

Final Exam Review

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. At this battle, Lt. Colonel George Armstrong Custer led his troops in an attack against the Sioux and lost.
- a. Battle of the Little Bighorn
 - b. Wounded Knee Massacre
 - c. Sand Creek Massacre
 - d. Battle of White Plains

“Up to our own day American history has been in a large degree the history of the colonization of the Great West. The existence of an area of free land, its contiguous recession [moving back], and the advance of American settlement westward, explain American development.”

—Frederick Jackson Turner

- _____ 2. Turner’s statement implied that the westward movement
- a. created division among the people.
 - b. led to a number of Indian Wars.
 - c. helped shape the American character.
 - d. would continue to influence leaders.
- _____ 3. In capitalism, most industries are run by
- a. private businesses.
 - b. oligarchs.
 - c. stores.
 - d. competition.
- _____ 4. This event was a turning point for reform in workplace safety.
- a. the IWW textile workers strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts
 - b. *Lochner v. New York*
 - c. the Teapot Dome scandal
 - d. Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire
- _____ 5. This government agency, created under President Wilson, enforces antitrust laws and unfair business practices like deceptive advertising.
- a. Federal Reserve Board
 - b. Interstate Commerce Commission
 - c. Federal Trade Commission
 - d. Small Business Administration
- _____ 6. Why did Gifford Pinchot accuse Richard Ballinger of sabotaging the government’s efforts at conservation?
- a. He was angry that Ballinger had refused to support the conservation of the prairies of the Midwest.
 - b. Ballinger had ignored industrial waste in the Mississippi River.
 - c. Ballinger made a speech proclaiming that America needed to promote business more than it needed to “save a few trees.”
 - d. Ballinger allowed businessmen to purchase protected land in Alaska.
- _____ 7. Social Darwinism encouraged people in industrialized nations to believe that
- a. they were superior to people who lived in less-developed countries.
 - b. they were inferior to people who lived in less-developed nations.
 - c. evolution impacted the culture of a nation’s inhabitants as much as it did the adaptation of species.
 - d. economic soundness resulted from cooperating with and showing respect for other nations.
- _____ 8. President Theodore Roosevelt wanted to build the Panama Canal to shorten travel time between
- a. Panama and Colombia.
 - b. the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.
 - c. the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
 - d. the Atlantic Ocean and the West Indies.

- _____ 9. As the United States became a major supplier for the Allied Powers,
- corporate profits declined.
 - union membership decreased.
 - more women entered the labor force.
 - the federal debt increased.
- _____ 10. What caused the struggle for power in the Balkans that erupted in 1914?
- The Serbs angered other Slavic peoples by discouraging them from rebelling.
 - The Austro-Hungarian Empire pushed into the region, annexing provinces.
 - The Ottoman Empire gained political strength and influence.
 - Russia oppressed the Serbs and tried to control the Balkans.
- _____ 11. The Schlieffen Plan provided a precise list of instructions for
- Germany to wage a two-front war against France and Russia at the same time.
 - Russia to secretly ally itself with France.
 - Germany to build up its navy and attack Great Britain.
 - Belgium to mount a surprise invasion of Germany.
- _____ 12. How did the 1917 uprising against Czar Nicholas II push the United States into entering World War I?
- Americans felt that Russia would be able to take a more active role in fighting than it had before.
 - With the Russian economy in turmoil, Americans felt they should fight.
 - Americans had thought Czar Nicholas II was a poor military strategist.
 - Americans felt more favorable toward entering the war, because the new government in Russia was closer to a democracy than the czar's government had been.
- _____ 13. How did President Wilson's vision differ from that of the other world leaders at the Paris Peace Conference?
- President Wilson wanted a treaty that stressed openness, fair trade, and fewer weapons, but other leaders wanted to punish Germany for starting the war.
 - President Wilson wanted to punish Germany for its role in the war, but the leaders of other Allied nations did not agree.
 - Premier Clemenceau thought Germany should not pay war reparations, but President Wilson thought it should.
 - President Wilson was opposed to ethnic groups having self-determination.
- _____ 14. A leader who said the United State should increase air power was
- Calvin Coolidge.
 - John J. Lewis.
 - Leonard Wood.
 - Billy Mitchell.
- _____ 15. Soldiers returning from World War I brought what disease back to the United States, causing an epidemic that swept the country in 1918?
- smallpox
 - influenza
 - tuberculosis
 - diphtheria
- _____ 16. At the Washington Naval Conference, the major naval powers agreed to
- cut back on the size of their navies.
 - increase production of ships and maritime products.
 - compete for military control of China.
 - develop strategies for implementing the arms race.
- _____ 17. Although Clarence Darrow had hoped to appeal the Scopes decision and test the constitutionality of the Tennessee law that banned the teaching of evolution, he never got the chance because
- a higher court overturned Scopes's conviction on a technicality.
 - five days after the trial, William Jennings Bryan died in his sleep.
 - the "boy orator" had become an elderly figure in the fundamentalist movement.
 - other states passed laws that were similar to Tennessee's.
- _____ 18. _____ was an economist who warned in September 1929 that "Sooner or later a crash is coming, and it may be terrific."
- Roger Babson
 - Charles E. Mitchell
 - John Raskob

d. Al Smith

19. "Black Tuesday" referred to the
- collapse of the stock market.
 - day voters re-elected Herbert Hoover.
 - worst dust storm of 1931.
 - day the Federal Reserve made it more difficult for brokers to offer margin loans.
20. In the earliest days of the Great Depression, most families who lost jobs
- depended on federal government programs for food.
 - took new jobs serving in soup kitchens and breadlines.
 - begged, became hoboes, or went without basic necessities.
 - depended on annuities from richer family members.
21. What was the main purpose of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation?
- to provide direct funds to renovate housing in Hoovervilles
 - to provide government aid to struggling banks
 - to offer medical care to destitute families
 - to develop construction policies to renovate houses transferred by foreclosures
22. Why did the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act backfire?
- It was limited to helping farmers.
 - The tariff rates were too low.
 - European nations responded with tariffs of their own.
 - It benefited only manufacturers.

"How horrible, fantastic, incredible it is that we should be digging trenches and trying on gas masks here because of a quarrel in a faraway country."

—Neville Chamberlain, 1938

23. This statement by the prime minister of Great Britain about German efforts to gain control of a portion of Czechoslovakia prior to World War II hints at the prime minister's support for what type of foreign policy?
- fascism
 - lend-lease
 - isolationism
 - interventionism

"While billions of the taxpayers' money are being spent for war weapons, Negro workers are finally being turned away from the gates of factories, mines and mills—being flatly told, 'NOTHING DOING.' Some employers refuse to give Negroes jobs when they are without 'union cards,' and some unions refuse Negro workers union cards when they are 'without jobs.'

"What shall we do? . . .

"With faith and confidence of the Negro people in their own power for self-liberation, Negroes can break down that barriers of discrimination against employment in National Defense. Negroes can kill the deadly serpent of race hatred in the Army, Navy, Air and Marine Corps, and smash through and blast the Government, business and labor-union red tape to win the right to equal opportunity in vocational training and re-training in defense employment.

"Most important and vital of all, Negroes, by the mobilization and coordination of their mass power, can cause PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO ISSUE AN EXECUTIVE ORDER ABOLISHING DISCRIMINATIONS IN ALL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT, ARMY, NAVY, AIR CORPS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE JOBS."

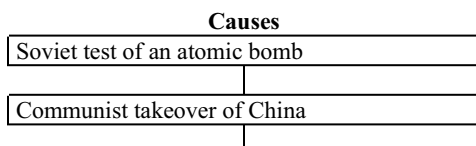
—A. Philip Randolph, "Call to Negro America to March on Washington for Jobs and Equal Participation in National Defense," May 1941

24. How did A. Philip Randolph propose to solve this problem?
- by urging the U.S. government to remain isolationist
 - by mobilizing Black Americans to march on Washington to demand an end to discrimination
 - by spending money
 - by joining the armed forces in large numbers

25. Why were many Americans committed to isolationism in the 1930s?
- The Great Depression left no money to spend on the military.
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt was an isolationist.
 - Most Americans were pacifists.
 - The destruction of World War I had seemed pointless to them.
26. A crucial objective for Allied forces in World War II was to
- save as many Jewish people as possible.
 - protect Turkey from German invasion.
 - protect shipping.
 - knock the Egyptians out of the war.
27. Many American women contributed to the war effort by
- having more babies to replace soldiers killed in war.
 - planting victory gardens, dealing with wartime rationing, and buying war bonds.
 - hiding Jewish families in secret rooms in their attics and basements.
 - sacrificing their lives as Allied soldiers, sailors and pilots.
28. Truman decided to use the atomic bomb against Japan because
- he was unaware of the amount of destruction and suffering the bomb would cause.
 - he wanted to punish Japanese civilians for refusing to surrender.
 - he hoped to avoid an invasion that would result in massive Allied casualties and firebombing had not yet forced Japan to surrender.
 - he hoped to force Hitler to surrender alive.



29. Use the image to answer the question. This photograph of veterans celebrating their graduation from college illustrates
- that many women veterans took advantage of the GI Bill.
 - that many women were able to keep their jobs after the war.
 - continued racial discrimination after World War II.
 - the dramatic rise in the birthrate following World War II.
30. Why did the United States and Britain begin the Berlin airlift?
- to prevent all of Germany from becoming Communist
 - to prevent all of Berlin from becoming Communist
 - to rescue Allied troops trapped in Berlin
 - to implement the Marshall Plan



Effect

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- _____ 31. Which of the following effects best completes the chart above?
- the Marshall Plan
 - the Red Scare
 - Truman's re-election
 - passage of the Smith Act
- _____ 32. What may have contributed to television's popularity in the 1950s?
- Political candidates used it to communicate their messages.
 - After years of wartime sacrifice, consumers were ready to spend money.
 - General MacArthur endorsed it.
 - Advertisers sponsored entire shows.
- _____ 33. Why did John Kenneth Galbraith criticize America's "affluent society"?
- He argued that a Communist society was morally superior to a capitalist society.
 - He believed Americans were losing their individuality.
 - He believed that affluent Americans were only concerned with their own wealth.
 - He argued that Levittown reflected the intolerance of mainstream America.
- _____ 34. How would you describe President Eisenhower's attitude toward the arms race?
- The United States must keep the lead in the arms race.
 - The arms race was key to U.S. global economic dominance.
 - Superior nuclear capability would ensure total victory in the next war.
 - The arms race would ensure that no additional countries fell to Communist aggression.
- _____ 35. Which of the following was the most immediate cause of the Cuban missile crisis?
- the detection of Soviet offensive nuclear missiles in Cuba
 - the U.S. defeat in the Bay of Pigs
 - Republican criticism of President Kennedy
 - the detection of U.S. offensive nuclear missiles in Cuba

Cause

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| Cuban missile crisis |
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Effect

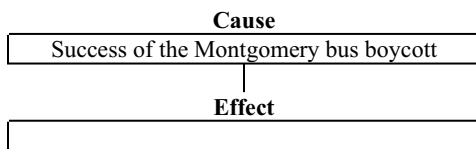
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- _____ 36. Which of the following effects best completes the chart above?
- Fidel Castro closed the U.S. naval base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.
 - American and Soviet government officials took steps to ease tensions between the superpowers.
 - Soviet troops invaded Turkey.
 - Cuban Americans switched their support to the Democratic Party.
- _____ 37. Which of the following events was an early indication of the coming split between SNCC and the SCLC?
- the Montgomery Bus Boycott
 - the formation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
 - the Watts Riots
 - the Civil Rights Act of 1968

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| Civil Rights Protest | Cost | Gain |
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| Montgomery bus boycott | Boycotters had to rely on local churches for transportation. Carpool drivers lost their car insurance. | Supreme Court ruled that segregation on buses was unconstitutional. |
| Freedom Rides | Riders were harassed, a bus was burned by a mob, and riders were beaten. | The federal Interstate Commerce Commission issued rules forcing the integration of bus and train stations. |
| Voter Education Project | People trying to register were attacked by mobs, beaten, and jailed. | |

38. Which of the following completes the chart above?
- The University of Georgia was required to admit African American students.
 - More than a half-million new African American voters registered in the South.
 - Johnson signed into law the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
 - Business owners integrated stores and lunch counters.
39. Which of the following organizations was dedicated to the practice of nonviolent protest?
- Ku Klux Klan
 - CORE
 - the Black Panthers
 - the Black Muslims



40. Which of the following best completes the chart above?
- Ban against segregation in all public facilities
 - Organization of boycotts across the country
 - Desegregation of bus station waiting rooms and restrooms
 - Emergence of the Black Power movement

“You have a row of dominoes set up. You knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is a certainty that it will go over very quickly.”

—Dwight D. Eisenhower

41. In the quote above, Eisenhower spoke in support of which of the following policies?
- sending of arms, ammunition, supplies, and money to French forces in Vietnam
 - Vietnamization
 - sending of arms, ammunition, supplies, and money to the Vietminh
 - the CIA-led overthrow of Ngo Dinh Diem
42. What is the domino theory?
- the strategy of dropping strings of bombs to destroy large areas
 - the belief that if one country entered a war, neighboring countries would quickly follow
 - the belief that if one country fell to communism, neighboring countries would quickly follow

d. a system for aiding South Vietnamese civilians

- ____ 43. What led to the founding of the American Indian Movement?
- a. the awarding of the Pulitzer Prize to a Native American writer
 - b. the publication of NOW's Statement of Purpose
 - c. the beginning of termination policy
 - d. the successful occupation of Alcatraz
- ____ 44. Many Puerto Ricans migrated to the mainland United States in order to escape
- a. the repressive Puerto Rican government.
 - b. slow economic growth and lack of opportunity in Puerto Rico.
 - c. devastation caused by several large hurricanes.
 - d. Fidel Castro's Communist government.
- ____ 45. Why did President Nixon make efforts to improve relations with Communist China?
- a. to put pressure on the Soviet Union to cooperate more with the United States
 - b. to ensure American athletes could attend the Olympics there
 - c. to open the Chinese market to American products
 - d. to ensure China would not enter the Vietnam War
- ____ 46. Who were the plumbers?
- a. specialists who overcharged for routine White House renovations
 - b. a group that investigated President Nixon's political enemies
 - c. the inventors of shuttle diplomacy
 - d. young reporters on the staff of the *Washington Post*
- ____ 47. Which candidate generated excitement in the 1988 presidential primary elections with victories on Super Tuesday?
- a. Dan Quayle
 - b. George Bush
 - c. Michael Dukakis
 - d. Jesse Jackson
- ____ 48. Ronald Reagan believed that nuclear disarmament
- a. would not halt Soviet expansion around the globe.
 - b. was essential for the development of SDI.
 - c. would promote world peace.
 - d. would help his reelection campaign.
- ____ 49. The Clinton administration chose not to intervene in the Rwandan genocide after 18 Americans were killed in
- a. Mogadishu.
 - b. China.
 - c. Israel.
 - d. Yugoslavia.
- ____ 50. Why were Republicans able to achieve a major victory in the 1994 midterm elections?
- a. President Bush had won a decisive victory in Operation Desert Storm.
 - b. President Clinton had been impeached.
 - c. President Clinton had failed to fulfill several campaign promises.
 - d. Americans were looking for strong leadership after several terrorist attacks.

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ____ 51. Today, historians agree with Frederick Jackson Turner's thesis that the frontier was more important than anything else in U.S. development.
- ____ 52. The Dawes Act turned tribe members into individual property owners.
- ____ 53. Under the gold standard, a dollar could be redeemed for gold, but not for silver.
- ____ 54. The Cr dit Mobilier scandal involved "Boss" Tweed and the Tweed Ring.
- ____ 55. African American soldiers wrongly accused in the Brownsville incident were honorably discharged in 1906.
- ____ 56. President Roosevelt opposed any effort to build a canal across Panama.
- ____ 57. Until 1915 most Americans thought of the war as a European conflict that would have little effect on life in the United States.

- _____ 58. Big Berthas were massive ships used to transport German troops.
- _____ 59. The Treaty of Versailles demanded that Russia accept sole responsibility for starting the war.
- _____ 60. During Prohibition, liquor smuggling was big business in Detroit, Michigan, which was located just across the border from Canada.
- _____ 61. The 1920s were good times for farmers and organized labor.
- _____ 62. One of President Roosevelt's proudest achievements was dramatically improving the situation of African American sharecroppers.
- _____ 63. During World War II, women were allowed to take part in combat for the first time.
- _____ 64. In the early days of World War II, American shipping was the target of devastating German submarine attacks.
- _____ 65. The Soviet Union was drawn into World War II before the United States.
- _____ 66. World War II ended in the Pacific earlier than the fighting in Europe did.
- _____ 67. After World War II many people believed that solving economic problems would help ensure world peace.
- _____ 68. Americans accurately perceived the level of threat posed by domestic communism after World War II.
- _____ 69. The Johnson Doctrine was established to stop the spread of communism.
- _____ 70. The Alliance for Progress was an aid program for America's inner cities.
- _____ 71. The successful Montgomery bus boycott led to the founding of the Black Panther Party.
- _____ 72. The attack on the USS *Maddox* led to approval of the Tet Resolution.
- _____ 73. Realpolitik meant that the United States should consider foreign policy based on what was best for the United States.
- _____ 74. Ronald Reagan admitted that he authorized sales of weapons to Iran as well as the diversion of the proceeds from that sale to help the Contras in Nicaragua
- _____ 75. The presidential candidate who won the popular vote in 2000 did not become president.

