

## Module 2 Quiz Review

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### TRUE/FALSE

1. Social Darwinist ideas justified policies of imperial expansion.

REF: Page 907

TOP: Reasons for American expansion (I.A)

2. The purchase of Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million proved to be a huge bargain.

REF: Page 908

TOP: William Seward and the purchase of Alaska (I.B)

3. Spain conceded to practically all of the American demands concerning Cuba before the United States declared war.

REF: Page 915      TOP: Pressure for war (II.B)

4. Theodore Roosevelt helped lead the Rough Riders in the Cuban campaign of the Spanish-American War.

REF: Page 916      TOP: Campaigns (II.C)

5. Woodrow Wilson was a minister's son who grew up in the South.

REF: Page 967

TOP: The rise of Woodrow Wilson (VI.A)

6. William Howard Taft finished second in the presidential election of 1912.

REF: Page 971

TOP: Election figures—victory for Wilson (VI.C)

7. Wilson was a weak president who trusted Congress to adopt the proper policies.

REF: Page 972      TOP: Wilsonian reform (VII)

8. Many immigrant groups in the United States supported the Central Powers in the European War.

REF: Page 989

TOP: America's initial reaction (II.B)

9. Due to their belief in "freedom of the seas," the British allowed Americans to trade with Germany.

REF: Page 990

TOP: American neutrality strained (II.C)

10. In the presidential election of 1916, Republicans used the slogan "He kept us out of war" to discredit Wilson.

REF: Page 994      TOP: Election of 1916 (II.E)

11. Women in “war work” were usually able to keep their jobs after the war.

REF: Page 1000 TOP: A new labor force (IV.B)

12. During World War I, some American symphonies refused to perform Bach and Beethoven.

REF: Page 1002 TOP: Civil liberties (IV.D)

## **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Queen Liliuokalani:
- was forced by Americans living in Hawaii to grant a constitutional government for the islands in 1899
  - welcomed American sugar planters to Hawaii
  - was an American pretender to the Hawaiian throne
  - opposed the Americanization of Hawaii
  - forged a partnership with Dole Pineapple Corp. that went awry

REF: Page 910 OBJ: Applied

TOP: Expansion in the Pacific (I.C)

2. Who said, “Speak softly, and carry a big stick”?
- William Jennings Bryan
  - Grover Cleveland
  - Admiral Dewey
  - William H. Taft
  - Theodore Roosevelt

REF: Page 931 OBJ: Factual

TOP: Roosevelt’s “big-stick” diplomacy (VII)

3. The Teller Amendment:
- was added to an army appropriation bill in 1901
  - called for universal suffrage in America’s new possessions
  - was defeated in the Senate
  - disclaimed any American designs on Cuban territory
  - was promptly vetoed by McKinley

REF: Page 915 OBJ: Factual

TOP: Pressure for war (II.B)

4. The Open Door policy:
- allowed a certain number of Japanese immigrants to the United States each year in return for special trading rights with Japan
  - allowed Cubans to enter the United States, and Americans to enter Cuba, freely
  - proposed that foreign powers keep the China trade open to all nations on an equal basis
  - pledged economic aid to struggling Latin American republics
  - closed Chinese immigration except for spouses and children of men already in America

REF: Page 927 OBJ: Applied

TOP: Open Door policy (1899) (VI.B)

5. Roosevelt’s intervention in the Russo-Japanese War and the Moroccan dispute:

- a. strained America's relations with Russia
- b. won him the Nobel Peace Prize of 1906
- c. involved the use of armed forces without the consent of Congress
- d. weakened his image around the world
- e. showed his new power after deploying the Great White Fleet

REF: Page 936      OBJ: Applied

TOP: Roosevelt mediated settlement in Morocco (VII.E)

6. As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States:
  - a. was deeply divided between war supporters and opponents
  - b. acquired Cuba as a colony
  - c. became a world power
  - d. suffered a huge financial strain and went into a depression
  - e. acquired Alaska

REF: Page 915      OBJ: Applied

TOP: The Spanish-American war (II)

7. The ultimate blame for going to war with Spain belongs to:
  - a. the leaders of the Democratic party
  - b. Cuban cigar manufacturers in Florida
  - c. the American people, for letting themselves be whipped into a frenzy
  - d. shipping profiteers in New England
  - e. Teddy Roosevelt

REF: Page 915      OBJ: Conceptual

TOP: Pressure for war (II.B)

8. The "Great White Fleet" refers to:
  - a. the British Navy
  - b. the Spanish Armada
  - c. the U.S. Navy
  - d. the first German submarines
  - e. the Marine Corps band under Sousa

REF: Page 936      OBJ: Factual

TOP: "Great White Fleet" showed off America's strength (VII.F)

9. During the coal strike:
  - a. President Theodore Roosevelt won support for his use of the "big stick" against big business
  - b. thousands of striking miners marched on Washington, starting a riot that lasted three days
  - c. President Theodore Roosevelt threatened to use the army to force strikers back to work
  - d. arbitrators awarded the miners all their demands
  - e. more than eight hundred miners and their families died in the Rockies

REF: Page 951      OBJ: Applied

TOP: Coal strike of 1902 (III.B)

10. In the area of conservation, Theodore Roosevelt:
  - a. believed strongly that natural resources should be preserved but felt that this was a matter for state, not federal, action
  - b. angered many conservationists by his appointment of Gifford Pinchot, a businessman with no experience in conservation, as head of the Division of Forestry

- c. used the Forest Reserve Act to withdraw over 170 million acres of timberland from logging
- d. vetoed a bill authorizing a National Conservation Commission
- e. angered western hunters by closing much of the western public lands

REF: Page 959      OBJ: Applied  
TOP: Conservation (IV.D)

11. As president, Taft:
- a. was able to unite a faction-ridden Republican party with his towering personality
  - b. opposed both the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Amendments
  - c. brought fewer than one-third the number of anti-trust suits prosecuted under Roosevelt
  - d. withdrew more public lands in four years than Roosevelt had in nearly eight
  - e. was the first divorcee to hold the office

REF: Page 966      OBJ: Applied  
TOP: The Taft-Roosevelt break (V.D)

12. In the presidential election of 1912, William Howard Taft:
- a. was the Republican candidate
  - b. campaigned for his “Bull Moose” program
  - c. named George W. Norris as his vice-presidential running mate
  - d. defeated Woodrow Wilson
  - e. lost to Grover Cleveland

REF: Page 969      OBJ: Factual  
TOP: Campaign (VI.B)

13. Woodrow Wilson was:
- a. a professor and college president
  - b. the leading Roman Catholic politician at the turn of the century
  - c. the progressive governor of Oregon
  - d. influenced mainly by Populist reformers
  - e. the first Californian to win the White House

REF: Page 967      OBJ: Factual  
TOP: The rise of Woodrow Wilson (VI.A)

14. Louis D. Brandeis:
- a. was the first Jewish member of the Supreme Court
  - b. led the conservative opposition to federal labor laws
  - c. was Theodore Roosevelt’s vice-presidential running mate in 1912
  - d. was president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company
  - e. ran the Federal Farm Loan Board

REF: Page 977      OBJ: Factual  
TOP: A resurgence of progressivism (VII.G)

15. A major factor in Woodrow Wilson’s victory in the 1912 presidential campaign was the fact that:
- a. many Republicans supported his nomination
  - b. wealthy Democrats poured millions of dollars into his campaign
  - c. the United States was at war
  - d. people liked Mrs. Wilson
  - e. the Republican party had split in two

REF: Page 971      OBJ: Applied

TOP: Election figures—victory for Wilson (VI.C)

16. At the Triangle Shirtwaist Company in 1911:
- a strike resulted in the intervention of federal troops
  - Frederick Taylor first applied his scientific management principles
  - workers died as a result of a fire
  - the labor force was found to be made up entirely of children
  - Samuel Gompers first developed his idea for what became the Hepburn Act

REF: Page 948      OBJ: Factual

TOP: Social justice (II.D)

17. Theodore Roosevelt's close friend Gifford Pinchot was:
- the president's chief speechwriter
  - a strict prohibitionist who pushed for the Seventeenth Amendment
  - one of the most famous muckrakers
  - the attorney general who broke up the Northern Securities Company
  - a forestry expert and leading conservationist

REF: Page 958      OBJ: Factual

TOP: Conservation (IV.D)

18. Which of the following statements regarding coal is NOT true?
- Taft had a problem with United States Steel acquiring Tennessee Coal and Iron.
  - In 1902, Roosevelt threatened to take over coal mines in West Virginia and Pennsylvania.
  - Rutherford Hayes and Grover Cleveland sent federal troops to coal country during periods of labor unrest.
  - Roosevelt once bellowed that "the Constitution is more important than coal!"
  - Ballinger turned over coal lands in Alaska to Seattle tycoons.

REF: Page 951      OBJ: Applied

TOP: Coal strike of 1902 (III.B)

19. WCTU:
- was the first radio station in America
  - stood for Women's Christian Temperance Union
  - was the radio station Roosevelt made famous while president
  - stood for Western Colorado Teamsters Union
  - was the abbreviation of Western Connecticut University, where Wilson got his start as a professor

REF: Page 947      OBJ: Factual

TOP: Social justice (II.D)

20. Congress established the Bureau of Corporations:
- to monitor the activities of interstate corporations
  - to encourage the development of American industry
  - to educate businesses about tariff standards
  - to keep an eye on the lobbying efforts in Congress
  - to educate businesses about new interpretations of the Fourteenth Amendment

REF: Page 954      OBJ: Factual

TOP: Anti-trust and regulatory legislation of 1903 (III.D)

21. \_\_\_\_\_ eventually became chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1921.

- a. William Jennings Bryan
- b. Herbert Croly
- c. Louis Brandeis
- d. William Howard Taft
- e. Gifford Pinchot

REF: Page 962      OBJ: Factual  
 TOP: Taft's early career (V.A)

22. Concerning United States action in the Caribbean, President Wilson:
- a. firmly renounced the policies of Taft's "dollar diplomacy"
  - b. announced that "the fruit companies will be supported with American force to ensure American prosperity"
  - c. argued that the United States should recognize any government that exercised de facto power
  - d. kept marines in Nicaragua and sent marines to Haiti and the Dominican Republic
  - e. believed that the Monroe Doctrine precluded him from using the military

REF: Page 986      OBJ: Applied  
 TOP: In Caribbean, U.S. Marines helped put down disorders (I.C)

23. "Pancho" Villa:
- a. was captured and executed by American forces in 1914
  - b. led the Mexican forces against an unsuccessful invasion by U.S. Marines and sailors at Vera Cruz
  - c. led the rebellion against Mexican president Porfirio Díaz
  - d. was assassinated for his role in the Zimmermann telegram debacle
  - e. killed a number of Americans in an attempt to provoke American intervention in Mexico

REF: Page 985      OBJ: Factual  
 TOP: Mexico (I.B)

24. When news of the European war first reached the United States:
- a. President Wilson immediately called on Congress to build up America's military strength
  - b. most old-line Americans were sympathetic to the Central Powers
  - c. Irish-Americans leaned toward support for the Allies
  - d. most high government officials were pro-British
  - e. Pershing was already on his way with 15,000 troops

REF: Page 989      OBJ: Factual  
 TOP: America's initial reaction (II.B)

25. President Wilson's secretary of state resigned in 1915 because:
- a. he thought Wilson's note to Germany denouncing the sinking of the *Lusitania* would draw America closer to war
  - b. he discovered that the *Lusitania* had carried a cargo of arms and ammunition
  - c. he disapproved of Wilson's conciliatory stance toward Germany
  - d. Wilson refused to sign the Arabic Pledge
  - e. he had plans to run for president in 1916

REF: Page 992      OBJ: Conceptual  
 TOP: American neutrality strained (II.C)

26. In the case of *Schenck v. United States*, the Supreme Court:
- a. struck down as unconstitutional the Lever act, which had created the Food and Fuel

Administrations

- b. upheld the conviction of a man who had circulated pamphlets against the draft
- c. ruled that labor organizations as such did not fall under the jurisdiction of the War Industries Board
- d. overturned the Espionage and Sedition Acts
- e. said that Eugene Debs had been arrested and held without due process

REF: Page 1002     OBJ: Factual

TOP: Civil liberties (IV.D)

27. The congressional resolution for war:
- a. came quickly in response to the sinking of the *Lusitania*
  - b. passed overwhelmingly
  - c. was divided strictly along party lines
  - d. included a provision that the United States would accept only an unconditional surrender from Germany
  - e. passed unanimously in both the House and the Senate

REF: Page 997     OBJ: Factual

TOP: Declaration of war (III.A)

28. Despite the fact that the Great War generated many changes in female employment, these changes were:
- a. for married women
  - b. only significant on the West Coast
  - c. for single women
  - d. for white women
  - e. limited and brief

REF: Page 1000     OBJ: Factual

TOP: A new labor force (IV.B)

29. The German delegation at Versailles objected most bitterly to:
- a. England's attempt to arrest a young politician named Adolph Hitler
  - b. the reparations to be paid to the United States
  - c. reparations for only civilian damages
  - d. France's attempt to kidnap the kaiser
  - e. reparations for the entire war

REF: Page 1012     OBJ: Applied

TOP: Territory and reparations (VI.D)

30. The Spanish flu epidemic:
- a. struck the United States in 1913
  - b. killed five times the number of Americans as died of combat deaths in France
  - c. ended suddenly in 1914
  - d. killed almost half of Pershing's army in Mexico
  - e. was eradicated only after extensive changes to American water consumption

REF: Page 1015     OBJ: Factual

TOP: The Spanish flu (VIII.A)

31. The Red Scare of 1919–1920 reflected the:
- a. massive steel strikes around Chicago and in western Pennsylvania
  - b. tremendous growth of the Socialist party during World War I

- c. impact of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia and the actions of a “lunatic fringe” in the United States
- d. demobilization of the American army
- e. bloody nature of the race riots

REF: Page 1018    OBJ: Applied  
TOP: The Red Scare (VIII.D)

32. The Red Scare of 1919–1920 was directed against:
- a. the Ku Klux Klan
  - b. blacks
  - c. labor unions
  - d. socialists and communists
  - e. Germans

REF: Page 1018    OBJ: Factual  
TOP: The Red Scare (VIII.D)

33. In an effort to topple Victoriano Huerta’s dictatorial government in Mexico, President Wilson:
- a. used the army to close off the border
  - b. sent the military to occupy the port of Veracruz
  - c. had Mexico expelled from the League of Nations
  - d. provided weapons to “Pancho” Villa
  - e. let the corrupt Madero take control

REF: Page 984    OBJ: Applied  
TOP: Mexico (I.B)

34. For violating the Espionage Act, Socialist leader Eugene Debs:
- a. received a ten-year prison term
  - b. was beaten by an angry mob of patriots
  - c. was banned from future presidential campaigns
  - d. renounced socialism
  - e. was executed by a firing squad

REF: Page 1002    OBJ: Factual  
TOP: Civil liberties (IV.D)

35. Which of the following is NOT associated with major battles in World War I?
- a. Verdun
  - b. the Somme
  - c. Meuse-Argonne
  - d. Omaha Beach
  - e. Belleau Wood

REF: Page 988 |Page 1004  
OBJ: Factual    TOP: The beginning of the war (II.A) and The “race for France”

36. The French premier during WWI was:
- a. David Lloyd George
  - b. Winston Churchill
  - c. Vittorio Orlando
  - d. Henry Cabot Lodge
  - e. Georges Clemenceau

REF: Page 1003    OBJ: Factual