

Name _____ Date _____

Final

1. How did President Wilson respond to the sinking of the Lusitania in 1915?



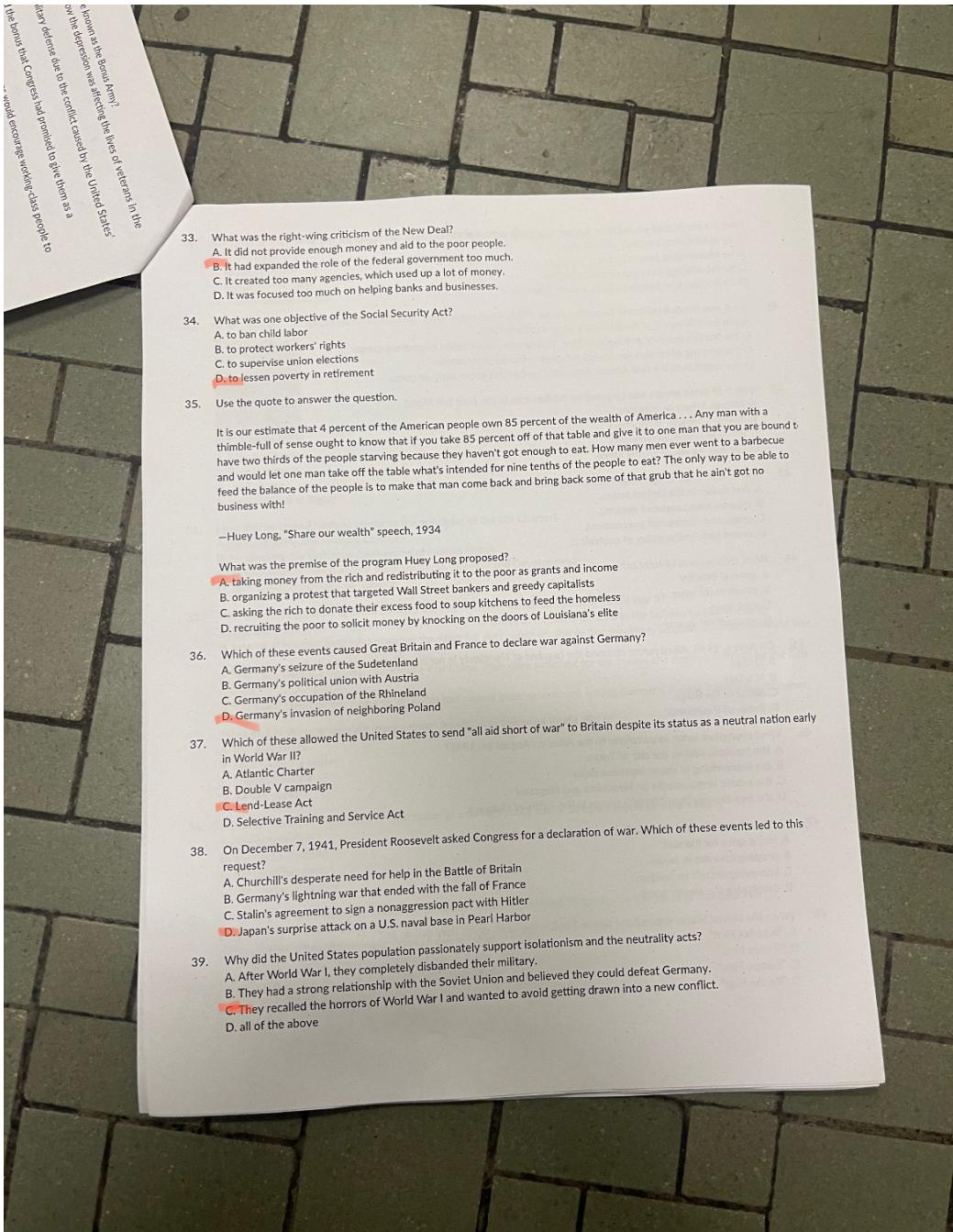
- A. By demanding that Germany stop unrestricted submarine warfare
 - B. by calling on Congress to approve a declaration of war against Germany
 - C. by sending navy ships to patrol Atlantic waters and sink any U-boats they found
 - D. by warning American citizens that they traveled on foreign ships at their own risk
2. In the Zimmermann note, what did Germany promise Mexico in return for its support during World War I?
- A. Germany would cede territory in Africa to Mexico.
 - B. Germany would not attack Mexican merchant ships.
 - C. Germany would help Mexico regain territory in the United States.
 - D. Germany would loan Mexico money to jump-start its economy.
3. Which of these statements BEST explains the development of trench warfare in World War I?
- A. U-boats cut off supplies to the troops.
 - B. Airplanes made it easier to spot enemy positions.
 - C. The invention of tanks made ground assault impossible.
 - D. New long-range weapons turned battlefields into death traps.
4. How did the government raise most of the funds for World War I?
- A. They raised income taxes and taxes on excess profits.
 - B. They gave tax cuts to citizens who donated money.
 - C. They increased import tariffs for non-aligned nations.
 - D. They sold bonds to ordinary American citizens.
5. What power did the Sedition Act give the federal government during World War I?
- A. the power to spy on new immigrants
 - B. the power to draft young men into the military
 - C. the power to fight dissent that could damage the war effort
 - D. the power to control what and how much factories produced
6. On what grounds was Charles Schenck's conviction for promoting draft resistance upheld as constitutional in *Schenck v. United States*?
- A. Free speech does not include all forms of symbolic speech.
 - B. Free speech does not exist during a time of national emergency.
 - C. Free speech can be limited to protect the safety of the speaker.
 - D. Free speech can be denied when a clear and present danger exists.

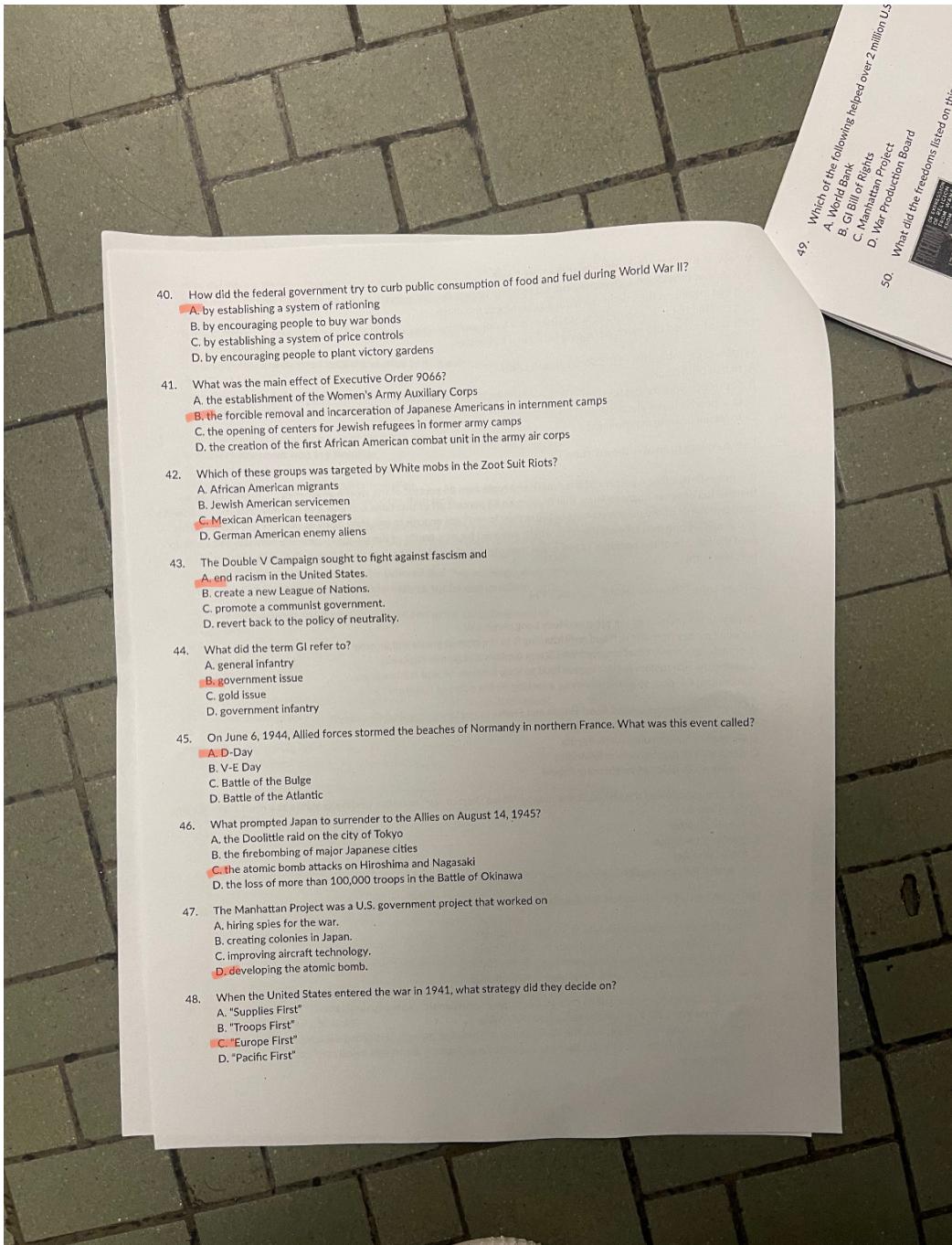
16. Which of the following describes a cause of the economic boom of the 1920s?
- A. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose.
 - B. Innovations led to the birth of new industries.
 - C. The majority of farmers saw their incomes rise.
 - D. Speculators made money on the Florida Land Boom.
17. How did Henry Ford manage to transform the car from a luxury item to a consumer good?
- A. He charged a lower price than other car manufacturers, which made cars available to more people.
 - B. He designed and implemented a revolutionary assembly line that optimized production costs.
 - C. He doubled his workers' wages and in doing so encouraged investors to support his company.
 - D. He received backing from Congress, and these endorsements helped drive his sales growth.
18. Which of the following contributed MOST to the development of a consumer culture in the 1920s?
- A. normalcy
 - B. demobilization
 - C. stock speculation
 - D. installment buying
- 19.
7. Each of the following countries was part of the Big Four at the Paris peace conference EXCEPT
- A. Germany.
 - B. Italy.
 - C. the United States.
 - D. the United Kingdom.
- 20.
8. What was the ultimate fate of the Treaty of Versailles in the United States?
- A. It was vetoed by President Wilson.
 - B. It was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
 - C. It was rejected by Congress in its original form, but was ratified with reservations.
 - D. It was rejected by Congress, which then signed a separate peace treaty with Germany.
- 21.
9. Which of the following is true about President Wilson's Fourteen Points?
- A. It demanded the removal of economic barriers to promote free trade between countries.
 - B. It called for freedom of the seas, the right for merchant ships to travel freely in international waters.
 - C. It proposed a League of Nations, an organization that would resolve conflicts between countries.
 - D. all of the above
- 22.
10. What happened to the U.S. economy after World War I ended?
- A. High inflation and increasing unemployment caused a recession.
 - B. Rapid deflation and high employment produced a depression.
 - C. High interest rates and decreasing tariffs created a stagnation.
 - D. Low interest rates and increasing tariffs led to economic growth.
- 23.
11. What was the purpose of the Palmer Raids?
- A. to spark a communist revolution
 - B. to round up suspected subversives
 - C. to end the wave of postwar strikes
 - D. to stop governmental abuse of civil liberties
12. Which of these groups would have been MOST LIKELY to come to the defense of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti after their conviction for murder in 1921?
- A. Anti-Defamation League
 - B. International Workers of the World
 - C. Ku Klux Klan
 - D. League of Women Voters
13. The point of view favoring extreme change, especially in social or economic structures, is
- A. communism.
 - B. demobilization.
 - C. radicalism.
 - D. defamation.
14. Which of the following BEST describes the goal of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)?
- A. to protect freedom of speech and defend unpopular individuals and groups
 - B. to target the rights of groups such as immigrants and African Americans
 - C. to protest the Emergency Immigration Act of 1921, which introduced a quota system
 - D. to stop the defamation of Jews and to secure justice and fair treatment for all citizens
15. Which of the following best defines isolationism?
- A. a government policy that encourages businesses to only participate in local trade
 - B. a government policy that supports no participation in relations with other countries
 - C. a government policy that promotes globalization and international trade
 - D. a government policy that requires all recent immigrants to return to their homeland

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19. The outpouring of creativity among African American poets, writers, and artists in the 1920s is known as the
- A. Jazz Age.
 - B. Roaring Twenties.
 - C. Harlem Renaissance.**
 - D. Back-to-Africa movement
20. Which of the following statements BEST explains why many people came to oppose prohibition?
- A. It was too difficult to find speakeasies in large cities.
 - B. Too few federal agents were hired to enforce the ban on alcohol.
 - C. The bootlegging industry gave rise to widespread lawlessness and crime.**
 - D. More women began to drink during prohibition than before alcohol was outlawed.
21. What issue was central to the Scopes trial?
- A. whether reciting prayers in public schools is constitutional
 - B. whether a state can ban the teaching of evolution in public schools**
 - C. whether teaching creationism in public schools is unconstitutional
 - D. whether a state can require the teaching of creative design in public schools
22. Which of the following is NOT considered a cause of the Great Depression?
- A. overproduction
 - B. stock speculation
 - C. under consumption
 - D. foreign competition**
23. How did Congress contribute to the cause of the Great Depression?
- A. They made policies that favored global trade over local trade.
 - B. They passed a law that raised the taxes of imported goods.**
 - C. They implemented an extremely high discount rate.
 - D. They kept interest rates low to make borrowing money easier.
24. Which of these statements would a conservative MOST likely have made at the onset of the Depression?
- A. The federal government should provide jobs to the unemployed.
 - B. The federal government should provide homes for the homeless.
 - C. The federal government should tax the wealthy to help the needy.
 - D. The federal government should let the economy stabilize itself without interfering.**

25. Why did Walter Waters organize the protest march that became known as the Bonus Army?
- A. He aimed to give Congress an accurate representation of how the depression was affecting the lives of veterans in the West.
 - B. He thought the country would benefit from additional military defense due to the conflict caused by the United States' economic downturn.
 - C. **He** and other unemployed veterans wanted to demand the bonus that Congress had promised to give them as a retirement benefit.
 - D. He believed that starting a movement among a tight-knit group of veterans would encourage working-class people to rise up against capitalism.
26. Which of these statements is true of the 1932 presidential election?
- A. Franklin Roosevelt won in a landslide.
 - B. Herbert Hoover lost by a narrow margin.
 - C. Huey Long ran a strong third-party campaign.
 - D. Franklin Roosevelt won an unprecedented third term.
27. What was President Hoover's response to the Bonus Army's occupation of Washington, D. C.?
- A. He promised the protesters that he would push for Congress to pass the bonus bill.
 - B. He ordered that the veterans be removed from the city with tear gas and tanks.
 - C. **He** ignored the protesters because he believed that they would go away on their own.
 - D. He met with the Bonus Army's representatives, but he was unable to support legislation on their behalf.
28. Which of the following was a serious problem during the Great Depression?
- A. high tariffs
 - B. high property values
 - C. **high** unemployment
 - D. high income taxes
29. How did family units change in the 1930s as result of the Great Depression?
- A. Spouses divorced each other much more frequently.
 - B. **Men** deserting their families became more common.
 - C. Children started migrating to cities to work in factories.
 - D. People began getting married at very young ages.
30. As an increasing number of people lost their homes, _____ sprang up around many cities.
- A. militias
 - B. **Hooverville**
 - C. condos
 - D. factories
31. How did the federal government respond to the loss of so much valuable topsoil during the Dust Bowl?
- A. By establishing the Soil Conservation Service
 - B. By planting thousands of miles of trees to act as windbreaks
 - C. By promoting new farming methods designed to reduce soil erosion
 - D. **all of the above**
32. How did New Deal programs like the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration provide relief to the needy?
- A. by giving loans to the needy
 - B. **by creating jobs for the needy**
 - C. by distributing food to the needy
 - D. by providing pensions to the needy

33. What was the right-wing criticism of the New Deal?
- A. It did not provide enough money and aid to the poor.
 - B. It had expanded the role of the federal government.
 - C. It created too many agencies which needlessly cost the government money.
 - D. It was focused too much on helping banks and big business.
34. What was one objective of the Social Security Act?
- A. to ban child labor
 - B. to protect workers' rights
 - C. to supervise insurance companies
 - D. to lessen income inequality
35. What was the purpose of the National Recovery Administration?

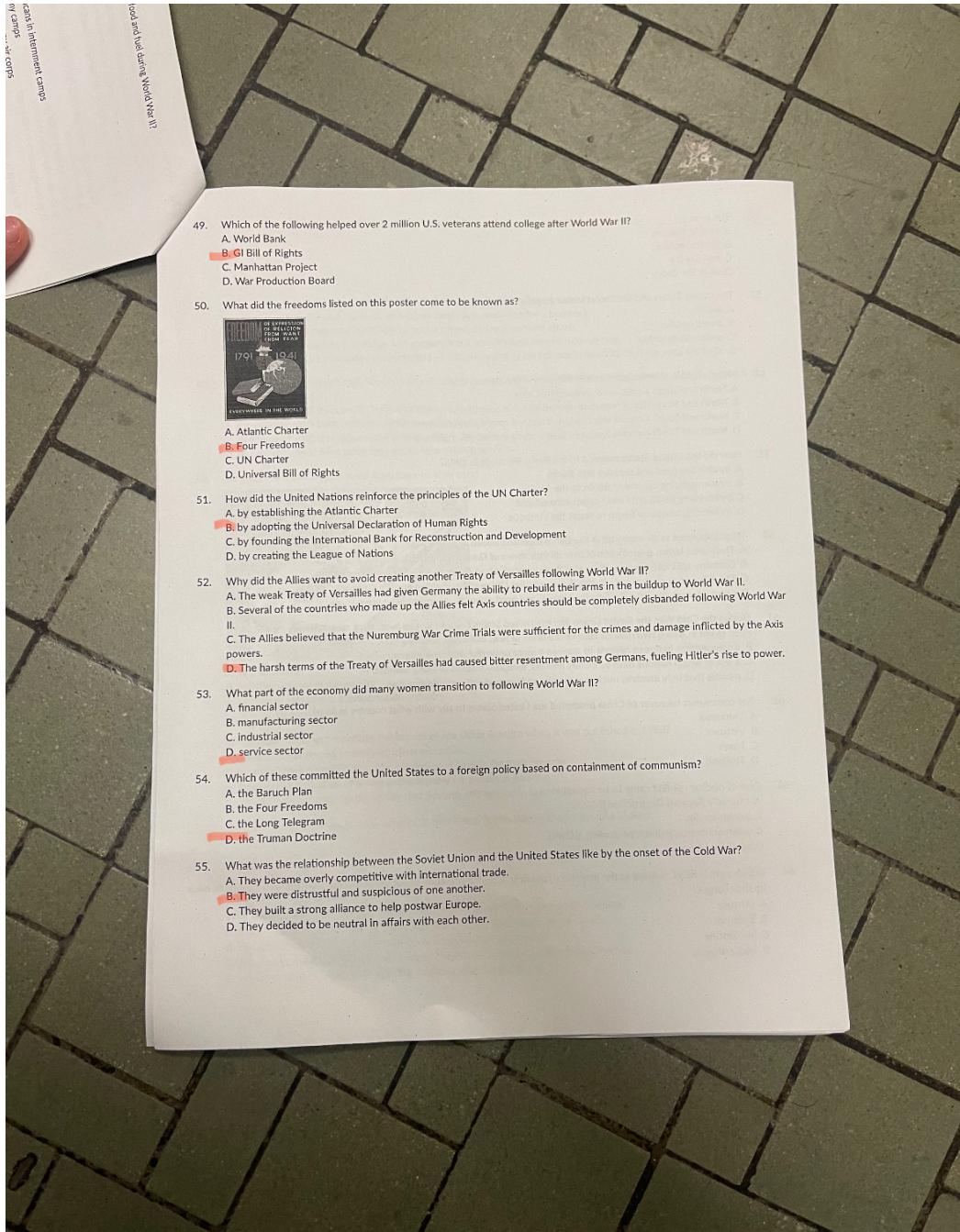


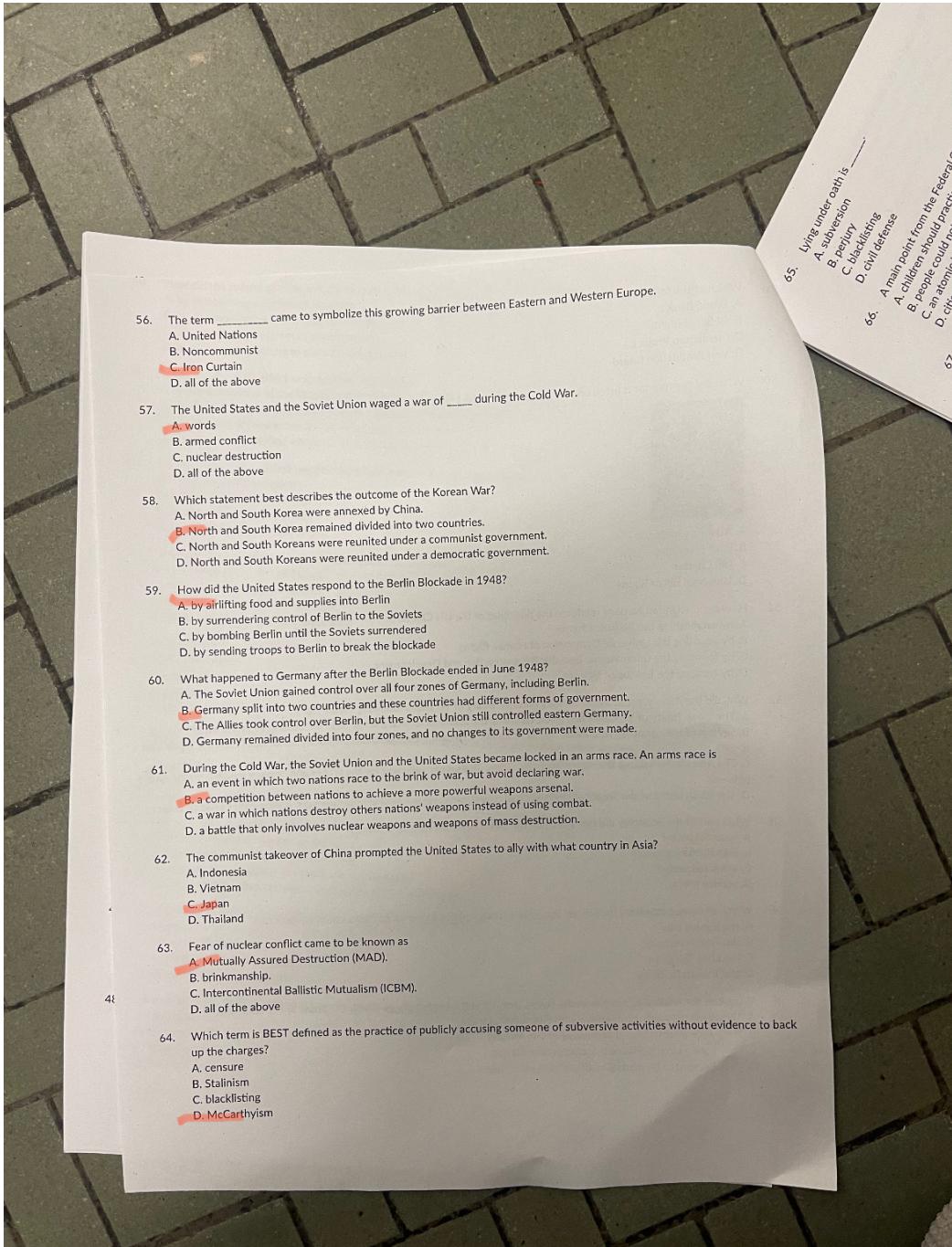


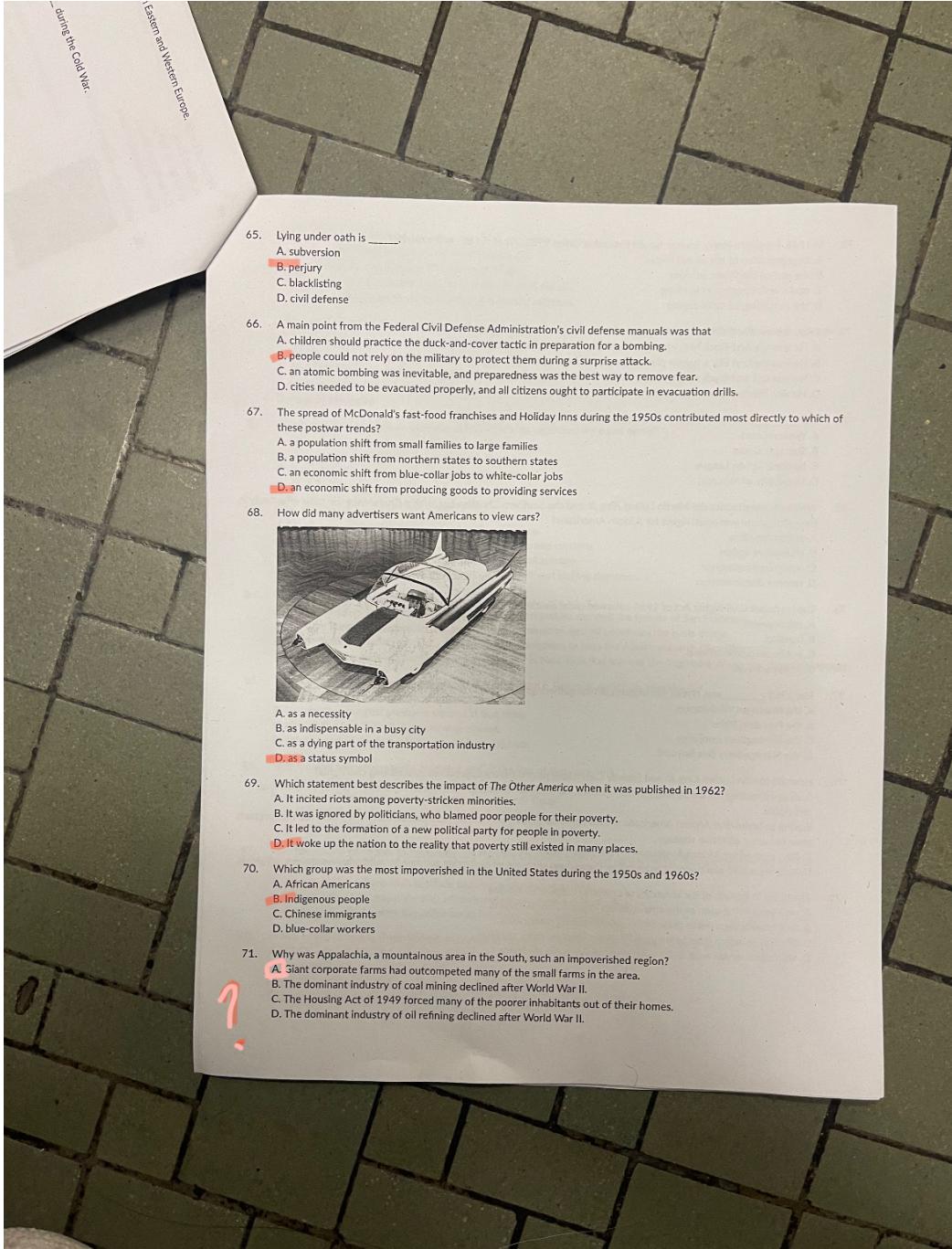
40. How did the federal government try to curb public consumption of food and fuel during World War II?
 A. by establishing a system of rationing
B. by encouraging people to buy war bonds
C. by establishing a system of price controls
D. by encouraging people to plant victory gardens
41. What was the main effect of Executive Order 9066?
 A. the establishment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps
 B. the forcible removal and incarceration of Japanese Americans in internment camps
C. the opening of centers for Jewish refugees in former army camps
D. the creation of the first African American combat unit in the army air corps
42. Which of these groups was targeted by White mobs in the Zoot Suit Riots?
A. African American migrants
B. Jewish American servicemen
 C. Mexican American teenagers
D. German American enemy aliens
43. The Double V Campaign sought to fight against fascism and
A. end racism in the United States.
B. create a new League of Nations.
C. promote a communist government.
D. revert back to the policy of neutrality.
44. What did the term GI refer to?
A. general infantry
 B. government issue
C. gold issue
D. government infantry
45. On June 6, 1944, Allied forces stormed the beaches of Normandy in northern France. What was this event called?
 A. D-Day
B. V-E Day
C. Battle of the Bulge
D. Battle of the Atlantic
46. What prompted Japan to surrender to the Allies on August 14, 1945?
A. the Doolittle raid on the city of Tokyo
B. the firebombing of major Japanese cities
 C. the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
D. the loss of more than 100,000 troops in the Battle of Okinawa
47. The Manhattan Project was a U.S. government project that worked on
A. hiring spies for the war.
B. creating colonies in Japan.
C. improving aircraft technology.
 D. developing the atomic bomb.
48. When the United States entered the war in 1941, what strategy did they decide on?
A. "Supplies First"
B. "Troops First"
 C. "Europe First"
D. "Pacific First"

49. Which of the following helped over 2 million US
A. World Bank
B. GI Bill of Rights
C. Manhattan Project
D. War Production Board
What did the freedoms listed on this

50.

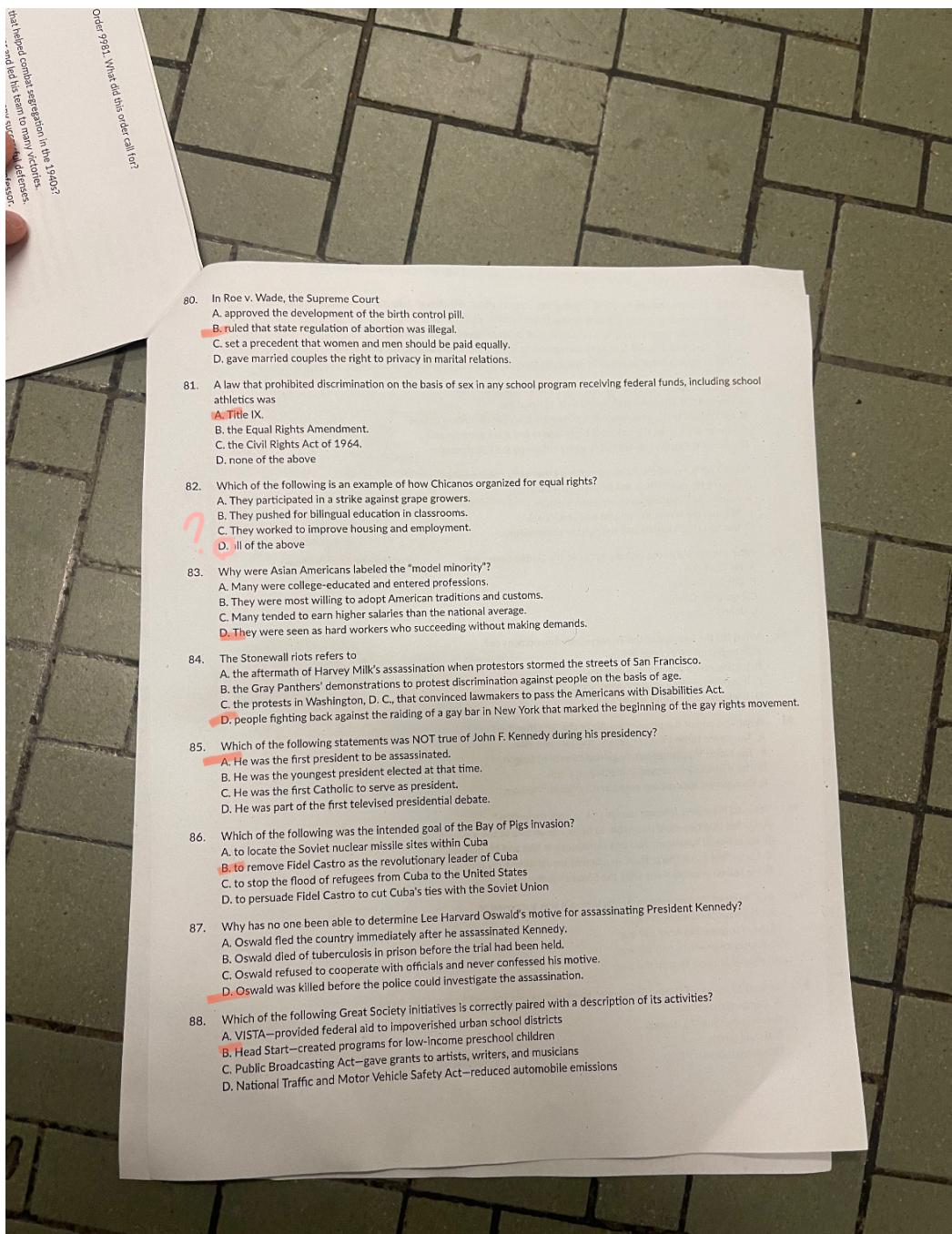






72. In 1948, President Harry Truman issued Executive Order 9981. What did this order call for?
A. desegregation of the armed forces
B. the end of the White primary
C. preferential treatment in hiring
D. the outlawing of racial zoning
73. What achievement did Jackie Robinson make that helped combat segregation in the 1940s?
A. He was the first Black Major League Baseball player and led his team to many victories.
B. He was the first Black fighter pilot in the armed forces and had many successful defenses.
C. He was the first Black recipient of a Ph.D and became a well-respected college professor.
D. He was the first Black U.S. politician and was a popular mayor in a small town in Maine.
74. The _____ became known for its activism on civil rights and free speech.
A. Warren Court
B. Supreme Court
C. National Urban League
D. University of Missouri
75. Which of these tactics did Martin Luther King Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference use most effectively in their struggle to win equal rights for African Americans?
A. armed rebellion
B. affirmative action
C. nonviolent resistance
D. reverse discrimination
76. The landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed racial discrimination in all of the following areas EXCEPT
A. employment.
B. housing.
C. public accommodations.
D. public schools.
77. The 1963 _____ was one of the largest political gatherings ever held in the United States.
A. the March on Washington
B. the Freedom Rides
C. the Birmingham campaign
D. the Montgomery Bus Boycott
78. How did Martin Luther King Jr. and Stokely Carmichael have different approaches to achieving civil rights?
A. King advocated for the strategy of nonviolence. Carmichael advocated that African Americans actively demand their civil rights.
B. King believed that African Americans should strive for greater political representation. Carmichael believed that protests were the most effective strategy.
C. King pushed for African Americans to resist their White oppressors. Carmichael supported peaceful marches.
D. King organized and spoke at large rallies. Carmichael encouraged civil rights activism by publishing newspaper editorials.
79. The ruling in *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* prohibited
A. race from being used as the only criterion in admissions decisions.
B. race from being used to determine student housing placements.
C. affirmative action from being used to attract more minority students.
D. affirmative action from being used in university hiring decisions.

80. In *Roe v. Wade*,
A. approved the Supreme Court
B. ruled that the development of
C. set a precedent that women's right to privacy in marital relationships
D. gave married couples the right to privacy in marital relationships
81. A law that prohibited discrimination on the basis of sex in any of the following areas
A. Title IX
B. the Equal Rights Amendment
C. the Civil Rights Act of 1964
D. none of the above



89. Which of these statements BEST summarizes conservatives' criticism of Johnson's Great Society programs?
- A. The programs did not address the need to protect the environment.
 - B. The programs were creating an underclass of people dependent on welfare.**
 - C. The programs allowed too many immigrants to enter the country and drive down wages.
 - D. The programs failed to protect consumers from unhealthy food and unsafe vehicles.
90. What did supporters of the Warren Court claim it accomplished?
- A. promoted the conservative agenda via its decisions
 - B. established reapportionment as a matter for state legislatures to decide
 - C. effectively limited the power of both federal and state governments
 - D. protect the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution**
91. In the 1960s, President Johnson's advisors that were called hawks
- A. argued for negotiation and peace with Vietnam.
 - B. favored U.S. military involvement in Vietnam.**
 - C. felt that the war with Vietnam was unwinnable.
 - D. thought that Vietnam had the right to communism.
92. After the signing of the Geneva Accords, the United States put _____ in charge of South Vietnam.
- A. Ho Chi Minh
 - B. Chester Ovnand
 - C. Ngo Dinh Diem**
 - D. John F. Kennedy
93. What did the passage of the Twenty-sixth Amendment do?
- A. It ended military conscription.
 - B. It guaranteed soldiers due process.
 - C. It allowed drafted soldiers under 21 to vote.
 - D. It lowered the voting age to 18.**
94. What was one of the primary results of the Tet Offensive?
- A. Americans turned further against the Vietnam War.**
 - B. The North Vietnamese army gained control of Saigon.
 - C. The Viet Cong increased in military strength.
 - D. Communist support increased in rural South Vietnam.
95. Why did President Johnson decide not to seek reelection?
- A. He felt that he would be unable to negotiate an end to the Vietnam War.
 - B. He believed Americans had lost confidence in him and his policies.**
 - C. He believed that the antiwar movement would ultimately prevent his reelection.
 - D. He feared impeachment after the Senate's Fulbright hearings.
96. As a result of Vietnamization, South Vietnam was supposed to
- A. take over conduct of the war.**
 - B. pay for expenses from the war.
 - C. negotiate peace to end the war.
 - D. defend borders to stop the war.
97. In April 1975, when North Vietnamese tanks and troops entered Saigon, they faced
- A. Cambodian forces.
 - B. few remaining U.S. troops.
 - C. ARVN forces.
 - D. no opposition.**

98. President Nixon involved
Conversations _____
A. resignations
B. executive order
C.受贿
D. transcription challenge
99. Once the Oval Office immunity
A. had personally hi-
B. had grea-
C. had grea-

