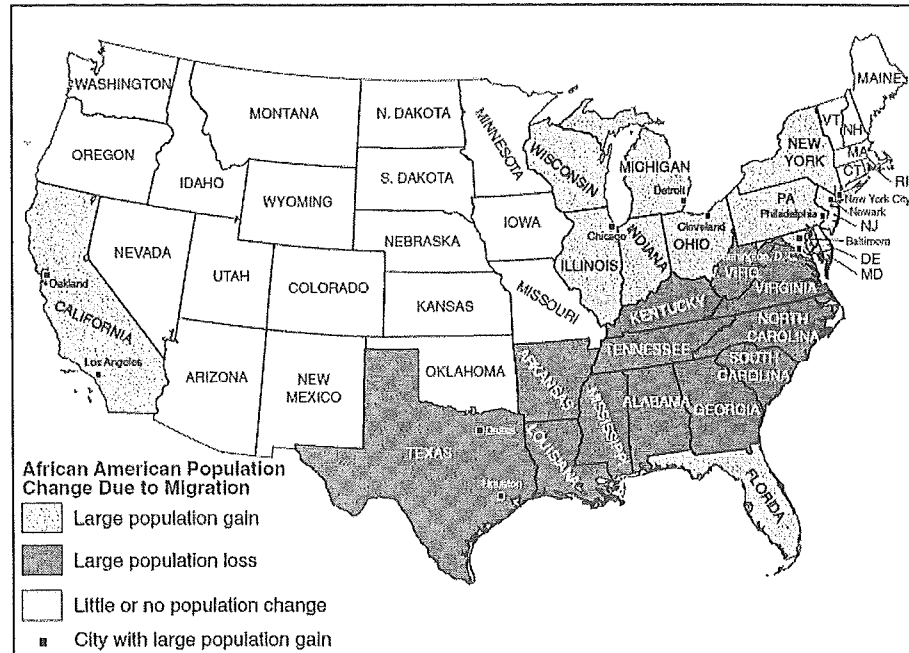
- 23) President John F. Kennedy attempted to deal with the situation shown on the given map by
- landing an invasion force on the Cuban mainland
 - imposing a naval blockade to isolate Cuba from the Soviet Union
 - bombing all the missile sites simultaneously
 - allowing the Soviet Union to keep some missiles in Cuba if the remainder were removed
- 24) What was the *main* reason for President Kennedy's action toward Cuba?
- Cuba is located close to the United States.
 - The United States needed to protect business investments in Cuba.
 - Cuba threatened to seize United States merchant ships in the Caribbean.
 - The cost of building missile defense bases in Florida was high
- 25) The United States experience in the Vietnam War supports the idea that the outcome of a war
- can be strongly affected by public opinion
 - is assured to countries dedicated to democratic ideals
 - is dependent on using the greatest number of soldiers
 - is determined mainly by technological superiority



Civil Rights Movement 1960's Great Society Pres. Nixon & Watergate

The information on the map supports the conclusion that African American migration between 1940 and 1970 was mainly from the

African American Migration, 1940–1970



Source: *Atlas of American History*, Rand McNally, 1999 (adapted)

1. urban areas to rural areas
2. south to the north
3. Mountain states to the West Coast
4. Sun Belt to the Great Plains

Which action designed to oppose a political or business policy is closest to the approach used by Martin Luther King, Jr.?

1. a war protester accepting a jail term rather than registering for the draft
2. a union picketer assaulting a strikebreaker
3. a government employee resisting arrest for failure to pay income taxes
4. dissatisfied workers destroying machinery in their factory

Which generalization can most accurately be drawn from a study of Supreme Court cases *Plessy v. Ferguson* and *Brown v. Board of Education*?

1. The Supreme Court has issued consistent decisions in cases involving rights of the accused.
2. Supreme Court decisions are accepted without public controversy.
3. The Justices believe that social issues are best left for state courts to decide.
4. The Supreme Court has helped to determine public policy.

"Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

-*Brown v. Board of Education*

The effect of this Supreme Court ruling was to

1. establish affirmative action programs in higher education
2. require the integration of public schools
3. desegregate the armed forces and the military academies
4. force states to spend an equal amount on each public school student

The major goal of the civil rights movement of the 1960's was to

1. establish a separate political state for African Americans
2. gain passage of an equal rights amendment to the Constitution
3. end segregation based on race
4. permit unlimited immigration to the United States

Lunch counter sit-ins and the actions of freedom riders are examples of

1. steps taken in support of the Americans with Disabilities Act
2. programs dealing with affirmative action

3. violent acts by the Black Panthers
4. nonviolent attempts to oppose segregation

"I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal.'" —Martin Luther King, Jr.
Washington, D.C., 1963

Which step was taken following this speech to advance the dream of Martin Luther King, Jr.?

1. desegregation of the Armed Forces
2. ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson
3. elimination of the Ku Klux Klan
4. passage of new civil rights acts

The program that promotes preference in hiring for African Americans and other minorities to correct past injustices is known as

1. Title IX
2. open admissions
3. affirmative action
4. Head Start

The main idea of this cartoon is that the elimination of affirmative action programs on some college campuses has



Source: Kevin Biers, *The Charlotte Observer* (adapted)

1. improved race relations
2. caused friction among white students
3. reduced the number of minority students
4. led to rapid increases in enrollment

Under Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Supreme Court was considered "activist" because of its

1. reluctance to overturn state laws
2. insistence on restricting freedom of speech to spoken words
3. expansion of individual rights in criminal cases
4. refusal to reconsider the issues of the Plessy v. Ferguson case

The decisions of the United States Supreme Court in *Miranda v. Arizona*, *Gideon v. Wainwright*, and *Escobedo v. Illinois* all advanced the

1. voting rights of minorities
2. guarantees of free speech and press
3. principle of separation of church and state
4. rights of accused persons

The Great Society programs of the 1960's used the power of the Federal Government to bring about

1. an all-volunteer military
2. antipoverty reforms
3. deregulation of business
4. reduced defense spending

The Great Society of Lyndon Johnson is most similar to which other Presidential program?

1. Warren Harding's Return to Normalcy
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal
3. Ronald Reagan's New Federalism
4. George Bush's Thousand Points of Light

The chief objective of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs was to

1. increase foreign aid to developing nations
2. correct environmental pollution
3. help the disadvantaged in the United States
4. unite democratic nations and contain communism

Which initiative was part of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society program?

1. providing medical care to the poor and elderly
2. reducing federal aid to education
3. increasing foreign aid to the Soviet Union
4. opposing civil rights legislation

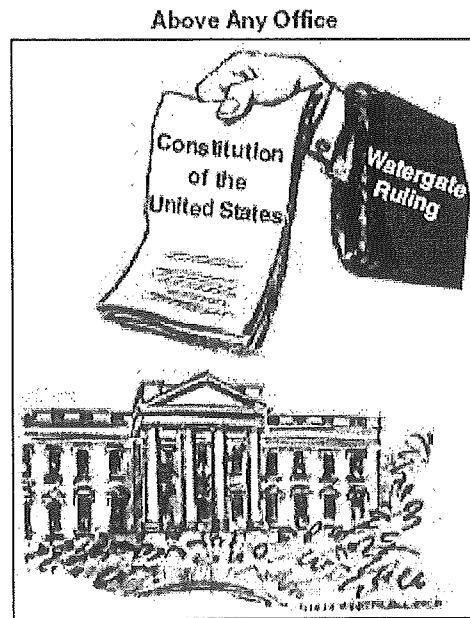
In 1965, Congress established Medicare to

1. provide health care to the elderly
2. assist foreign nations with their health problems
3. grant scholarships to medical students
4. establish universal health care

The main significance of the Watergate affair was that it

1. led to the impeachment and conviction of President Richard Nixon
2. showed that the laws of the United States are superior to the actions of a President
3. was the first time a President had disagreed with Congress
4. proved that Presidential powers are unlimited

What is the main idea of this cartoon from the Watergate era?



Source: Herblock, *America, the Glorious Republic*, Houghton Mifflin Co.

1. The Supreme Court presides over a presidential impeachment trial.
2. Congress has to obey the Constitution.
3. The president has the final word involving constitutional issues.
4. No person or group is above the law.

The easing of Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union during the 1970s was called

1. containment
2. détente
3. neutrality
4. isolationism

President Richard Nixon supported the policy of détente as a way to

1. reduce tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union
2. introduce democratic elections to communist nations

3. encourage satellite nations to break their ties with the Soviet Union
4. undermine Soviet influence among nonaligned countries in Africa and Asia

The main purpose of the War Powers Act of 1973 was to

1. expand the power of Congress to declare war
2. limit the president's ability to send troops into combat abroad
3. allow people to vote on the issue of United States commitments overseas
4. end the Vietnam War on favorable terms

12

Ford & Carter to Reagan & Clinton 1970's to 1990's

The Camp David accords negotiated during President Jimmy Carter's administration were an attempt to

1. decrease United States control of the Panama Canal
2. encourage the use of solar and other nonpolluting energy sources
3. end inflationary oil prices
4. establish peace in the Middle East

United States participation in the Washington Conference (1921), in the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928), and in the SALT talks of the 1970's is evidence that the United States

1. has followed a free trade policy for most of the 20th century
2. relies on military alliances for defense against aggression
3. has been willing to cooperate with other nations to reduce world tensions
4. believes that cultural exchange programs are a way to promote international understanding

The "supply side" economics of President Ronald Reagan and President George Bush favored

1. raising tariffs to increase the number of imports
2. increasing Federal taxes to support social welfare programs
3. providing incentives to stimulate business growth
4. establishing government programs to provide jobs for the unemployed

A primary reason for the increase in federal debt between 1980 and 1996 was

1. the cost of sending United States troops to Bosnia
2. instability of the stock market
3. lower sales tax revenues collected by state governments
4. high levels of spending by the federal government

A major policy of President Ronald Reagan's administration was to

1. reduce defense spending
2. lower federal income tax rates
3. end desegregation of public facilities
4. promote regulation of small businesses

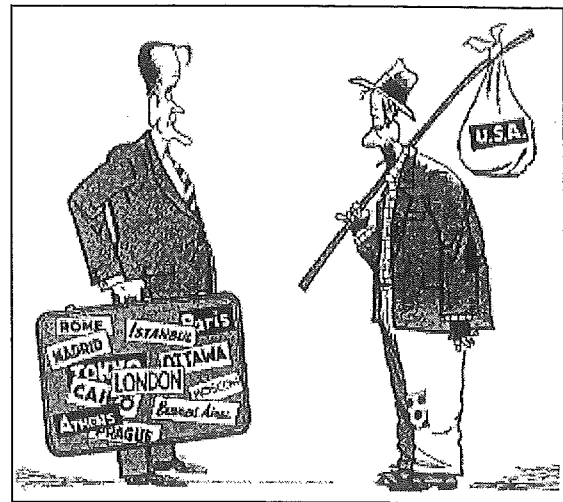
One direct result of the Persian Gulf War was that the United States

1. gained control of oil resources in the Middle East
2. liberated Kuwait from Iraqi control
3. brought about peaceful relations between Israel and its neighbors
4. obtained overseas colonies in the Middle East

President Bill Clinton supported the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) primarily as a way to

1. stimulate economic growth in the United States
2. restrict the flow of drugs into the United States
3. increase the United States trade deficit
4. normalize trade relations with Cuba

This 1991 cartoon is criticizing President George Bush for



Source: Steve Kelley, Copley News Service

1. refusing to support the United Nations
2. involving the United States in foreign wars
3. using foreign affairs to hide domestic failures
4. ignoring the economic needs of developing nations

