



Review Test Submission: Exam 1 (Spring 2021)

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| User | Mualla Argin |
| Course | 21 SPRING HIST 106 509,809: HISTORY OF THE U S |
| Test | Exam 1 (Spring 2021) |
| Started | 3/9/21 8:03 AM |
| Submitted | 3/9/21 9:03 AM |
| Due Date | 3/9/21 10:00 AM |
| Status | Completed |
| Attempt Score | 77.5 out of 100 points |
| Time Elapsed | 1 hour, 0 minute out of 1 hour |
| Instructions | <p>Students have 60 minutes for this 100-point exam. Students must be visible, live during the concurrent Zoom meeting while taking the exam. Students are subject to the Aggie Code of Honor.</p> <p>The exam has 33 questions. With exception of the matching questions, each is worth 2.50 points. The matching question (women) is worth 10 points; the matching question (men) is worth 10 points; the matching question (presidents' phrases) is worth 5 points.</p> |
| Results Displayed | All Answers, Submitted Answers, Correct Answers, Incorrectly Answered Questions |

Question 1

2.5 out of 2.5 points



Which of the following is FALSE about World War II?

Selected ☒ a.

Answer: The two nations that signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (1939) were England and Italy.

Answers: ☒ a.

The two nations that signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (1939) were England and Italy.

b.

In 1940, the German Army trapped British, French, and Belgian forces at Dunkirk forcing British and allied units to fall back and evacuate by sea.

c.

The term *Blitzkrieg* refers to Germany's armored, mechanized strike force – supported by artillery and attack aircraft – that overran Belgium, Netherlands, and France in 1940.

d.

Japan's strategic goal was to establish the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" with Japan occupying the leadership position.

e.

At the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941), Japan and China had been at war since 1937.

Question 2

2.5 out of 2.5 points



Which statement about the Great Depression and Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "New Deal" is FALSE?

Selected ☒ c.

Answer: With strong backing by Southern Democrats in the Congress, Roosevelt was able to pass an anti-lynching bill and abolish the poll tax.

Answers:

a.

Among New Deal programs was the and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) that stationed unemployed young men in camps where they worked on rural environmental projects.

b.

Among New Deal programs was the Works Progress Administration (WPA) that hired employees to construct parks and bridges and commissioned the collection of the *American Slave Narratives*.

☒ c.

With strong backing by Southern Democrats in the Congress, Roosevelt was able to pass an anti-lynching bill and abolish the poll tax.

d.

In the depths of the Great Depression, the situation became worse in areas of the rural southwest when continuous high winds created what came to be called the "Dust Bowl."

e.

After FDR took office, the Federal Government took steps to stabilize financial markets. Among them were a 4-Day "Bank Holiday" and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

Question 3

5 out of 5 points



Match the President with the phrase most closely associated with him. Use a name ONLY ONCE.

| Question | Correct Match | Selected Match |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| “Dollar Diplomacy” | E. William H. Taft | E. William H. Taft |
| “Moral Diplomacy” | B. Woodrow Wilson | B. Woodrow Wilson |
| “Big Stick Diplomacy” | D. Teddy Roosevelt | D. Teddy Roosevelt |
| “Return to Normalcy” | A. Warren Harding | A. Warren Harding |
| “The business of America is business” | C. Calvin Coolidge | C. Calvin Coolidge |

All Answer Choices

- A. Warren Harding
- B. Woodrow Wilson
- C. Calvin Coolidge
- D. Teddy Roosevelt
- E. William H. Taft

Question 4

2.5 out of 2.5 points



Which of the following is TRUE?

Selected Answer: All of the above are TRUE.

Answers:

The stated objective of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928 was to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.

The congressional Nye Committee (1934-1936) investigated relationships between financial firms and munitions manufacturers in World War I.

Two factors that contributed to U.S. isolationism in the pre-WW II period were concern over the great depression and lingering memories of WW I.

In the 1930s, a series of Neutrality Acts discouraged Americans from getting involved in the deteriorating situation in Europe.

All of the above are TRUE.

Question 5

2.5 out of 2.5 points



According to our first lecture, the phrase *Gung Ho!* is a motto adopted by a military unit called the

Selected
Answer:

☒ b. "Raiders," led by Evans Carlson in World War II.

Answers:

- a.
"Rough Riders," led by Theodore Roosevelt in the Spanish- American War.
- ☒ b. "Raiders," led by Evans Carlson in World War II.
- c. "Doughboys," led by John "Black Jack" Pershing in World War I.
- d. "Pathfinders," led by Douglas MacArthur in the Korean War.
- e. "Peacemakers," led by William Westmoreland in the Viet Nam War.

Question 6

2.5 out of 2.5 points



Which statement about World War I is FALSE?

Selected
Answer:

☒ a.

Democrats won the Senate and House of Representatives in the 1918, so when President Woodrow Wilson (a Democrat) returned to the U.S. from the peace negotiations in 1919, Congress quickly ratified the charter for the League of Nations

Answers:

☒ a.

Democrats won the Senate and House of Representatives in the 1918, so when President Woodrow Wilson (a Democrat) returned to the U.S. from the peace negotiations in 1919, Congress quickly ratified the charter for the League of Nations

b.

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk ended the war between Germany and Russia and allowed the Germans to focus all their military resources on the western front.

c.

Although U.S. President Woodrow Wilson cautioned France and England against requiring financial reparations from Germany, they nevertheless demanded that Germany reimburse them because it was the Germans who caused the war and its terrible human and financial loss.

d.

The event that immediately precipitated "The Great War" in 1914 was the assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

e.

The U.S. 369th Regiment (nicknamed the “Harlem Hellfighters”) was a segregated unit that was assigned to serve with French forces and fought with distinction.

Question 7

2.5 out of 2.5 points



Which of the following about 1896 presidential election is FALSE?

Selected

Answer:

☒ b.

William McKinley earned the support of his own party as well as the support of the Populist Party.

Answers:

a.

William Jennings Bryan would likely earn the support of farmers and working people.

☒ b.

William McKinley earned the support of his own party as well as the support of the Populist Party.

c.

William Jennings Bryan, was the candidate of the Democratic Party and considered a “Silverite.”

d.

William McKinley was a “Goldbug” who would likely support a tariff to protect U.S. manufacturers.

Question 8

0 out of 2.5 points



From watching the film *Ragtime*, which statement is FALSE?

Selected

Answer:

☒ e.

While Coalhouse Walker was playing the piano in the cinema, the newsreel reported that President Theodore Roosevelt had hosted a prominent African American citizen at the White House. Roosevelt’s guest was Booker T. Washington.

Answers:

☒ a.

When the family found the baby in the vegetable garden, Mother was content to let Sarah go to jail, but it was Father who suggested that they keep Sarah and her baby in their home.

b.

When Harry Thaw barged into the gentlemen’s dinner party hosted by Stanford White, one of the guests was a prominent public official. That guest was Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo.

c.

When Harry Thaw's mother met with her lawyers and Evelyn Nesbit, she declared that her son was perfectly sane, contradicting Evelyn who said that Harry was crazy.

d.

A police inspector arrived at the family's home after the baby was found. The inspector's comments about the baby's mother indicated that he did not hold a high opinion of African Americans.

e.

While Coalhouse Walker was playing the piano in the cinema, the newsreel reported that President Theodore Roosevelt had hosted a prominent African American citizen at the White House. Roosevelt's guest was Booker T. Washington.

Question 9

2.5 out of 2.5 points



Financial advisor Bernard Madoff received a lengthy jail sentence after he was convicted of

Selected ☒ b.

Answer: violating securities laws by running a Ponzi scheme that caused devastating financial losses to investors while profiting Madoff and his confederates.

Answers: a.

transporting illegal immigrants from Mexico to Arizona where they worked on Madoff's agricultural enterprises.

☒ b.

violating securities laws by running a Ponzi scheme that caused devastating financial losses to investors while profiting Madoff and his confederates.

c.

bribing agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) who gave Madoff inside information when the agency was planning to investigate a publicly-traded company.

d.

printing counterfeit corporate securities (stocks and bonds) and selling them on the black market to unsuspecting European investors.

Question 10

2.5 out of 2.5 points



Which statement is FALSE?

Selected ☒ b.

Answer: The event that prompted England and France to declare war on Germany was Germany's invasion of USSR in 1941.

Answers: a.

Kristallnacht (1938) was a night of violence, arson, and looting directed against German-Jewish shops, offices, and synagogues in Germany.

☒ b.

The event that prompted England and France to declare war on Germany was Germany's invasion of USSR in 1941.

c.

In June 1940, Germany required the French to sign the terms of surrender in the railway car where Germany had surrendered in 1918

d.

Lacking the required military assets to attack, overrun, and occupy England, Germany launched the *Blitz*, an aerial attack against London and other British targets

e.

Historians consider FDR's Executive Order 8802 a primary source, whereas an article written about racially integrated defense factories in the *Journal of American History* is considered a secondary source.

Question 11

2.5 out of 2.5 points



Which statement is FALSE?

Selected ☒ b.

Answer: In the 1904 presidential election, Eugene V. Debs ran as the Progressive ("Bull Moose") Party candidate.

Answers: a.

Welfare Capitalism refers to a program whereby companies granted employees fringe benefits such as paid vacations and pensions in the hope of discouraging workers from joining and supporting unions.

☒ b.

In the 1904 presidential election, Eugene V. Debs ran as the Progressive ("Bull Moose") Party candidate.

c.

Two characteristics of the 1922-1929 economy in the U.S. were a growing demand for automobiles and increasing access to domestic electricity.

d. By 1900, the U.S. had its largest imperial presence in the Pacific.

Question 12

0 out of 2.5 points



According to *Eleanor Roosevelt: A Personal and Public Life* by J. William T. Youngs, which statement is TRUE?

Selected ☒ b.

Answer: In the chapter titled "First Lady," Youngs relates that when the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) barred African American singer Marian Anderson from singing in their auditorium, Eleanor told President Roosevelt to cut federal support to the DAR.

- Answers:
- a. Although Eleanor Roosevelt's 1943 trip to the South Pacific captured wide media attention in the U.S., Australians practically ignored her visit to their country because they believed that the U.S. had abandoned them.
 - b. In the chapter titled "First Lady," Youngs relates that when the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) barred African American singer Marian Anderson from singing in their auditorium, Eleanor told President Roosevelt to cut federal support to the DAR.
 - c. Eleanor Roosevelt found Democratic presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson's views too conservative and she refused to support him in 1952 and 1956.
 - ☒ d. In chapter 7, Youngs relates that Eleanor found a speech by Carrie Chapman Catt so inspirational that she became active in the League of Women Voters.

Question 13

2.5 out of 2.5 points



According to *Eleanor Roosevelt: A Personal and Public Life* by J. William T. Youngs, which statement is TRUE?

Selected ☒ b.

Answer: When young Eleanor Roosevelt attended the Allenswood School, England was engaged in the Boer War in South Africa and students were permitted to celebrate the English Army's victories.

- Answers:
- a. In 1928, Eleanor Roosevelt proved true to her Republican roots by supporting Herbert Hoover for the presidency.
 - ☒ b. When young Eleanor Roosevelt attended the Allenswood School, England was engaged in the Boer War in South Africa and students were permitted to celebrate the English Army's victories.
 - c. Eleanor refused to participate in UN activities because she believed the organization was soft on communism.
 - d. Eleanor supported Senator Joseph McCarthy's efforts to identify and prosecute communists.

Question 14

2.5 out of 2.5 points



Which statement is TRUE?

Selected Answer: ☒ e. All of the above are TRUE.

Answers: a.

Two facts that contributed to the high loss of life in the 1911 Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire were: Company owners blocked exits to keep employees from pilfering fabric; and safety inspectors in that era could be bribed to ignore safety regulation in factories.

b.

By 1890, manufacturing had become the largest employer of American workers and the largest contributor to economic growth

c.

A business trend in the period 1860 to 1900 was a general increase in the number of employees who worked in a business enterprise.

d.

Among the factors that contributed to the growth of manufacturing were technology, labor, natural resources, government support, and capital.

☒ e. All of the above are TRUE.

Question 15

2.5 out of 2.5 points



In the 1967 U.S. Supreme Court case of *Loving v. Virginia*, the Loving family wanted to change the State of Virginia's law that

Selected Answer: ☒ c. prohibited marriage between black people and white people.

Answers: a.

forbade black citizens from voting in Virginia's municipal, county, and state elections.

b.

required people of color to enter movie theaters only through the back door.

☒ c. prohibited marriage between black people and white people.

d. outlawed black citizens from becoming union members.

e. segregated public schools by race.

Question 16

0 out of 2.5 points



Which statement about Reconstruction is TRUE?

Selected ☒ a.

Answer: On the national level, important objectives of Reconstruction were adjustment to the end of slavery and readmission of the Confederate states to the Union.

Answers: a.

On the national level, important objectives of Reconstruction were adjustment to the end of slavery and readmission of the Confederate states to the Union.

b.

The two most important objectives of freed black people were acquiring land and getting an education.

c.

An effect of the Compromise of 1877 was that ultimate authority of race relations in the South rested in the hands of local (city, county, state) jurisdiction.

d.

According to The Mississippi "Black Code" (1865), "it shall not be lawful for any freedman, free negro, or mulatto to intermarry with any white person."

☒ e. All of the above are TRUE.

Question 17

2.5 out of 2.5 points



According to *Andrew Carnegie and the Rise of Big Business*, Carnegie grew frustrated with the Pennsylvania Railroad because their virtual monopoly allowed them to:

Selected

☒ c.

Answer:

charge high freight rates that made it difficult for Carnegie to hold down costs

Answers:

a. block Carnegie Steel's shipments

b. manufacture steel rails more cheaply than Carnegie Steel could

☒ c.

charge high freight rates that made it difficult for Carnegie to hold down costs

d. demand payment for its services in Carnegie Steel stock

Question 18

2.5 out of 2.5 points



According to *Andrew Carnegie and the Rise of Big Business*, which of the following was responsible for a major change in the life of Andrew Carnegie's father Will Carnegie?

Selected

Answer: ☒ d. The shift from hand-produced goods to machine-produced goods

- Answers:
- a.
The requirement for all male children in Scotland to complete at least 12 years of school
 - b. Margaret Carnegie's decision to pursue a medical career
 - c.
Parliament's 1838 agreement to the six demands expressed in the People's Charter
 - ☒ d. The shift from hand-produced goods to machine-produced goods

Question 19

2.5 out of 2.5 points



Which of the following is FALSE?

Selected ☒ c.

Answer: When the "Bonus Army" marched on Washington requesting their promised bonus, President Herbert Hoover arranged lodging for them in the city's hotels, and convinced Congress to allocate special funding so the deserving veterans would receive full payment.

- Answers:
- a.
With unemployment at historically high levels during the Great Depression, shanty towns popped up where the destitute and the homeless found a place to live. People called them "Hoovervilles."
 - b.
Early in Herbert Hoover's presidency (1929-1933), he relied on the free-market system, local governments, and voluntary cooperation of businesses to solve the Great Depression's problems.
 - ☒ c.
When the "Bonus Army" marched on Washington requesting their promised bonus, President Herbert Hoover arranged lodging for them in the city's hotels, and convinced Congress to allocate special funding so the deserving veterans would receive full payment.
 - d.
Circumstances that usually occur in economic depressions are: overproduction of goods, falling prices, lower profits, and rising unemployment.
 - e.
In the 1928 presidential election, the Democratic candidate was Alfred E. Smith, the first Roman Catholic to run for the presidency.

Question 20

2.5 out of 2.5 points



In the film *Ragtime*, Fireman Paul Broodin disarmed Harry K. Thaw in the middle of the room where he had just shot Stanford White. How does this scene differ from the account reported in the *New York Times*?

Selected ☒ b.

Answer: In the *Times* story, Broodin encountered and disarmed Thaw near the elevators.

Answers: a.

In the *Times* story, Broodin encountered and disarmed Thaw as he (Thaw) attempted to flee in a taxi.

☒ b.

In the *Times* story, Broodin encountered and disarmed Thaw near the elevators.

c.

In the *Times* story, Broodin encountered and disarmed Thaw who was hiding behind cases of champagne stacked near the bar.

d.

In the *Times* story, Broodin encountered and disarmed Thaw in the chorus girls' dressing room.

Question 21

0 out of 2.5 points



Which of the following statements is FALSE?

Selected ☒ a.

Answer: In his 1895 "Atlanta Compromise" speech, Tuskegee Institute's founder Booker T. Washington argued that if both whites and blacks could prosper economically, then blacks need not be in a hurry to attain equality, full civil rights, and the vote.

Answers: a.

In his 1895 "Atlanta Compromise" speech, Tuskegee Institute's founder Booker T. Washington argued that if both whites and blacks could prosper economically, then blacks need not be in a hurry to attain equality, full civil rights, and the vote.

b.

A factor that prompted thousands of African Americans to migrate from the South to cities in the North were job opportunities reported by the *Chicago Defender*, a prominent African-American newspaper.

c.

In the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), the U.S. Supreme Court established "Separate but Equal" as the standard of racial segregation in the South.

☒ d.

Black workers arriving in northern cities during the Great Migration easily found housing in white neighborhoods and were welcomed by white union members.

Question 22

2.5 out of 2.5 points



Which statement about westward expansion is FALSE?

Selected ☒ b.

Answer: At the Battle of the Little Bighorn (1876), a U.S. Army unit under the command of Gen George A. Custer annihilated a force of American Indian warriors thereby ending violence between whites and Indians in the West.

Answers: ☐ a.

At the 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre, U.S. soldiers fired upon American Indian men, women, and children, killing 150-300 (estimated).

☒ b.

At the Battle of the Little Bighorn (1876), a U.S. Army unit under the command of Gen George A. Custer annihilated a force of American Indian warriors thereby ending violence between whites and Indians in the West.

☐ c.

The federal government's liberal land distribution policies and construction of transcontinental railroads contributed to westward expansion in the decades following the Civil War.

☐ d.

When gold was found in the Black Hills (1874), whites ignored that it was Sioux land and began mining and processing operations in the region.

Question 23

2.5 out of 2.5 points



According to the film *Cinderella Man*, which statement is TRUE?

Selected ☒ a.

Answer: In the scene where Jim Wilson was buried, he – like many other destitute decedents in the Great Depression – was buried in a plain, wooden casket in a common grave.

Answers: ☒ a.

In the scene where Jim Wilson was buried, he – like many other destitute decedents in the Great Depression – was buried in a plain, wooden casket in a common grave.

☐ b.

Mae Braddock dried Jim's socks by placing them in their apartment's window and letting the sunshine dry them.

☐ c.

When Mae Braddock and daughter Rosie returned to the Braddocks' apartment, they saw a strange man outside. He was a collection agent requesting payment for the milkman's past-due bill.

☐ d.

When Jim Braddock came home one day, Mae Braddock said that Sara Wilson was there. Sara told Jim that her husband Mike had moved to California where there were plenty of jobs.

e.

Braddock performed badly in his Mount Vernon fight because he dislocated his knee as he attempted to elude his opponent's punches.

Question 24

0 out of 2.5 points



According to the film *Cinderella Man*, which statement is FALSE?

Selected ☒ d.

Answer: After Braddock's bad performance in Mount Vernon, Mr. Johnston told Joe Gould that Braddock's boxing license would be revoked.

Answers: ☐ a.

Early in the film, when Joe Gould and Jim Braddock were in the car following the fight at Madison Square Garden, Joe reminded Jim that he'd never been knocked out.

☐ b.

When Jim went outside to pick up the milk, he returned empty-handed because the milkman had left a "Past Due" notice, meaning that the Braddocks would not get any more milk until their bill was paid.

☐ c.

When Braddock perform badly in his Mount Vernon fight, the ring-announcer said that the referee called the fight and the bout was "no contest."

☐ d.

After Braddock's bad performance in Mount Vernon, Mr. Johnston told Joe Gould that Braddock's boxing license would be revoked.

☒ e.

When Jim Braddock came home one day, Mae Braddock said that Sara Wilson was there. Sara told Jim that her husband Mike had been promoted to a foreman's position on the docks and he'd be working every day.

Question 25

2.5 out of 2.5 points



What was John Dower's principal argument in his October 27, 2002 *New York Times* article "Lessons from Japan about War's Aftermath?"

Selected ☒ c.

Answer: The Bush Administration would be seriously mistaken to believe that the American occupation of Japan could be replicated in post-war Iraq.

Answers: ☐ a.

The Bush administration could succeed in the post war occupation of Iraq if it employed the same model that had proven successful in the American occupation of Japan.

b.

Despite the abuses of Saddam Hussein's regime, Iraq had the required bureaucratic infrastructure and tradition of democracy to serve as a framework for post-war governance.

☒ c.

The Bush Administration would be seriously mistaken to believe that the American occupation of Japan could be replicated in post-war Iraq.

d.

Pentagon planners had a well-defined plan for ensuring the installation of a representative civilian government in Iraq once coalition forces overthrew Saddam Hussein.

Question 26

0 out of 2.5 points



Which of the following statements about U.S. business is FALSE?

Selected ☒ a.

Answer: Violence was a common characteristic of the Great R.R. Strike (1877), the Haymarket Riot (1886), the Homestead Strike (1892), and the Pullman Strike (1894).

Answers: a.

Violence was a common characteristic of the Great R.R. Strike (1877), the Haymarket Riot (1886), the Homestead Strike (1892), and the Pullman Strike (1894).

b.

A worker injured on the job in a factory might be held partly responsible for the accident under the principle of contributory negligence.

c.

In the U.S. Supreme Court case of Northern Securities Company v. United States, the court ordered the company to disband the holding company and operate its railroads independently.

d.

The original intent of the Interstate Commerce Commission (1887) was to regulate railroads that operated between the states.

☒ e.

Among the giants of industry classified as "Robber Barons" were J.P. Morgan, a highly successful operator of railroads and cargo ships, and Andrew Carnegie who made his fortune in oil

Question 27

0 out of 2.5 points



Which statement about the film *All Quiet on the Western Front* is TRUE?

Selected ☒ c.

Answer: Early in the film, Professor Kantorek told the young men in his class that it was their duty to complete their education and leave the war for older, experienced professionals.

Answers: a.

When Paul Bäumer, seeking refuge in a shell crater, encountered an enemy soldier and killed him, he was deliriously happy and couldn't wait to kill again.

b.

Himmelstoss told Herr Meyer that he'd no longer be delivering the mail because he had been accepted to study under a world-renowned watercolorist whose studio was in Paris.

c.

Early in the film, Professor Kantorek told the young men in his class that it was their duty to complete their education and leave the war for older, experienced professionals.

☒ d.

When the new soldiers were subjected to an enemy artillery barrage during the night wire detail, Behn was blinded, staggered out of a hole into the enemy's line of fire, and was killed.

Question 28

0 out of 2.5 points



Which statement about the film *All Quiet on the Western Front* is FALSE?

Selected ☒ c.

Answer: When the soldiers came back from the front and lined up at the field kitchen, the cook was annoyed because he had prepared food for 150 men but only about half that number showed up.

Answers: a.

While the soldiers sat under the tree eating, they discussed how Germany got into the war. One man said that manufacturers probably liked the idea of a war because they made money from it.

b.

When Herr Meyer spoke with Himmelstoss (the mailman), Herr Meyer said he believed the war would be a short one; when Professor Kantorek spoke with his students about the war, he also expected that the war would not last long.

c.

When the soldiers came back from the front and lined up at the field kitchen, the cook was annoyed because he had prepared food for 150 men but only about half that number showed up.

✓ d.

When Himmelstoss realized that the recently arrived army trainees were the young men from his hometown, he treated them like a father and granted them special privileges.

Question 29

2.5 out of 2.5 points



Which statement about the Spanish-American War (1898) is FALSE?

Selected ✓ c.

Answer: An event that precipitated the 1896 war between the U.S. and Spain was the sinking of the American battleship *USS Lusitania* in Havana harbor.

Answers: a.

When the *USS Oregon* took more than 9 weeks to transit from the Pacific Ocean to Florida and participate in the war, many naval strategists used that experience to argue for an isthmian canal in Central America.

b.

American Admiral George Dewey was ordered to dispatch a U.S. fleet to Manila Bay in the Philippines to engage and sink the Spanish fleet.

✓ c.

An event that precipitated the 1896 war between the U.S. and Spain was the sinking of the American battleship *USS Lusitania* in Havana harbor.

d.

“Yellow Journalism” was a term that connoted sensationalist newspaper reporting designed to influence the American public and spur government action.

Question 30

10 out of 10 points



Match each woman to her corresponding descriptor. Use a name ONLY ONCE.

Question

Correct Match Selected Match

This wealthy activist and reformer established Hull House, a settlement house where immigrants could receive information on infant medical care, employment, and citizenship.

✓ A. Jane Addams ✓ A. Jane Addams

This sister of one of America’s most prosperous financiers was renowned as a defender of women’s causes, in particular supporting the rights of working women.

✓ D. Anne Morgan ✓ D. Anne Morgan

African American novelist and essayist whose work gained fame during the cultural period referred to the Harlem Renaissance.

✓ E. ✓ E.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | Zora Neale Hurston | Zora Neale Hurston |
| Pacifist and first woman to be elected to the House of Representatives (R-MT), she voted against America's entry in World War I and, following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, was the only member of the Congress who refused to endorse the U.S. declaration of war against Japan. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Jeanette Rankin | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Jeanette Rankin |
| prominent African American civil rights activist who raised the public's attention to the unjust practice of lynching black citizens and called for anti-lynching legislation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Ida B. Wells | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Ida B. Wells |

All Answer Choices

- A. Jane Addams
- B. Ida B. Wells
- C. Jeanette Rankin
- D. Anne Morgan
- E. Zora Neale Hurston

Question 31

10 out of 10 points



Match the man most closely associated with the descriptor. Use a name ONLY ONCE.

| Question | Correct Match | Selected Match |
|---|--|--|
| This stage performer and songwriter is remembered for popular patriotic songs including "Over There," a tune well received by Americans as the nation entered the Great War. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. George M. Cohan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. George M. Cohan |
| When this President of the Brotherhood of the Sleeping Car Porters threatened a march on Washington, D.C. over jobs for African Americans, FDR issued Executive Order 8802 that outlawed racial discrimination in hiring applicants for jobs in defense industries. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. A. Phillip Randolph | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. A. Phillip Randolph |
| This formally educated historian argued that the framers of the U.S. Constitution were influenced by the effects the Constitution would have on bondholders who financed the Revolution. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Charles Beard | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Charles Beard |
| This railroad labor activist, who was arrested under the Sedition Act of 1918 when he made a public speech urging resistance to the | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. Eugene V. Debs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. Eugene V. Debs |

military draft, ran for the presidency multiple times as the Socialist Party candidate.

His practices placed the employer, not the laborer, in control of production, spawning the professional manager whose job was not to produce but to manage the production process.

✓ A. Frederick Winslow Taylor
 ✓ A. Frederick Winslow Taylor

All Answer Choices

- A. Frederick Winslow Taylor
- B. Charles Beard
- C. A. Phillip Randolph
- D. Eugene V. Debs
- E. George M. Cohan

Question 32

2.5 out of 2.5 points



In reaction to Reconstruction, Southern whites instituted a program called _____ that often employed _____ and sought to install _____ Party members in public offices.

Selected Answer: ✓ a. redemption, violence, Democratic

- Answers:
- ✓ a. redemption, violence, Democratic
 - b. restoration, education, Populist
 - c. rehabilitation, coercion, Republican
 - d. realignment, elections, Libertarian

Question 33

0 out of 2.5 points



Which of the following is FALSE?

Selected Answer: ✗ [None Given]

- Answers:
- a. Historians consider Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, and Woodrow Wilson as America's three progressive presidents.
 - b.

According to “T.R.’s Virtuoso Performance” by Henry J. Hendrix II, the *USS Nashville* played an important role in preventing Colombian troops from putting down the Panamanian rebellion.

c.

American financial interests (property ownership, loans, and investments in industrial and agricultural enterprises) in the Pacific and the Western Hemisphere influenced U.S. foreign policy.

 d.

President Roosevelt condemned the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty because Panama was still part of Colombia and therefore had no authority to negotiate with the U.S. for construction of a canal

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