**Unit 5 Practice Exam**

1. A major factor in the shift in American foreign policy toward imperialism in the late nineteenth century was the
	1. need for subservient populations to replace the freed slaves.
	2. desire for more farmland.
	3. construction of an American-built isthmian canal between the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.
	4. closing of the frontier.
	5. need for overseas markets for increased industrial and agricultural production.
2. Alfred Thayer Mahan argued that
	1. free trade was essential to a nation's economic health.
	2. control of the sea was the key to world domination.
	3. the United States should continue its policy of isolationism.
	4. the United States should immediately build an isthmian canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
	5. the United States should construct a fleet of battleships.
3. The near-war between the United States and Britain over the Venezuela boundary crisis ultimately resulted in
	1. a brief war between Venezuela and British Guiana.
	2. British concession of the disputed territory to Venezuela.
	3. stationing United States marines along the disputed border.
	4. a growing diplomatic reconciliation between the two English-speaking countries.
	5. a naval arms race between the United States and Britain.
4. Which of the following prominent American leaders was least enthusiastic about U.S. imperialistic adventures in the 1890s?
	1. Theodore Roosevelt
	2. William Randolph Hearst
	3. Alfred Thayer Mahan
	4. William McKinley
	5. Grover Cleveland
5. One reason that the white American sugar lords tried to overthrow native Hawaiian rule and annex the islands to the United States was they
	1. found the government of Queen Liliuokalani repressive and inefficient.
	2. sought to control American foreign policy in the Pacific.
	3. wanted to convert the native Hawaiians and East Asian immigrants to Christianity.
	4. feared that Japan might intervene in Hawaii on behalf of abused Japanese imported laborers.
	5. intended to force the growing native Hawaiian population to become indentured plantation laborers.
6. Americans favored providing aid to the Cuban revolutionaries for all of the following reasons *except*
	1. fear that the substantial American investment in Cuban sugar and other businesses would be lost.
	2. a belief that Spain's control of Cuba presented a national security threat to the United States.
	3. fear that Spanish misrule in Cuba menaced the Gulf of Mexico and the route to the proposed Panama Canal. .
	4. sympathy for Cuban patriots fighting for their freedom.
	5. the atrocity stories reported in the yellow press of William Randolph Hearst.
7. The Teller Amendment
	1. guaranteed that the United States would support Cuban independence after Spain was ousted.
	2. stated that Cuba would become an American possession.
	3. directed President McKinley to order American troops into Cuba.
	4. appropriated funds to combat yellow fever in Cuba.
	5. granted the United States a permanent base at Guantanamo Bay.
8. On the whole, the United States Army's performance in Cuba was
	1. a model of tactical brilliance in an essentially guerilla campaign.
	2. more successful than that of the U.S. Navy.
	3. crippled by logistical chaos and disease that killed thousands of soldiers.
	4. too dependent on the professional military leadership of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders.
	5. weakened by lingering tensions between former Union and former Confederate officers
9. American imperialists who advocated acquisition of the Philippines especially stressed
	1. their strategic advantage for American naval operations.
	2. their economic potential for American businessmen seeking trade with China and other Asian nations.
	3. the opportunity that they presented for Christian missionary work.
	4. the Filipinos' own preference that their archipelago become an American protectorate.
	5. their potential as a military base for defense of the Pacific.
10. In 1899, guerrilla warfare broke out in the Philippines because
	1. Spanish citizens still living there tried to regain political control of the country.
	2. the United States refused to give the Filipino people their independence.
	3. Communist insurgents attempted to seize control of the islands.
	4. the United States refused to promote the economic and social development of the Filipino people.
	5. American missionaries tried to convert Catholic Filipinos to Protestantism.
11. America's initial Open Door policy was essentially an argument to promote
	1. free trade in China.
	2. equal spheres of influence in China.
	3. military protection for the Chinese emperor.
	4. exclusive trade concessions for the U.S. in Shanghai.
	5. the principle of self-determination
12. At the time he was named the vice presidential candidate on the Republican ticket in 1900, Theodore Roosevelt was serving as
	1. assistant secretary of the navy in President McKinley's cabinet.
	2. secretary of war in McKinley's cabinet.
	3. commander of the Rough Riders.
	4. governor-general of the Philippines.
	5. governor of New York.
13. Theodore Roosevelt can best be described as
	1. lacking in self-confidence.
	2. mentally vigorous but physically frail.
	3. highly energetic and egotistical.
	4. a loudmouth with few political skills.
	5. a reflective intellectual.
14. Construction of an isthmian canal across Central America was motivated mainly by
	1. a desire to improve defense by allowing rapid naval movements between two oceans.
	2. the Panamanian Revolution.
	3. America's growing economic interests in Asia.
	4. the British rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.
	5. American economic interests in Central America.
15. Theodore Roosevelt strongly encouraged the Panamanians to revolt against Colombia because
	1. he thought they would not charge as much for a canal route as the Colombians.
	2. he wanted to establish a permanent U.S. military base in the region.
	3. Roosevelt was personal friends with the Panamanian engineer Bunau-Varilla.
	4. he regarded the Colombians as racially inferior.
	5. the Colombian senate had rejected the American offer to buy a canal route across Panama.
16. American involvement in the affairs of Latin American nations, at the turn of the century, usually stemmed from
	1. the need to defend these nations against a reassertion of Spanish power.
	2. the hope that involvement would lead to their outright acquisition by the United States.
	3. the fact that they were chronically in debt.
	4. the desire to control the flow of Latin American immigrants into the United States.
	5. a desire to strengthen Latin American democracy.
17. Theodore Roosevelt became involved in the peace settlement for the Russo-Japanese War
	1. on his own initiative.
	2. as a way of enhancing America's position in East Asia.
	3. when Russia asked for his assistance.
	4. because he feared that the British might intervene and thus gain prestige.
	5. when Japan secretly asked him to help.
18. In the Root-Takahira agreement of 1908
	1. the Japanese government agreed to limit the number of Japanese immigrant laborers entering the United States.
	2. the United States and Japan agreed to respect each other's territorial holdings in the Pacific.
	3. the United States agreed to accept a Japanese sphere of influence in China.
	4. the Japanese agreed to accept the segregation of Japanese children in California schools in return for the United States' recognition of Japanese control of Korea.
	5. Japan agreed to accept U.S. control of the Philippines in exchange for Japanese domination of Manchuria.
19. The political roots of the progressive movement lay in the
	1. Federalists.
	2. Greenback Labor party and the Populists.
	3. German Social Democratic party.
	4. pre-Civil War antislavery movement.
	5. Social Darwinists.
20. The muckrakers signified much about the nature of the progressive reform movement because they
	1. proposed detailed, scientific remedies for social problems.
	2. were closely tied to the concerns of organized labor and immigrants.
	3. sought to overturn the major features of industrial and finance capitalism.
	4. trusted in publicity to reform capitalism rather than overthrow it.
	5. looked to go beyond the corrupt and stalemated two-party system.
21. Political progressivism
	1. made little difference in American life.
	2. died out shortly after Teddy Roosevelt stepped down as president.
	3. emerged in both major parties, in all regions, at all levels of government.
	4. was more a minority movement than a majority mood.
	5. began in Northeastern big cities.
22. To regain the power that the people had lost to the interests, progressives advocated all of the following *except*
	1. initiative.
	2. referendum.
	3. recall.
	4. socialism.
	5. direct election of U.S. senators
23. In *Muller* v. *Oregon,* the Supreme Court upheld the principle promoted by progressives like Florence Kelley and Louis Brandeis that
	1. child labor under the age of fourteen should be prohibited.
	2. the federal government should regulate occupational safety and health.
	3. women's factory labor should be limited to ten hours a day five days a week.
	4. female workers should receive equal pay for equal work.
	5. female workers required special rules and protection on the job.
24. Teddy Roosevelt believed that large corporate trusts
	1. had to all be busted up if the American economy were to thrive.
	2. were essential to American national power and economic growth.
	3. were simply too powerful to be broken up or regulated.
	4. were bad only if they acted as monopolies against the public interest.
	5. should be balanced by strong labor unions.
25. Passage of the Federal Meat Inspection Act was inspired by the publication of
	1. Theodore Dreiser's *The Titan.*
	2. Jack London's *The Call of the Wild*.
	3. Henry Demarest Lloyd's *Wealth Against Commonwealth.*
	4. Jacob Riis's *How the Other Half Lives.*
	5. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle.*
26. The multiple-use conservationists generally believed that
	1. preserving scenic beauty and natural wonders was compatible with human activity.
	2. the environment could be effectively protected without shutting it off to human use.
	3. forests and rivers could be used for recreation but not for economic purposes.
	4. federal lands should be divided into economically useful areas, recreational areas, and wilderness.
	5. cattlemen, lumbermen, and farmers should all develop sustainable use policies.
27. President Taft's foreign policy was dubbed
	1. big-stick diplomacy.
	2. the Open Door policy.
	3. the Good Neighbor policy.
	4. dollar diplomacy.
	5. sphere-of-influence diplomacy.
28. In 1912, Woodrow Wilson ran for the presidency on a Democratic platform that included all of the following *except* a call for
	1. antitrust legislation.
	2. banking reform.
	3. dollar diplomacy.
	4. tariff reductions.
	5. support for small business.
29. Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom
	1. supported federal government ownership of railroads and utilities.
	2. favored big business with accompanying federal regulation.
	3. favored small enterprise, entrepreneurship, and the busting of monopolies.
	4. was focused around working-class issues like unions and minimum-wage laws.
	5. opposed banking and tariff reform.
30. Woodrow Wilson's attitude toward the masses can best be described as
	1. open contempt.
	2. fear that they could be easily led astray.
	3. having strong faith in them if they were properly educated and led.
	4. indifference.
	5. trust in their natural common sense.
31. In 1913, Woodrow Wilson broke with a custom dating back to Jefferson's day when he
	1. stopped having formal cabinet meetings.
	2. appointed a black man to the Supreme Court.
	3. endorsed woman suffrage.
	4. personally delivered his presidential State of the Union address to Congress.
	5. rode with his defeated predecessor to the inauguration.
32. The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 guaranteed a substantial measure of public control over the American banking and currency system through the great authority given to
	1. the secretary of the treasury.
	2. the president of the United States.
	3. the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Banking Committee.
	4. regional Federal Reserve banks.
	5. the presidentially appointed Federal Reserve Board.
33. The central provisions of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act
	1. included trade unions under the antimonopoly provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
	2. declared that no single corporation could control more than 75 percent of a given industry.
	3. established minimum wage rates for goods produced in interstate commerce.
	4. outlawed corporate interlocking directorates and price discrimination against different purchasers.
	5. exempted farm cooperatives from antitrust action.
34. Woodrow Wilson's early efforts to conduct a strongly anti-imperialist U. S. foreign policy were first undermined when he
	1. dispatched U.S. military forces to protect American interests in China.
	2. told the Filipinos that they could not obtain their independence for at least forty years.
	3. sent American marines to Haiti and the Dominican Republic.
	4. sent the U.S. Navy to seize the Virgin Islands from Denmark.
	5. began constructing a massive U.S. Navy base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
35. With the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the great majority of Americans
	1. earnestly hoped to stay out of the war.
	2. favored entering the war in support of the Allies.
	3. supported the Central Powers.
	4. wanted to form a military alliance of neutral nations.
	5. favored U.S. mediation of the conflict.
36. German submarines began sinking unarmed and unresisting merchant and passenger ships without warning
	1. when the United States entered the war.
	2. in retaliation for the British naval blockade of Germany.
	3. in an effort to keep the United States out of the war.
	4. because international law now allowed this new style of warfare.
	5. in a last-ditch effort to win the war.
37. The Zimmermann note involved a proposed secret agreement between
	1. Britain and France.
	2. Russia and Germany.
	3. Germany and Mexico.
	4. Mexico and France.
	5. Germany and Canada.
38. Which one of the following was *not* among Wilson's Fourteen Points, upon which he based America's idealistic foreign policy in World War I?
	1. Reduction of armaments
	2. An international guarantee of freedom of religion
	3. Abolition of secret treaties
	4. A new international organization to guarantee collective security
	5. The principle of national self-determination for subject peoples
39. During World I, civil liberties in America were
	1. threatened by President Wilson but protected by the courts.
	2. limited, but no one was actually imprisoned for his or her convictions.
	3. violated mostly in the western United States.
	4. protected for everyone except German Americans.
	5. severely damaged by the pressures for loyalty and conformity.
40. The two groups who suffered most from the violation of civil liberties during World War I were
	1. Catholics and atheists.
	2. Irish Americans and Japanese Americans.
	3. African Americans and Latinos.
	4. labor unions and women's groups.
	5. German Americans and social radicals.
41. Most of the money raised to finance World War I came from
	1. confiscation of German property.
	2. income taxes.
	3. tariffs.
	4. sale of armaments to Britain and France.
	5. loans from the American public.
42. The conscription law during World War I differed from the Civil War draft especially because it
	1. exempted men older that thirty-five and younger than twenty-one from service.
	2. drafted women as well as men.
	3. drafted men for the navy and air force as well as the army.
	4. contained no provisions for hiring a substitute or purchasing an exemption.
	5. contained no provision for conscientious objection.
43. The Second Battle of the Marne was significant because it
	1. was the first time American troops saw action in France.
	2. forced the Kaiser to abdicate.
	3. was the first time American troops fought by themselves.
	4. saw the first use of combat aircraft.
	5. marked the beginning of a German withdrawal that was never reversed.
44. After the Treaty of Versailles had been signed, Woodrow Wilson
	1. remained a popular leader.
	2. was condemned by both disillusioned liberals and frustrated nationalists and imperialists.
	3. was more popular in Europe than in the United States.
	4. realized that he had made too many compromises.
	5. planned a shrewd strategy for gaining Senate approval.
45. Woodrow Wilson's call for a “solemn referendum” in the presidential election of 1920 referred to
	1. his belief that he ought to run for a third term so the public could vote for or against him.
	2. his belief in the moral unfitness of Senator Warren G. Harding for the presidency.
	3. his belief that the election should be focused on the single issue of the Treaty of Versailles.
	4. that women as first-time voters would essentially determine the outcome of the election.
	5. that a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the League should be included on the ballot.