

180 Final
Spring 2019

Date and Time: Thursday, May 16, 7:30-9:20 pm

Things to Bring: Scantron 882 or 883E, a couple of working pencils.

Your final examination will consist only of multiple-choice questions, drawn from material covered after the first midterm.

Below are some, (quite a few even) sample questions. On the exam, you may be asked up to 100 questions. Also suggested for review are the "Summative Quizzes" associated with each topic on Titanium from Topic 7.

The term "antebellum" refers to which era of U.S. history?

- A) The period before the Revolutionary War
- B) The period before the Civil War
- C) The period before World War I
- D) The period after the Civil War
- E) The period after World War I

Which answer choice best defines the term "sectional crisis?"

- A) A long-running political disagreement between New England and the Wild West over the role of Native Americans in U.S. society.
- B) The question of where to place Andrew Jackson's couch in relation to the spittoons.
- C) A long-running political disagreement between Northern and Southern states over the expansion of slavery.
- D) The political conflict between Whigs and Democrats over the legality of slavery as an institution.
- E) A division between middle-class women and working-class men over the right to vote in presidential elections.

The notion of "separate spheres" most commonly referred to socially constructed differences between whom?

- A) Between working-class and middle-class women.
- B) Between white men and black men.
- C) Between slaves and freemen.
- D) Between Northerners and Southerners.
- E) Between middle-class men and middle-class women.

Which of the following best describes the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863?

- A) It abolished slavery throughout the Confederacy.
- B) It protected voting rights of free Blacks in the North.
- C) It freed slaves in some parts of the Confederacy.
- D) It abolished slavery throughout the Union, but not in the Confederacy.
- E) It abolished slavery in the Union and in the Confederacy.

Which of the following was NOT a method by which some white Southerners maintained control over black Americans in the South during Reconstruction?

- A) The Mississippi Plan, in which whites used violence and intimidation to keep blacks from the polls.
- B) Provocation of riots in Black areas
- C) Federal laws revoking the rights of black Southerners to vote.
- D) Intimidation at the ballot box
- E) Formation of the Ku Klux Klan

This is the location of numerous textile mills that employed the daughters of middle class Americans in the 1840s, before it became unacceptable for middle class women to work in mills:

- A) Charleston, South Carolina
- B) Atlanta, Georgia
- C) Chicago, Illinois
- D) Lecompton, Kansas
- E) Lowell, Massachusetts

Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* is an example of which type of political reform?

- A) Anarchism
- B) Democracy
- C) Progressivism
- D) *laissez-faire* economics
- E) Revolution

Disappointed in their reception at the London World Antislavery Convention, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott:

- A) Teamed up with the Seneca Indians to overthrow the British government.
- B) Hosted a convention of 300 reformers to call for women's rights at Seneca Falls, New York.
- C) Helped John Brown and Frederick Douglass raid Harper's Ferry.
- D) Recognized the need to work more closely with William Lloyd Garrison to end slavery.

Which of the following is a true statement about the underground railroad?

- A) It allowed Texans under the leadership of Sam Houston to take General Santa Anna's forces by surprise at the Alamo.

- B) It did not function as smoothly in the South because it did not use the same gauge as the underground railroad in the North.
- C) It passed through the city of Chicago, and then west toward Kansas and Nebraska.
- D) After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, its conductors had to take escaped slaves all the way to Canada to assure their freedom.

Which of the following describes one of Frederick Douglass' contributions to the end of slavery?

- A) He was one of the most effective Civil War presidents.
- B) He was one of Abraham Lincoln's most important generals, particularly important in the Northern victory at Gettysburg.
- C) He committed acts of violence in Kansas to prevent the territory from becoming a slave state.
- D) He wrote a slave narrative, an example of a literary genre that proved effective in persuading Northerners about the humanity of Southern slaves.

What is the topic of Jacob Riis *How The Other Half Lives*?

- A) It is about the sectional crisis that embroiled the United States before the Civil War.
- B) It is about the living conditions of immigrants in the slums of New York City.
- C) It is about the lives of slaves in the South prior to the Civil War.
- D) It is about the need for women to claim the right to vote in order to reform the nation during the Progressive Era.

Which of these is a true statement that applies to many middle-class women reformers at the end of the 19th century?

- A) They tended to vote in greater numbers than their male counterparts.
- B) They were almost all from the South.
- C) They were almost all immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe.
- D) They were college educated.

Which of these was NOT something that the Freedman's Bureau did during Reconstruction?
(Remember to look for what is false)

- A) Helped freedmen draw up work contracts with white planters.
- B) Punished Southerners for treason.
- C) Built schools that educated a generation of African Americans, including \ numerous activists.
- D) Managed lands that no longer had owners.

Which of the following best describes a major effect of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry?

- A) Brown's attack blocked the Confederacy's efforts to cross the Potomac River, making it far easier for General Grant to defeat General Lee.
- B) The way in which people Northern states remembered Brown as a martyr furthered the Southern conception that Northerners were engaged in an anti-Southern conspiracy.
- C) The raid included the bloodiest slave revolt seen in all of American history.
- D) It was the single bloodiest day in all of American History, resulting in thousands of deaths.

What did difficulties experienced by Progressive-era activists like Florence Kelley illustrate about the Progressive Movement in general?

- A) Middle class Progressives did not always see eye-to-eye with the working class people in whose interest they acted.
- B) Members of America's working class overwhelmingly preferred radical alternatives to capitalism such as socialism and anarchism to Progressive reforms which they felt did not go far enough.
- C) Progressives could not enact the reforms they desired because the country's political leaders, particularly its presidents, stood in their way.
- D) Progressives could not enact reforms because the politics of the era were too starkly divided along sectional lines.

Which of the following best describes the effect of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire?

- A) It ruined the ability of Southern cities like Atlanta to produce much-needed war munitions for the Civil War
- B) It led to the deportations of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman to Russia.
- C) It provided an incentive for political bosses in New York to advocate for Progressive reforms affecting the cities workers.
- D) It provided an incentive for factory owners to increasingly hire the daughters of middle-class families to work in the textile industry.

What was "radical" about Radical Reconstruction?

- A) It called for a replacement of the entire economic system of the United States after the Civil War.
- B) It attempted to create a social revolution from the top down, a move that might have redefined notions of race throughout the country.
- C) It changed the focus of Reconstruction from raising the economic status of the freedman to simply punishing Southerners for their misdeeds.
- D) It was organized mostly by the second-wave of American immigrants who came mainly from Eastern and Southern Europe.

Which of the following was an effect of the Dred Scott decision?

- A) Americans lost faith in the ability of Dred Scott to keep the peace between North and South.
- B) The Supreme Court had made it impossible for there to be any compromise that would limit the spread of slavery.
- C) The Supreme Court ordered that all slaves be immediately freed, triggering a rebellion on the part of Southern states.

William Lloyd Garrison believed in which political idea?

- A) Gradualism
- B) Recolonization
- C) Abolition
- D) Secession

What was the main effect of the growth of women's academies in the 1830s?

- A) They created a new class of female leaders who became far more active in the public sphere over the course of the nineteenth century.
- B) They tended to restrict education to matters of "self-improvement," such as reading and writing poetry and playing musical instruments.
- C) They played an important role teaching immigrant women how to be "proper" Americans.

The temperance movement and the settlement house movement (settlement houses like Jane Addams' Hull House) can serve as evidence for which broad interpretation:

- A) Women used their role as moral guardians of the domestic sphere to shape politics in the public sphere.
- B) One of the most pressing problems facing Southerners after the Civil War was high temperatures and a severe lack of suitable housing.
- C) Middle-class women used their relative freedom as people of wealth to limit the freedoms of men.
- D) Immigrant men participated in these movements to preserve their language and cultures as immigrants to the United States.

Each of these provides evidence of ways in which American women came to play greater public roles between 1865 and 1920 EXCEPT:

- A) Many of the reformers who proposed using legislation at the municipal, state and federal level to improve the lives of workers were women.
- B) Some women sought to break their economic dependence on men by learning about birth control in the early twentieth century.
- C) Women gained the right to vote during Reconstruction, which explains why there were many Congresswomen and woman Senators during Reconstruction.
- D) Women used their roles as guardians of morality to effect change in the public sphere at the end of the nineteenth century.

Which of the following is NOT a true statement about the Mexican-American War?

- A) The U.S. victory in the war fulfilled promises of the country's "manifest destiny" to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.
- B) The U.S. victory in the war launched the United States into a dangerous period of sectionalism as Americans worked to figure out the status of slavery in the territories.
- C) The war was on the whole popular, and infused Americans with a new dose of patriotic sentiment.
- D) Americans carefully protected the rights of Mexico's landowners despite the desire to seize land for use by white Americans.

Which of the following is a FALSE explanation of why American women tended not to use birth control at the beginning of the 20th century?

- A) Federal law forbade the distribution of information about birth control, and often imprisoned those who violated those laws.
- B) The dominant gender roles of the era defined women by the role of bearers of virtuous sons and daughters.
- C) There were no women doctors or nurses, so no women knew anything about birth control.
- D) Many steeped in Social Darwinist views of the late nineteenth century thought that the practice of birth control would cause there to be too few white Americans in the future.

Identify a reason that helped make the political system of the United States inadequate for dealing with the sectional crisis in the years leading up to the Civil War:

- A) There were far too many political parties for most Americans to keep track of.
- B) Political parties motivated by the desire to win elections often ran candidates who hid their true political opinions, such as the Northern “doughfaces.”
- C) There were Whigs in the North and Whigs in the South, and also Democrats in the North and Democrats in the South, so candidates always framed politics was also framed as a matter of North vs. South.
- D) Evil men too often used the political parties of the antebellum period for their own personal evil agendas.

What did the term “100% Americanism mean during the Great War?

- A) Only white, Protestant Americans will gain the privileges of American-ness.
- B) Everyone who wants to be an American can be an American, regardless of one’s opinion of America’s involvement in the war.
- C) Everyone who wants to be an American can be an American, provided he or she supported the war effort.
- D) Only white, Protestant Americans can support the war effort.

Which of the following describes the type of warfare American soldiers faced in France during the Great War?

- A) tank warfare
- B) nuclear warfare
- C) trench warfare
- D) technological warfare

The term “Great Migration” refers to:

- A) The movement of Americans from the United States to Europe during the Great War.
- B) The movement of African Americans from the South to Northern cities like

New York and Chicago.

- C) The movement of anarchists from Russia to the United States.
- D) The movement of women from the domestic sphere to the public sphere.

What was the role of the Committee on Public Information?

- A) To deport radicals who worked to undermine U.S. efforts during the Great War.
- B) To engineer consent for the Great War.
- C) To provide timely, unbiased information to the American public during the Great War.
- D) To provide information to American soldiers fighting Germans during the Great War.

This belief stipulates that American workers should benefit from the goods their labors produce:

- A) Underconsumption
- B) Sedition
- C) Repatriation
- D) Welfare capitalism

The Tennessee Valley Authority:

- A) Was a for-profit company that helped FDR open up a series of dams in the Tennessee Valley to control flooding and generate hydroelectric power.
- B) Was a government-owned entity that opened up a series of dams in the Tennessee Valley to control flooding and generate hydroelectric power.
- C) Was the first Southern-owned corporation to challenge Northern-owned corporations for dominance over electric utilities.
- D) Was one of the most important reforms during FDR's "First Hundred Days."

The 442nd Regimental Combat Team consisted of:

- A) German soldiers who were nearly impossible to beat.
- B) A substantial number of Japanese American soldiers who had dedicated themselves to the United States war effort during the World War II.
- C) African American soldiers who often found themselves better treated by their French hosts than by their American generals.
- D) A covert operations team that exerted counterforce at key places and times during the struggle against Soviet communism.

Executive Order 9066 called for:

- A) The enlistment of American men of fighting age into the armed forces, without regard for "race or color."
- B) The internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry from "exclusion zones" on the mainland of the United States.
- C) The internment of all Americans of Japanese ancestry from the mainland of the United States as well as the territory of Hawaii.
- D) The deportation of "reds," particularly immigrant workers thought to be amenable to ideas of anarchism, socialism and communism.

Which of the following best identifies the ideas behind Keynesian economics?

- A) A nation's government will refrain from involving itself in the economy.
- B) A nation's government will borrow and spend money when the economy is in a bust cycle and repay debt when the economy is booming.
- C) A nation's government will take over the means of production, distribution and exchange within a country.

Which of the following best describes the New Deal?

- A) A carefully planned program of government intervention in the economy that successfully pulled the United States out of the Great Depression.
- B) A smokescreen under which a socialist president seized power over the means of production, distribution and exchange.
- C) An agreement between employers and employees that workers should benefit from their labors. Under this agreement workers earned enough money to buy the products they made.
- D) An *ad hoc* collection of legislation and regulation intended to alleviate some of the worst aspects of the Great Depression.

Which of the following does not describe a role that American women played in the Great War?

- A) American women traveled with the expeditionary forces to France to aid American soldiers under the auspices of the Red Cross.
- B) American women performed clerical work, particularly that involving typing and communications.
- C) American women bought "liberty bonds" to help fund the U.S. war effort.
- D) American women took up arms to defend themselves against German aggression.

One of the purposes of the Civilian Conservation Corp was to:

- A) Pay workers not to work.
- B) Pay farmers not to farm.
- C) Address underconsumption by putting some Americans to work.
- D) Protect the United States from potential foreign invaders.

One thing that both President Herbert Hoover and President Franklin Roosevelt proposed was:

- A) Protecting banks and corporations from collapse because they provided the country with necessary financial infrastructure.
- B) Creating programs of direct employment to put Americans to work building infrastructure projects.
- C) Removing shantytowns from the country's cities.
- D) Providing government relief to those in need.
- E) Landing on the moon by the end of the decade.

Which of the following was a central characteristic of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s branch of the Civil Rights Movement?

- A) Persistent efforts to register voters despite impossible literacy tests and a climate of violence and intimidation.
- B) Efforts to push for legal change by winning over television audiences through non-violent marches and protests and conciliatory speeches.
- C) Building a sense of black pride by emphasizing ways in which the experiences of black Americans differed from those of white Americans.

D) Providing hints of violence should Civil Rights legislation fail in Congress.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964:

- A) Provided new legal mechanisms to prevent discrimination against African Americans, but none that could be used to protect women.
- B) Provided the legal mechanisms that ultimately brought down the system of Jim Crow segregation in the South.
- C) Meant the end of violent intimidation of civil rights activists who worked to desegregate the South.
- D) Meant the end of Republican control of Southern states.

What was one of the major effects of the Bonus Army?

- A) It demonstrated that when veterans staged large protests, they were able to raise their pensions even during economic downturns.
- B) It provided important revenue streams to Americans after their immense losses during the Stock Market Crash.
- C) It demonstrated that with American know-how, Nazi Germany and the Empire of Japan could be defeated.
- D) It ruined Herbert Hoover's chances of being reelected president of the United States in 1932.

What was one of the major causes of the underconsumption that plagued the United States during the Great Depression?

- A) Americans ceased being interested in material goods, and instead concentrated on issues of social justice.
- B) Increased use of vaccines and better access to doctors had nearly stamped out consumption by the 1930s.
- C) Federal rationing prevented Americans from buying consumer goods that could have gone to soldiers overseas.
- D) Too many Americans could not participate in the consumer economy because they had no jobs, or had jobs that paid too little.

How does the “local people” narrative of Civil Rights serve to challenge more popular narratives of the Civil Rights movement?

- A) It proves that narratives of Civil Rights crafted around Martin Luther King, Jr. are inaccurate.
- B) It provides an alternate story of a more diffuse and diverse movement that lacked visibility on the television sets of Americans.
- C) It locates racism solely in Northern and Western cities rather than in rural areas of the Mississippi Delta.
- D) The “local people” narrative gives credit for the successes of the Civil Rights Movement to Martin Luther King, Jr. rather than to white legislators.

One of the effects of the Social Security Act of 1935 was that:

- A) The federal government played a greater role in how some workers prepared for a time in which they could no longer work.
- B) Every American was guaranteed “freedom from want,” entirely at the government’s expense.
- C) Victims of the Dust Bowl were able to find new jobs in California’s central valley.
- D) Americans were reassured that the country’s enemies would not be able to attack Americans on American soil.

Which of the following does NOT describe the significance of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

- A) They served as the opening salvo of a lengthy war between the United States and the Empire of Japan.
- B) They represented the final act in a war that had become a racially exterminist campaign in the Pacific Theater.
- C) The bombings convinced the Japanese to surrender unconditionally without the need for a potentially deadly land invasion.
- D) They represent the only time a country has purposefully detonated atomic weapons over civilian populations.
- E) Afterward the world entered an atomic age, in which atomic weapons greatly altered the ways Americans imagined their place in the world.

What important societal change did the “red scare” of 1919 indicate?

- A) A change in immigration law to allow immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe to come into the United States in large numbers after the Great War.
- B) A recognition that sometimes deficit spending was necessary to “prime the pump” during an economic downturn.
- C) A fear that enemies from the Soviet Union could launch an invasion of American cities.
- D) A shift back toward associating workers from Eastern and Southern Europe with radical ideas despite the general acceptance of such immigrants as Americans during the Great War.
- E) A move to create a new American flag consisting of only of two colors – white and blue, because red was scary.

Which of the following is a true statement about the song, “I Didn’t Raise My Boy to Be A Soldier?”

- A) It indicated the ways in which the moralistic role of women reformers in the 19th century carried forward into the twentieth century in the form of pacifism.
- B) The song intended to argue that women who supported sending the sons of other mothers into war were not true Americans.
- C) The song accurately captured the views of the country’s immigrant working class, but not the country’s U.S.-born middle class.
- D) The song led to a significant backlash against U.S. war efforts, causing Woodrow Wilson to bring American troops home sooner than he would have liked to.

Which of the following is a FALSE statement about America’s suburbs in the late 1940s and early 1950s?

- A) Homeowners in suburban tracts like Levittown were expected to sign agreements promising not to sell their houses to African Americans.
- B) Their existence was enabled by government construction of highways and a general affluence among the country’s middle class that allowed the purchase of an automobile.
- C) They were home to an increasing percentage of the country’s middle class during these years.
- E) Only exceptionally wealthy Americans could live in the suburbs.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) met with resistance from some Americans because:

- A) The Tennessee Valley was the site of an American Indian Reservation, and as such should have been off limits to development.
- B) The TVA was a government-created corporation playing a role that had traditionally been reserved for private industry.

- C) The farmers who lived in the Tennessee Valley wanted the land to remain undeveloped.
- D) The TVA primarily benefitted members of the white working class and not the middle class.

Each of the following represents a reason there was a new focus on civil rights after World War II EXCEPT:

- A) The new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Earl Warren, was particularly interested in protecting civil rights.
- B) Americans were inspired by the egalitarian language of the "Free World" during World War II to make changes at home.
- C) Soviet propaganda painted the United States as a racist country abroad, necessitating Americans address inequality at home.
- D) Disadvantaged groups in the United States decided to stand up against inequality for the first time after World War II.

Many women like Alice Paul broke away from the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) because:

- A) Alice Paul wanted to put an end to women's suffrage.
- B) Alice Paul thought that NAWSA was too passive.
- C) The National American Woman Suffrage Association had been infiltrated by communists after World War I.
- D) Woodrow Wilson would only agree to guarantee the right of women to vote if NAWSA disbanded.

Which of the following best describes the passage of the 19th amendment?

- A) It was the culmination of a decades-long process in which women claimed the right to vote.
- B) Before the passage of the 19th amendment, women were not allowed to vote in any state.
- C) Men decided to give women the right to vote solely because they had served important roles during World War I.
- D) The amendment prohibited any discrimination on account of race, but not sex.

Which of the following best describes the role of African American soldiers during World War I?

- A) African Americans soldiers were sent to France during World War I but they were not allowed to fight.
- B) African Americans fought bravely, but in segregated units, and frequently suffered discriminatory treatment at the hands of white officers.
- C) African Americans troops were held in reserve in case of a German invasion of the United States, which never happened.
- D) African American troops fought in integrated units alongside white soldiers, the first time that had happened in American history since the Revolutionary War.

Which one of the following does NOT represent a way in which suburbanization of the post-World War II period revealed the need for a new civil rights movement?

- A) Suburbanization, coupled with the movement of African Americans from the South, left African Americans in densely populated and poorly maintained city centers.
- B) African Americans were forbidden by racial covenants from purchasing houses in suburbs, which, in the 1950s were imagined by Americans as white spaces.
- C) African Americans children were forbidden by the Supreme Court decision of *Brown v. the Board of Education* from attending schools in white suburbs.
- D) Real estate had become a significant generator of American wealth in the postwar period, so the exclusion of black Americans from several suburbs hampered the accumulation of wealth among black Americans.

Which of the following best describes the dynamics of inclusion and exclusion that existed in American society during times of war?

- A) Anyone who was willing to fight for the United States received full inclusion while anyone who was not willing to fight was generally excluded.
- B) Inclusion generally depended on who the enemy was and the needs of the United States during the war, and was sometimes partial rather than whole-hearted.
- C) Wars tended to allow greater inclusion for those born in the United States while excluding those born outside the United States.

In many ways Franklin Roosevelt's conception of "the Four Freedoms" aligned closely with the ideas behind the New Deal because:

- A) Both were plans to help the United States recover from the Great Depression.
- B) Both were used to articulate U.S. opposition to Germany and Japan.
- C) Both imagined government having responsibilities to the American people.
- D) Both were ideas that concentrated wealth in the hands of a predominantly white middle class.

What can a historian determine from the fact that Roosevelt's critics often joked that WPA stood for "We Putter Around?"

- A) The members of the WPA did not work; they simply puttered around.
- B) There was a deep ambivalence in the country about the value of work performed by members of the WPA at the expense of taxpayers.
- C) Americans broadly disapproved of the parts of the New Deal that led to direct employment of Americans.
- D) Americans disapproved of Roosevelt's focus on the problems of underconsumption.

