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Unit 7 and 8: Imperialism and World War I, Roaring Twenties, and Great Depression

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1. The boom period of the 1920s was different from earlier boom periods in that
  - A) consumer goods were central to the boom as opposed to industrial goods**
  - B) the South was the center of the boom
  - C) railroads drove the boom as opposed to steam powered ships
  - D) small business experienced the boom as opposed to the big business of prior booms
  - E) there were no sectional issues that limited the prosperity to certain areas or segments of the economy
2. Henry Ford and the Model T revolutionized American industry with the introduction of the
  - A) alternating current generator
  - B) agricultural engine
  - C) household consumer appliance
  - D) open shop
  - E) assembly line**
3. The use of consumer credit rose sharply during the 1920s because
  - A) professional advertising rose sharply**
  - B) consumer items were getting more and more expensive
  - C) workers' salaries were going down
  - D) inflation was high
  - E) employment was low
4. The principal driving force in the economy during the 1920s was
  - A) the automobile**
  - B) the railroad
  - C) farming
  - D) factories
  - E) textiles
5. Frederick W. Taylor is best known as
  - A) an innovator in the scientific use of workers**
  - B) a robber baron
  - C) a politician
  - D) a labor leader
  - E) an author of radical literature
6. What was a result of improved technology and urbanization in the 1920s?
  - A) A rise in the standard of living**
  - B) Better conditions for labor
  - C) More prosperity for the shrinking number of farmers
  - D) Electricity being limited to a few concentrated areas
  - E) A majority of Americans owning appliances
7. A new phenomenon seen during the 1920s was
  - A) the growth of suburbs**
  - B) a rising birthrate
  - C) the success of strikes by miners and textile workers
  - D) European demand for food
  - E) the restoration of the "closed shop" of workers
8. The "Lost Generation" including Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald moved to Europe because
  - A) they were disgusted with American excesses and hypocrisy**
  - B) they lost their money in the depression
  - C) the European lifestyle suited their working schedule better
  - D) their work was received better in Europe than in the U.S.
  - E) they did not like the urban sprawl of the U.S.
9. The National Origins Act and the Emergency Quota Act were examples of
  - A) legislation which reflected increasing nativism in America**
  - B) reactions to immigrants contributions to society in the early twentieth century
  - C) legislation that gave Asians a chance to immigrate into America
  - D) legislation which showed the desire to continue expanding America at a rapid pace
  - E) legislation that allowed Southern but not Eastern European immigrants to continue coming into the country

10. What organization, formed after the Civil War, reappeared in the early 1920s?
- A) **Ku Klux Klan**
  - B) National Urban League
  - C) American Expeditionary Force
  - D) American Protection League
  - E) Freedman's Bureau
11. On "Black Tuesday,"
- A) **the stock market fell over 40 points**
  - B) American revolutionaries were executed by the British
  - C) John Brown was sentenced to hang
  - D) the *Maine* sank in the Caribbean
  - E) the White House was burned by the British
12. Which statement best describes the relationship between the United States and Latin American in the 1920s?
- A) **The relationship between the United States and most nations improved.**
  - B) The United States lost any control it had over the policies of Latin American nations.
  - C) The United States worked more with Europe in regards to Latin American affairs.
  - D) The United States invaded most countries in order for their corporations to gain an economic foothold.
  - E) The United States invaded more countries under the pretext of preventing dictatorship.
13. What was one reason the Kellogg-Briand Pact had no chance of working as stated?
- A) **The Pact had no provisions for enforcement.**
  - B) Congress didn't ratify the Pact.
  - C) Several of the major powers refused to sign the pact.
  - D) The United States forced many provisions into the law which made it disliked by Europeans.
  - E) None of the nations which signed it were interested in preventing war.
14. The purpose of the Dawes Plan was to
- A) **help Germany repay reparations from World War I**
  - B) boost interest rates for American banks
  - C) prevent revolution in Nicaragua
  - D) prevent the Allies from bankrupting
  - E) protect American infant industries
15. One of Warren Harding's featured campaign slogans was
- A) **"Return to normalcy"**
  - B) "He kept us out of war"
  - C) "The best government is the one which governs least"
  - D) "Low taxes and high tariffs"
  - E) "Work is the key"
16. The Teapot Dome scandal centered around allegations that
- A) President Harding had lost an antique White House tea set in a poker game with known alcohol bootleggers
  - B) President Harding had personally received bribes from members of the coal and steel industries in order to lease valuable land in Wyoming
  - C) **President Harding's Secretary of the Interior had received bribes from members of the oil industry in order to lease valuable land in Wyoming**
  - D) President Harding's Secretary of the Treasury had received bribes from European diplomats in order to weaken the value of the dollar
  - E) President Harding's Secretary of War had received bribe from several military contractors who had subsequently provided shoddy goods
17. Calvin Coolidge's remark "The business of America is business" reflects Coolidge's belief that
- A) **America's economy was best left unregulated**
  - B) foreign policy was less important than domestic business
  - C) farmers were unnecessary and had no place in the United States
  - D) the Federal government should intervene to promote certain businesses over others
  - E) regulation of business should be left to that states
18. During the 1920s, Margaret Sanger was a prominent proponent of
- A) women's suffrage
  - B) prohibition
  - C) the League of Nations
  - D) **birth control**
  - E) no-fault divorce laws

19. "Flappers" were
- A) **independent, assertive young women in the 1920s**
  - B) men who waved flags indicating surrender in the Revolutionary War
  - C) women who fought for suffrage rights against the will of their husbands
  - D) supporters of the War of 1812
  - E) rebels in 1960s society who opposed the Vietnam War
20. The Sacco and Vanzetti trial was an example of
- A) **prejudice against people because of their political beliefs**
  - B) the reactionary period of the American 1930s
  - C) the first execution in the modern history of the United States
  - D) Clarence Darrow's last trial
  - E) the Supreme Court overturning an earlier decision
21. In 1925, John Scopes challenged a Tennessee law which
- A) **forbade the teaching of evolution**
  - B) forbid speech against Tennessee politicians
  - C) forbid the drinking of alcohol
  - D) restricted Jews
  - E) forbid the intermingling of white and black people
22. The legacy of Marcus Garvey is an emphasis on
- A) **black pride and self-respect**
  - B) violence when necessary
  - C) non-violent resistance
  - D) revolution
  - E) religion
23. The center for black writers, musicians and intellectuals in the 1920s was
- A) **Harlem**
  - B) Atlanta
  - C) Hyde Park
  - D) Detroit
  - E) Washington D.C.
24. In the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, Hawaii was controlled by American members of what industry?
- A) **Sugar**
  - B) Tobacco
  - C) Cotton
  - D) Oil
  - E) Jewelry
25. With regard to early-1900s foreign policy, the term "spheres of influence" refers to
- A) regions of the world in which major powers maintain colonies
  - B) **exclusive trading privileges in various parts of China**
  - C) President Roosevelt's liberal interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine
  - D) alliances between nations for diplomatic reasons
  - E) the United States' system for evaluating ambassadors' accomplishments
26. The Open Door Notes by John Hay advocated
- A) **equal trading and development rights in China**
  - B) American superiority in China
  - C) American appeasement in China in exchange for American superiority in Latin America
  - D) American, British, and Japanese domination in China
  - E) No trading with China
27. Popular opinion during the Cuban revolt, which cried out for the United States to go to war with Spain, was mainly fueled by
- A) Spanish refusal to agree to a ceasefire in Cuba
  - B) sympathy for the plight of Cuban revolutionaries
  - C) **jingoism and yellow journalism, which sensationalized events**
  - D) President McKinley's war message and the Teller Amendment
  - E) tales of heroics by Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders
28. Which of the following causes of the Spanish-American War was most important to the public?
- A) **The sinking of the *Maine***
  - B) The inability of Spain and Cuba to end their hostilities
  - C) Jose Marti's revolutionary doctrine
  - D) The Zimmerman Telegram
  - E) The need for a market in the Caribbean

29. The result in battle of the Spanish-American War can best be described as
- A) A close victory for the United States.
  - B) A victory for the United States only with help from the French.
  - C) A debilitating loss for the already weak Spaniards.**
  - D) Close enough to force a truce on even terms.
  - E) A victory for the United States only after Spain was distracted by another war.
30. The Treaty of Paris after the Spanish-American War contained all of the following provisions EXCEPT
- A) the U.S. acquires Guam
  - B) the U.S. acquires the Philippines
  - C) Cuban independence is secured
  - D) the U.S. pays Spain \$20 million
  - E) Spain loses its sphere of influence**
31. The construction of the Panama Canal was plagued by
- A) disease**
  - B) attacks from Panamanian rebels
  - C) Columbian military resistance
  - D) English opposition
  - E) American opposition at home
32. What was the cause of the Panamanian uprising in 1903?
- A) Panamanians were tired of Columbia's dictatorial government.
  - B) Columbia refused to sell the U.S. land in Panama.**
  - C) Panamanians rebelled against imperialistic U.S. control.
  - D) Panamanians were angry because their currency was worthless.
  - E) Columbia wanted to make Panama into a colony.
33. The Roosevelt Corollary is most closely associated with the United States' policy of
- A) "police power"**
  - B) "good neighbor"
  - C) "destroyers for bases"
  - D) "dollar diplomacy"
  - E) "preventative action"
34. Which foreign policy is most closely associated with Theodore Roosevelt?
- A) Dollar Diplomacy
  - B) Big Stick Policy**
  - C) Good Neighbor Policy
  - D) Isolationism
  - E) Moral Diplomacy
35. Dollar Diplomacy is most closely associated with which president?
- A) William Howard Taft**
  - B) Woodrow Wilson
  - C) Theodore Roosevelt
  - D) Franklin Roosevelt
  - E) William McKinley
36. The Democrats' slogan for the 1916 election was
- A) "He kept us out of war"**
  - B) "He put money in our pockets"
  - C) "He helped the little man"
  - D) "He helped every man, women, and child"
  - E) "He worked for workers"
37. The "Sussex Pledge" was
- A) an attempt to justify German attacks on any ship in the Atlantic
  - B) an American pledge to attack German submarines that interfere with American trade
  - C) a French pledge to interfere in any trade between Germany and the United States
  - D) a German pledge to stop submarine attacks on unarmed vessels**
  - E) a British pledge to continue trade with the United States, no matter what the Germans did
38. What was one result of the Zimmerman telegram?
- A) The U.S. declared war on Germany the day after receiving it
  - B) Mexico decided to attempt to retrieve its lost territories from the U.S.
  - C) Wilson felt the Germans were not trustworthy**
  - D) Wilson moved quickly for a peace settlement
  - E) Germany decided to resort to submarine warfare

39. The War Industries Board was designed to
- A) **control raw materials, production, prices and labor relations**
  - B) organize the draft and volunteering efforts
  - C) ensure that no action was taken to undermine the Federal government
  - D) watch over shipping to the Allies
  - E) supplant the regular cabinet during the war
40. Which 1919 Supreme Court decision established the “clear and present danger” test as a method of determining the limit of free speech?
- A) *Roe v. Wade*
  - B) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
  - C) *Brown v. Board of Education*
  - D) ***Schenck v. United States***
  - E) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
41. What was one result of the Great Migration north during World War I?
- A) Less prejudice in the North towards blacks
  - B) **Race riots after the war had ended**
  - C) Permanent economic development for blacks
  - D) A retreat back south after the war for blacks
  - E) The south trying to push out the blacks
42. Women during World War I
- A) stayed at home where they were needed with most with men at war
  - B) **moved into factories and traditional men’s jobs because men were at war**
  - C) were discriminated even more against because they were alone
  - D) had trouble finding men, since most of them were fighting in the war
  - E) made permanent inroads in many jobs
43. The last point of the Fourteen Points, which Wilson considered the most important, called for
- A) freedom of the seas
  - B) low tariffs
  - C) **a general association of nations to keep peace**
  - D) an independent Poland
  - E) German reparations
44. Which provision of the Versailles Treaty directly contrasted with Wilson’s idea of peace without victory?
- A) Creation of Yugoslavia, Austria, and Hungary
  - B) **German reparations**
  - C) League of Nations
  - D) West bank of the Rhine declared a military free zone
  - E) An independent Finland
45. Which country was hurt most by the provisions of the Versailles Treaty?
- A) United States
  - B) Great Britain
  - C) Japan
  - D) **Germany**
  - E) Belgium
46. In the wake of the stock market crash of 1929, United States exports
- A) increased because the weak dollar made American products more affordable in Europe
  - B) increased because American manufacturers increased production to take advantage of cheap labor
  - C) **decreased because America could no longer afford loans to European nations, causing their economies to collapse**
  - D) decreased because of widespread strikes throughout the American economy
  - E) decreased because the federal government paid manufacturers not to produce, to keep prices artificially high
47. What was one cause of the Great Depression?
- A) **Consumers did not have enough credit to buy products being produced**
  - B) Foreign governments were much richer than the United States
  - C) Farming crashed at the end of the 1920s
  - D) Too high taxes on the rich
  - E) Too low tariffs

48. Herbert Hoover's Voluntarism was his plan to
- A) **help the nation through the depression with voluntary cooperation from business leaders and laborers**
  - B) help businesses slim their workforce to save money
  - C) ensure government workers worked for free
  - D) promise food for every American via donations
  - E) recruit volunteers to help build government projects
49. Hoovervilles were
- A) **makeshift shacks in spaces around cities**
  - B) places where Hoover's rugged individualism triumphed
  - C) begun once Hoover took over the presidency in early 1929
  - D) developed by Hoover when he was Secretary of Commerce
  - E) advanced communities developed by Hoover
50. The Bonus Army's pleas for their bonus to be delivered early ended when
- A) **they were driven off by the army, which employed tear gas and tanks**
  - B) the Senate voted to grant them the bonus
  - C) they peacefully left Washington and returned to their homes
  - D) they were given part of their bonus early
  - E) they left for the winter and returned the next year
51. The bulk of Roosevelt's New Deal programs were based on
- A) overhauling and securing the banking system, to stimulate economic growth
  - B) **the "three R's" principle of immediate relief, widespread recovery, and institutional reform**
  - C) providing direct assistance to the needy, to avoid a mass humanitarian crisis
  - D) the salience of the legislation acronym, to secure reelection in addition to financial health
  - E) enacting long term social welfare and protecting individual rights from abuse by business
52. In the 1932 Presidential election, Herbert Hoover won the electoral votes of six states. All of these states were located in the
- A) **Northeast**
  - B) Northwest
  - C) Deep South
  - D) Southwest
  - E) Midwest
53. The Brain Trust was
- A) **a circle of unofficial advisors to Franklin Roosevelt**
  - B) Robert E. Lee's generals who helped him plan strategy
  - C) a group of foreigners who helped George Washington plan Revolutionary War strategy
  - D) John F. Kennedy's cabinet including Robert McNamara
  - E) a group of influential supporters of Andrew Jackson
54. The Securities and Exchange Commission was created to
- A) **oversee stock exchanges and punish fraud in securities trading**
  - B) ensure that full information about stocks and bonds be given to prospective customers
  - C) make sure that only banks that are sound stay open
  - D) insure people's commercial bank accounts
  - E) reduce unemployment
55. The purpose of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was to
- A) **insure individual deposits at commercial banks**
  - B) make sure banks were sound to operate
  - C) insure employees houses and cars
  - D) insure people's investments into the stock market
  - E) enhance people's health benefits
56. The term "Alphabet soup" referred to
- A) **Franklin Roosevelt's numerous programs to help the economy out of the Great Depression**
  - B) The different generals the Union went through before finding Ulysses S. Grant
  - C) The different countries that were formed after the breakup of the Soviet Union
  - D) The different bank plans Alexander Hamilton wanted to add into the early Federal government
  - E) The Native American tribes Federal troops fought in the 1870s and 1880s

57. Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Tennessee Valley Authority, Civilian Conservation Corps, and Public Works Administration all served to
- A) **invent jobs for the poor**
  - B) allot money to hundreds of charity groups
  - C) provide money to states for soup kitchens
  - D) prevent employers from firing workers
  - E) halt deflation by rejecting the gold standard
58. The nickname "Kingfish" referred to
- A) Father Charles Coughlin
  - B) **Huey Long**
  - C) Joseph Cannon
  - D) Dr. Francis Townsend
  - E) Alfred Landon
59. The right criticized the first New Deal because
- A) **of deficit spending**
  - B) not enough government regulation on business
  - C) tariffs were too high
  - D) the NRA was too favorable to small business
  - E) it had done too little to spur the economy
60. Franklin Roosevelt's attempt to reorganize the Supreme Court was prompted by
- A) his urge for power
  - B) his need leave a legacy on the court
  - C) **his frustration with the rejection of his programs by the court**
  - D) his decision that the justices were unable to ably serve their function on the court
  - E) his desire to keep the elderly from the Supreme Court bench in the future
61. Which New Deal act provided for a minimum wage and a reduction in the work week?
- A) **Fair Labor Standards Act**
  - B) Revenue Act of 1935
  - C) National Industrial Recovery Act
  - D) Wagner Act
  - E) Works Progress Administration
62. What was the rate of unemployment at the peak of the Great Depression?
- A) 5%
  - B) 10%
  - C) 15%
  - D) **25%**
  - E) 50%
63. The greatest impact of the Great Depression on American society was
- A) the halting of agriculture on the Great Plains, creating the dust bowl
  - B) the setbacks suffered by minorities and civil rights groups due to lack of attention
  - C) **the psychology of economic doubt that affected the entire generation**
  - D) the removal of the United States off the gold standard
  - E) the expansion of the power and scope of the federal government
64. The slogan "Making do" of women in the Great Depression meant
- A) **stretching meager budgets to prepare meals and clothes**
  - B) working in traditionally men's fields to obtain income
  - C) living on their own because men could not support families
  - D) staying with their parents while they waited for the depression to end
  - E) leaving the workforce to care for their families
65. The sit-down strike involved
- A) **strikes occupying the workplace to prevent production**
  - B) strikers leaving their town so that strike-breaking agencies could not find them
  - C) sitting down inside restaurants and other stores until the industry responds
  - D) strikes at management's houses to bring the message closer
  - E) multiple strikes joining together and marching on Washington to incite action

**Answer Key**  
**Unit 7 and 8 Exam**

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|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 1.  | <u>A</u> | 37. | <u>D</u> |
| 2.  | <u>E</u> | 38. | <u>C</u> |
| 3.  | <u>A</u> | 39. | <u>A</u> |
| 4.  | <u>A</u> | 40. | <u>D</u> |
| 5.  | <u>A</u> | 41. | <u>B</u> |
| 6.  | <u>A</u> | 42. | <u>B</u> |
| 7.  | <u>A</u> | 43. | <u>C</u> |
| 8.  | <u>A</u> | 44. | <u>B</u> |
| 9.  | <u>A</u> | 45. | <u>D</u> |
| 10. | <u>A</u> | 46. | <u>C</u> |
| 11. | <u>A</u> | 47. | <u>A</u> |
| 12. | <u>A</u> | 48. | <u>A</u> |
| 13. | <u>A</u> | 49. | <u>A</u> |
| 14. | <u>A</u> | 50. | <u>A</u> |
| 15. | <u>A</u> | 51. | <u>B</u> |
| 16. | <u>C</u> | 52. | <u>A</u> |
| 17. | <u>A</u> | 53. | <u>A</u> |
| 18. | <u>D</u> | 54. | <u>A</u> |
| 19. | <u>A</u> | 55. | <u>A</u> |
| 20. | <u>A</u> | 56. | <u>A</u> |
| 21. | <u>A</u> | 57. | <u>A</u> |
| 22. | <u>A</u> | 58. | <u>B</u> |
| 23. | <u>A</u> | 59. | <u>A</u> |
| 24. | <u>A</u> | 60. | <u>C</u> |
| 25. | <u>B</u> | 61. | <u>A</u> |
| 26. | <u>A</u> | 62. | <u>D</u> |
| 27. | <u>C</u> | 63. | <u>C</u> |
| 28. | <u>A</u> | 64. | <u>A</u> |
| 29. | <u>C</u> | 65. | <u>A</u> |
| 30. | <u>E</u> |     |          |
| 31. | <u>A</u> |     |          |
| 32. | <u>B</u> |     |          |
| 33. | <u>A</u> |     |          |
| 34. | <u>B</u> |     |          |
| 35. | <u>A</u> |     |          |
| 36. | <u>A</u> |     |          |
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