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

1. The boom period of the 1920s was different from earlier boom periods in that
 - A) the South was the center of the boom
 - B) there were no sectional issues that limited the prosperity to certain areas or segments of the economy
 - 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) consumer goods were central to the boom as opposed to industrial goods
 2. Henry Ford and the Model T revolutionized American industry with the introduction of the
 - A) assembly line
 - B) alternating current generator
 - C) household consumer appliance
 - D) agricultural engine
 - E) open shop
 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) employment was low
 - D) workers' salaries were going down
 - E) inflation was high
 4. The principal driving force in the economy during the 1920s was
 - A) the automobile
 - B) farming
 - C) textiles
 - D) the railroad
 - E) factories
 5. Frederick W. Taylor is best known as
 - A) a robber baron
 - B) an innovator in the scientific use of workers
 - 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 majority of Americans owning appliances
 - B) A rise in the standard of living
 - C) Better conditions for labor
 - D) More prosperity for the shrinking number of farmers
 - E) Electricity being limited to a few concentrated areas
 7. A new phenomenon seen during the 1920s was
 - A) the success of strikes by miners and textile workers
 - B) the growth of suburbs
 - C) European demand for food
 - D) the restoration of the "closed shop" of workers
 - E) a rising birthrate
 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) their work was received better in Europe than in the U.S.
 - C) they did not like the urban sprawl of the U.S.
 - D) the European lifestyle suited their working schedule better
 - E) they lost their money in the depression
 9. The National Origins Act and the Emergency Quota Act were examples of
 - A) legislation which showed the desire to continue expanding America at a rapid pace
 - B) legislation which reflected increasing nativism in America
 - C) legislation that allowed Southern but not Eastern European immigrants to continue coming into the country
 - D) legislation that gave Asians a chance to immigrate into America
 - E) reactions to immigrants contributions to society in the early twentieth century
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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) Freedman's Bureau
 - E) American Protection League
11. On "Black Tuesday,"
- A) the White House was burned by the British
 - B) the *Maine* sank in the Caribbean
 - C) John Brown was sentenced to hang
 - D) American revolutionaries were executed by the British
 - E) the stock market fell over 40 points
12. Which statement best describes the relationship between the United States and Latin American in the 1920s?
- A) The United States lost any control it had over the policies of Latin American nations.
 - B) The United States worked more with Europe in regards to Latin American affairs.
 - C) The United States invaded most countries in order for their corporations to gain an economic foothold.
 - D) The United States invaded more countries under the pretext of preventing dictatorship.
 - E) The relationship between the United States and most nations improved.
13. What was one reason the Kellogg-Briand Pact had no chance of working as stated?
- A) Congress didn't ratify the Pact.
 - B) None of the nations which signed it were interested in preventing war.
 - C) The Pact had no provisions for enforcement.
 - D) Several of the major powers refused to sign the pact.
 - E) The United States forced many provisions into the law which made it disliked by Europeans.
14. The purpose of the Dawes Plan was to
- A) prevent the Allies from bankrupting
 - B) protect American infant industries
 - C) help Germany repay reparations from World War I
 - D) boost interest rates for American banks
 - E) prevent revolution in Nicaragua
15. One of Warren Harding's featured campaign slogans was
- A) "Return to normalcy"
 - B) "Work is the key"
 - C) "Low taxes and high tariffs"
 - D) "He kept us out of war"
 - E) "The best government is the one which governs least"
16. The Teapot Dome scandal centered around allegations that
- A) President Harding had personally received bribes from members of the coal and steel industries in order to lease valuable land in Wyoming
 - B) President Harding's Secretary of the Treasury had received bribes from European diplomats in order to weaken the value of the dollar
 - C) President Harding had lost an antique White House tea set in a poker game with known alcohol bootleggers
 - D) President Harding's Secretary of War had received bribe from several military contractors who had subsequently provided shoddy goods
 - E) President Harding's Secretary of the Interior had received bribes from members of the oil industry in order to lease valuable land in Wyoming
17. Calvin Coolidge's remark "The business of America is business" reflects Coolidge's belief that
- A) regulation of business should be left to that states
 - B) farmers were unnecessary and had no place in the United States
 - C) the Federal government should intervene to promote certain businesses over others
 - D) America's economy was best left unregulated
 - E) foreign policy was less important than domestic business
18. During the 1920s, Margaret Sanger was a prominent proponent of
- A) no-fault divorce laws
 - B) birth control
 - C) prohibition
 - D) women's suffrage
 - E) the League of Nations

19. "Flappers" were
- A) supporters of the War of 1812
 - B) women who fought for suffrage rights against the will of their husbands
 - C) men who waved flags indicating surrender in the Revolutionary War
 - D) rebels in 1960s society who opposed the Vietnam War
 - E) independent, assertive young women in the 1920s
20. The Sacco and Vanzetti trial was an example of
- A) the first execution in the modern history of the United States
 - B) the reactionary period of the American 1930s
 - C) Clarence Darrow's last trial
 - D) the Supreme Court overturning an earlier decision
 - E) prejudice against people because of their political beliefs
21. In 1925, John Scopes challenged a Tennessee law which
- A) forbid speech against Tennessee politicians
 - B) forbid the intermingling of white and black people
 - C) restricted Jews
 - D) forbade the teaching of evolution
 - E) forbid the drinking of alcohol
22. The legacy of Marcus Garvey is an emphasis on
- A) black pride and self-respect
 - B) revolution
 - C) violence when necessary
 - D) religion
 - E) non-violent resistance
23. The center for black writers, musicians and intellectuals in the 1920s was
- A) Atlanta
 - B) Washington D.C.
 - C) Harlem
 - D) Detroit
 - E) Hyde Park
24. In the later 19th century, Hawaii was controlled by American members of what industry?
- A) Tobacco
 - B) Oil
 - C) Sugar
 - D) Cotton
 - E) Jewelry
25. With regard to early-1900s foreign policy, the term "spheres of influence" refers to
- A) alliances between nations for diplomatic reasons
 - B) exclusive trading privileges in various parts of China
 - C) President Roosevelt's liberal interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine
 - D) the United States' system for evaluating ambassadors' accomplishments
 - E) regions of the world in which major powers maintain colonies
26. The Open Door Notes by John Hay advocated
- A) American, British, and Japanese domination in China
 - B) equal trading and development rights in China
 - C) American appeasement in China in exchange for American superiority in Latin America
 - D) No trading with China
 - E) American superiority in 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) tales of heroics by Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders
 - B) Spanish refusal to agree to a ceasefire in Cuba
 - C) jingoism and yellow journalism, which sensationalized events
 - D) sympathy for the plight of Cuban revolutionaries
 - E) President McKinley's war message and the Teller Amendment
28. Which of the following causes of the Spanish-American War was most important to the public?
- A) Jose Marti's revolutionary doctrine
 - B) The sinking of the *Maine*
 - C) The Zimmerman Telegram
 - D) The inability of Spain and Cuba to end their hostilities
 - 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 debilitating loss for the already weak Spaniards.
 - C) A victory for the United States only with help from the French.
 - 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 the Philippines
 - B) the U.S. acquires Guam
 - 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) English opposition
 - C) Columbian military resistance
 - D) attacks from Panamanian rebels
 - E) American opposition at home
32. What was the cause of the Panamanian uprising in 1903?
- A) Panamanians were angry because their currency was worthless.
 - B) Panamanians rebelled against imperialistic U.S. control.
 - C) Columbia refused to sell the U.S. land in Panama.
 - D) Panamanians were tired of Columbia's dictatorial government.
 - E) Columbia wanted to make Panama into a colony.
33. The Roosevelt Corollary is most closely associated with the United States' policy of
- A) "dollar diplomacy"
 - B) "preventative action"
 - C) "police power"
 - D) "good neighbor"
 - E) "destroyers for bases"
34. Which foreign policy is most closely associated with Theodore Roosevelt?
- A) Good Neighbor Policy
 - B) Isolationism
 - C) Dollar Diplomacy
 - D) Big Stick Policy
 - E) Moral Diplomacy
35. Dollar Diplomacy is most closely associated with which president?
- A) Franklin Roosevelt
 - B) William McKinley
 - C) Theodore Roosevelt
 - D) Woodrow Wilson
 - E) William Howard Taft
36. The Democrats' slogan for the 1916 election was
- A) "He put money in our pockets"
 - B) "He kept us out of war"
 - C) "He helped every man, women, and child"
 - D) "He helped the little man"
 - E) "He worked for workers"
37. The "Sussex Pledge" was
- A) an attempt to justify German attacks on any ship in the Atlantic
 - B) a British pledge to continue trade with the United States, no matter what the Germans did
 - 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) an American pledge to attack German submarines that interfere with American trade
38. What was one result of the Zimmerman telegram?
- A) The U.S. declared war on Germany the day after receiving it
 - B) Wilson felt the Germans were not trustworthy
 - C) Mexico decided to attempt to retrieve its lost territories from the U.S.
 - 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) organize the draft and volunteering efforts
 - B) watch over shipping to the Allies
 - C) supplant the regular cabinet during the war
 - D) control raw materials, production, prices and labor relations
 - E) ensure that no action was taken to undermine the Federal government
40. Which 1919 Supreme Court decision established the “clear and present danger” test as a method of determining the limit of free speech?
- A) *Schenck v. United States*
 - B) *Roe v. Wade*
 - C) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - D) *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - E) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
41. What was one result of the Great Migration north during World War I?
- A) Permanent economic development for blacks
 - B) A retreat back south after the war for blacks
 - C) The south trying to push out the blacks
 - D) Less prejudice in the North towards blacks
 - E) Race riots after the war had ended
42. Women during World War I
- A) were discriminated even more against because they were alone
 - B) stayed at home where they were needed with most with men at war
 - C) made permanent inroads in many jobs
 - D) had trouble finding men, since most of them were fighting in the war
 - E) moved into factories and traditional men’s jobs because men were at war
43. The last point of the Fourteen Points, which Wilson considered the most important, called for
- A) German reparations
 - B) freedom of the seas
 - C) a general association of nations to keep peace
 - D) low tariffs
 - E) an independent Poland
44. Which provision of the Versailles Treaty directly contrasted with Wilson’s idea of peace without victory?
- A) An independent Finland
 - B) West bank of the Rhine declared a military free zone
 - C) Creation of Yugoslavia, Austria, and Hungary
 - D) German reparations
 - E) League of Nations
45. Which country was hurt most by the provisions of the Versailles Treaty?
- A) Belgium
 - B) Germany
 - C) Great Britain
 - D) United States
 - E) Japan
46. In the wake of the stock market crash of 1929, United States exports
- A) increased because American manufacturers increased production to take advantage of cheap labor
 - B) increased because the weak dollar made American products more affordable in Europe
 - C) decreased because of widespread strikes throughout the American economy
 - D) decreased because America could no longer afford loans to European nations, causing their economies to collapse
 - 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) Farming crashed at the end of the 1920s
 - C) Too high taxes on the rich
 - D) Foreign governments were much richer than the United States
 - 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) promise food for every American via donations
 - D) ensure government workers worked for free
 - E) recruit volunteers to help build government projects
49. Hoovervilles were
- A) begun once Hoover took over the presidency in early 1929
 - B) makeshift shacks in spaces around cities
 - C) developed by Hoover when he was Secretary of Commerce
 - D) advanced communities developed by Hoover
 - E) places where Hoover's rugged individualism triumphed
50. The Bonus Army's pleas for their bonus to be delivered early ended when
- A) they left for the winter and returned the next year
 - B) they were given part of their bonus early
 - C) the Senate voted to grant them the bonus
 - D) they peacefully left Washington and returned to their homes
 - E) they were driven off by the army, which employed tear gas and tanks
51. The bulk of Roosevelt's New Deal programs were based on
- A) enacting long term social welfare and protecting individual rights from abuse by business
 - B) providing direct assistance to the needy, to avoid a mass humanitarian crisis
 - C) the salience of the legislation acronym, to secure reelection in addition to financial health
 - D) the "three R's" principle of immediate relief, widespread recovery, and institutional reform
 - E) overhauling and securing the banking system, to stimulate economic growth
52. In the 1932 Presidential election, Herbert Hoover won the electoral votes of six states. All of these states were located in the
- A) Midwest
 - B) Southwest
 - C) Deep South
 - D) Northwest
 - E) Northeast
53. The Brain Trust was
- A) John F. Kennedy's cabinet including Robert McNamara
 - B) a circle of unofficial advisors to Franklin Roosevelt
 - C) Robert E. Lee's generals who helped him plan strategy
 - D) a group of foreigners who helped George Washington plan Revolutionary War strategy
 - 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) enhance people's health benefits
 - B) make sure banks were sound to operate
 - C) insure people's investments into the stock market
 - D) insure individual deposits at commercial banks
 - E) insure employees houses and cars
56. The term "Alphabet soup" referred to
- A) The different countries that were formed after the breakup of the Soviet Union
 - B) Franklin Roosevelt's numerous programs to help the economy out of the Great Depression
 - C) The Native American tribes Federal troops fought in the 1870s and 1880s
 - D) The different generals the Union went through before finding Ulysses S. Grant
 - E) The different bank plans Alexander Hamilton wanted to add into the early Federal government

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

AP US History

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