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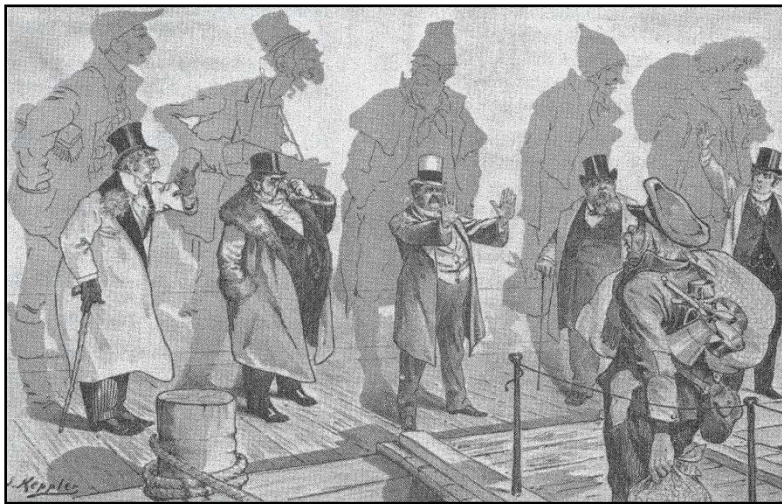
**STUDY
GUIDE**

AP UNITED STATES HISTORY

AP EXAM—PART II

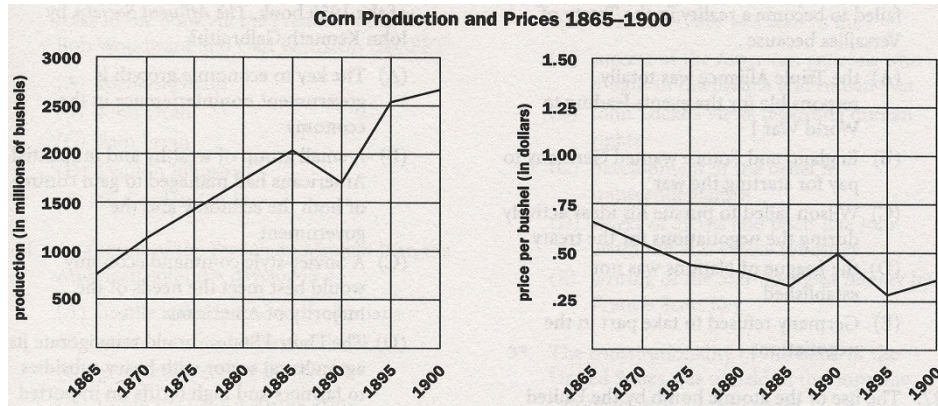
Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. Which of the following was NOT associated with the “Gilded Age”?
 - (a) Relations between workers and owners became increasingly contentious.
 - (b) African Americans’ migration to industrial cities led to “white flight.”
 - (c) New inventions made communication between cities easier.
 - (d) Many industries came to be dominated by a small number of large companies.
 - (e) Corruption in politics became more public and widespread.
2. The publication of *The Jungle* contributed to rapid passage of the
 - (a) Interstate Commerce Act.
 - (b) Wade-Davis Bill.
 - (c) Pure Food and Drug Act.
 - (d) 15th Amendment.
 - (e) Clayton Anti-Trust Act.



3. Which of the following best expresses the point of view of the above cartoon?
 - (a) The working class and the poor had good reason to oppose immigration to the United States because new immigrants would compete with them for jobs.
 - (b) The government should enact restrictions on the number of immigrants allowed in the United States because immigrants were immoral and lazy.
 - (c) Nativists who opposed allowing immigrants into the country were hypocrites because they themselves had humble, foreign origins.
 - (d) Immigration contributed to the cultural diversity of the United States.
 - (e) The United States should avoid getting involved in foreign conflicts because it would then feel obliged to accept refugees from these conflicts.
4. One reason Woodrow Wilson was able to win the presidency in 1912 was that
 - (a) Americans rallied around him during World War I.
 - (b) a majority of African Americans voted for the Democratic Party.
 - (c) Wilson’s humble origins endeared him to working class Americans.
 - (d) there was a major split in the Republican Party.
 - (e) his opponent died two weeks before the election.

5. The 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments are similar in that all three
- extended voting to different groups in the United States.
 - were ratified as a result of the Civil War.
 - expanded voting rights of African Americans.
 - were ratified despite opposition from the Republican Party.
 - protected the rights of property holders.



6. Which of the following statements is consistent with the data in the graphs above and with trends in American history from 1865 to 1900?
- Mechanization greatly benefited farmers, as output of corn nearly tripled between 1865 and 1900.
 - American tastes shifted from corn to wheat in the second half of the 19th century, which resulted in reduced demand and reduced prices for corn.
 - Corn yields per acre stayed stagnant between 1865 and 1900, but the number of acres under cultivation vastly increased.
 - The inflationary policies of the government between 1865 and 1900 did not benefit farmers.
 - Mechanization led to a glut of corn on the market and to reduce prices per bushel.
7. Wilson's idea of "peace without victory" failed to become a reality in the Treaty of Versailles because
- the Triple Alliance was totally responsible for the events leading to World War I.
 - England and France wanted Germany to pay for starting the war.
 - Wilson failed to pursue his ideas actively during the negotiations for the treaty.
 - the League of Nations was not established.
 - Germany refused to take part in the negotiations.
8. Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst were similar in that both were
- muckraking journalists who wrote articles that exposed government corruption.
 - moralizing commentators who chastised the public for its vices.
 - anti-imperialist editorial writers who pushed the United States in an isolationist direction.
 - publishers who owned newspapers which sensationalized accounts of events.
 - writers of non-English newspapers that appealed to recently arrived immigrants.
9. There were protests against the "Palmer Raids" of the early 1920s on the grounds that they
- blurred the separation of church and state.
 - discriminated against women.
 - violated protections against unwarranted search and seizure.
 - discriminated against African Americans.
 - failed to protect the rights of Native Americans.
10. Most of the prominent labor battles of the late 19th century, such as the Railroad Strike of 1877 and the Pullman Strike of 1894, occurred in the aftermath of
- government recognition of workers' right to organize unions.
 - deadly accidents.
 - production speedups.
 - wage cuts.
 - the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

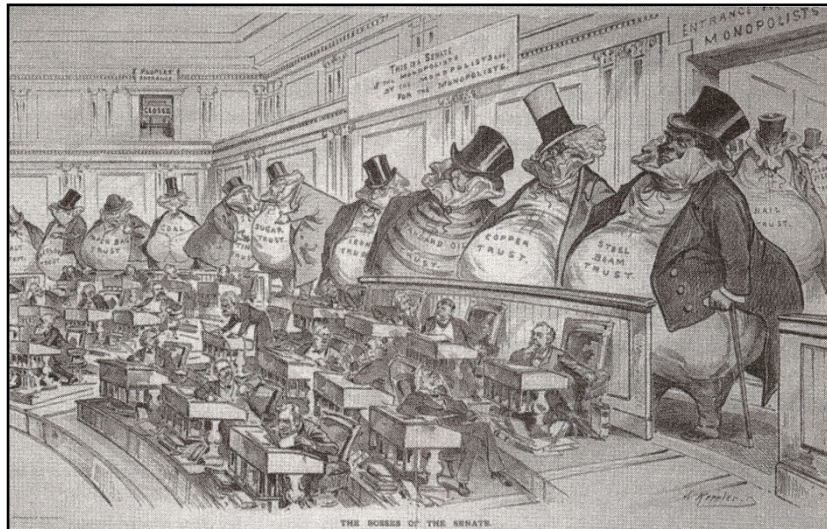
11. After Spain's defeat in the Spanish-American War, the Philippines
 - (a) became an independent republic with a democratic constitution.
 - (b) ceased to exist as a political entity, becoming a string of independent islands.
 - (c) fought against the United States to gain independence but became an American colony.
 - (d) stayed within the strategic orbit of Spain.
 - (e) became the first satellite nation of the Soviet Union.
12. Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois differed in their approaches to addressing discrimination against African Americans. Which statement below best represents Washington's position?
 - (a) "Since racial integration is not possible in the United States, African Americans should go back to Africa."
 - (b) "The best way for African Americans to improve their position in society is to gain vocational training in order to obtain jobs in agriculture, crafts, and manufacturing."
 - (c) "African Americans should engage in nonviolent civil disobedience to put pressure on the federal government to end discriminatory practices."
 - (d) "African Americans should pursue equality 'by any means necessary,' including violence in self-defense."
 - (e) "African Americans could best achieve their goals by running candidates for public office to vote out those who discriminate against them in state and federal government."
13. President Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction plan called for the former Confederate states to
 - (a) pass the Civil Rights Act.
 - (b) support the Freedman's Bureau.
 - (c) endorse the 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery.
 - (d) arrest all the men who served in the Confederate government.
 - (e) guarantee that the freedmen would attain the right to vote.
14. During the "Gilded Age," the American economy
 - (a) faltered because industries failed to convert from wartime production to peacetime production.
 - (b) grew at a rapid pace, but the gap between the wealthy and poor widened.
 - (c) was characterized by a growing agricultural sector and back-to-the-land movement.
 - (d) suffered because of the nation's over-dependence on the slave trade.
 - (e) was cut off from the world economic system by high tariffs and isolationist policies.
15. An important result of the impeachment crisis of 1868 was that
 - (a) President Andrew Johnson was removed from office.
 - (b) power shifted in the government from President Johnson to Congress.
 - (c) President Johnson was able to defeat the Radicals' plan for Reconstruction.
 - (d) impeachment proceedings motivated by political differences became common in subsequent years.
 - (e) impeachment rules were rewritten to preclude another politically-motivated impeachment.
16. In order to remedy problems American farmers faced in the last quarter of the 19th century, the Populist Party advocated a policy of
 - (a) increasing the amount of currency in circulation.
 - (b) raising interest rates on bank loans.
 - (c) raising tariffs to keep foreign agricultural products out of the United States.
 - (d) helping farmers resettle in urban areas.
 - (e) curbing inflation.
17. The reason for the United States' entry into World War I included the goal of
 - (a) destroying Germany and its people.
 - (b) organizing a "Great Parade" for freedom.
 - (c) protecting American interests in the Far East.
 - (d) protecting freedom of the seas.
 - (e) retaliating for the attack on the United States by Japan.
18. The effect of Jim Crow laws, passed by southern states after Reconstruction, was
 - (a) stricter voting requirements for African Americans.
 - (b) the loss of citizenship for many African Americans.
 - (c) separate economies—one run by and for whites and one run by and for African Americans.
 - (d) a shift in African American loyalties from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party.
 - (e) racial segregation in public facilities.

19. Why did the Ghost Dance movement thrive among Native Americans in the 1880s?
 - (a) Many Native Americans believed that it would protect them in conflicts with whites.
 - (b) It became a popular tourist attraction.
 - (c) Many Native Americans believed it would end a severe drought.
 - (d) It was a way for a younger generation of Native Americans to resist the authority of elders.
 - (e) Native American culture was finally given respect and recognition in mainstream American culture.
20. Senator Henry Teller agreed to vote for a declaration of war against Spain in 1898 only on what condition?
 - (a) Cuba would be granted independence if the United States defeated Spain.
 - (b) The United States would give up all claims to overseas possessions.
 - (c) All of Spain's possessions would become American possessions if the United States went to war.
 - (d) President McKinley would initiate a Progressive domestic agenda.
 - (e) Racially integrated units would be used in the war.
21. Henry Ford's financial success can be attributed to all of the following EXCEPT
 - (a) using an assembly line to produce an automobile every 93 minutes.
 - (b) reducing the price of a model-T from \$850 to \$300.
 - (c) attracting workers to his work force by paying them five dollars per day.
 - (d) retaining skilled European craftsmen and mechanics at his factory to ensure quality.
 - (e) creating efficient work processes, based on the ideas of Frederick Winslow Taylor.
22. Which of the following provisions would NOT be found in various Black Codes passed after the Civil War?
 - (a) a ban on African Americans carrying weapons
 - (b) a prohibition on interracial marriages
 - (c) a requirement that African Americans serve in the state militia units for two years
 - (d) a requirement that African Americans attain a permit if they wished to travel
 - (e) a ban on African Americans serving on juries
23. The federal government helped with the building of the transcontinental railroad by
 - (a) providing the railroad companies with free iron and steel.
 - (b) organizing a publicly-owned railroad.
 - (c) raising the tariff to fund the project.
 - (d) providing the railroad companies with land grants.
 - (e) setting up the Interstate Commerce Commission to oversee the project.
24. The Treaty of Paris ending the Spanish-American War contained all of the following provisions EXCEPT
 - (a) that Spain cede Puerto Rico to the United States.
 - (b) that Spain cede the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.
 - (c) that the United States agree to pay \$20 million to Spain for the Philippines.
 - (d) that Guam become an American territory.
 - (e) that Cuba would be granted its independence.
25. Which of the following was a reason the Democratic Party failed to win the presidency in the 1920s?
 - (a) Its opposition to Jim Crow laws alienated southern voters.
 - (b) Internal splits existed between urban moderates and rural conservatives.
 - (c) It had opposed American involvement in World War I.
 - (d) Voters saw the party as responsible for the Great Depression.
 - (e) Voters perceived that the party was overly friendly to big business.
26. Herbert Hoover's idea of "rugged individualism" suggested that
 - (a) people were able to survive hard times through their inner strength and resources.
 - (b) the government should give direct aid to the people in hard times.
 - (c) all of the basic needs of the people are the sole responsibility of the government.
 - (d) difficult times called for exceptional individuals to exercise power.
 - (e) the government and the people are partners who share equal responsibility for the nation's welfare.
27. The Freedmen's Bureau was established to
 - (a) help former slaves find jobs and protect them from discrimination.
 - (b) help blacks win election to public office.
 - (c) help rebuild the transportation networks of the South.
 - (d) protect blacks from "scalawags" and "carpetbaggers."
 - (e) help former slave owners get back on their feet economically after emancipation.

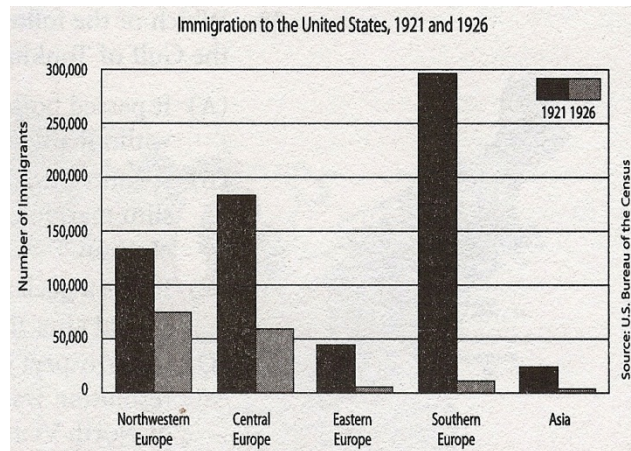
28. Under the terms of the Compromise of 1877, Republicans maintained control of the presidency and agreed to
- transfer large sums of money to the Democratic Party.
 - withdraw federal troops from the South.
 - push for passage of the 15th Amendment.
 - give Democrats control of Congress.
 - raise tariff rates on imported goods.
29. The Reconstruction Act of 1867 required that the former Confederate states, in order to regain admission,
- ratify the 14th Amendment and guarantee black men the right to vote.
 - end slavery.
 - imprison former Confederate government officials.
 - have 10 percent of their people sign a loyalty oath to the Constitution.
 - nullify Jim Crow laws.
30. The Dawes Act
- forced Native Americans to be removed from their traditional homelands.
 - allowed Native Americans to practice their traditional ways within the confines of reservations.
 - encouraged Native Americans to own individual plots of land that they could cultivate.
 - allowed Native Americans to establish gambling casinos on their land.
 - outlawed the ceremonial Ghost Dance.
31. The Bessemer process created an inexpensive way to
- refine oil.
 - assemble the parts of an automobile.
 - create steel.
 - harvest corn and wheat.
 - generate electricity.
32. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- was used successfully to break up trusts.
 - was welcomed by Andrew Carnegie.
 - was consistent with the philosophy of Social Darwinism.
 - was used most effectively against striking unions.
 - strengthened the Clayton Anti-Trust Act.
33. The “new immigrants” of the late-19th and early-20th centuries were primarily
- Anglo-Saxons.
 - Irish refugees from the potato blight.
 - from within the Western Hemisphere.
 - eastern and southern Europeans.
 - exiles leaving the United States.
34. Urban political machines during the Gilded Age
- were scorned by immigrant groups who were cheated by graft and corruption.
 - were usually associated with the Republican Party.
 - often formed alliances with the Women’s Christian Temperance Union.
 - often provided a social safety net in an age when welfare did not yet exist.
 - were eliminated by the Pendleton Act.
35. “Coxey’s Army” was
- a disgruntled band of poor farmers and indentured servants in colonial Virginia.
 - a group of farmers who protested the excise tax on whiskey during Washington’s administration.
 - an African American regiment that fought in the Civil War.
 - an agrarian protest movement against the government’s inaction in the wake of the Panic of 1893.
 - a group of World War I veterans who marched on Washington, D.C., during the depression.
36. A major source of farmers’ problems in the late-19th century was
- the inability to attain new, mechanized farm equipment.
 - a declining urban market for their goods.
 - inflation due to an increase in the money supply.
 - the unwillingness of the next generation to stay in farming.
 - overproduction and lower prices on their crops.

37. “Granger laws,” passed in several states in the 1870s and 1880s,
- (a) outlawed the sale and consumption of alcohol on a county-by-county basis.
 - (b) increased the supply of money.
 - (c) established homesteading on the Great Plains.
 - (d) regulated rates railroads could charge farmers.
 - (e) reformed electoral practices.
38. The purpose of the Homestead Act was to
- (a) attract people to settle in the West.
 - (b) promote the development of railroad building in the West.
 - (c) raise revenue for the federal government.
 - (d) preserve open lands in the West for future generations to enjoy.
 - (e) transfer large tracts of land to giant agricultural concerns.
39. The Platt Amendment and the Roosevelt Corollary are similar in that they both
- (a) pushed the Progressive agenda into new areas.
 - (b) were welcomed by American anti-imperialists who believed in self-determination for all people.
 - (c) led to war with European powers.
 - (d) expanded the role of the United States in foreign nations.
 - (e) were attacked by critics who argued that the president was assuming too much power.
40. The Spanish-American War is often considered a turning point in American history because it
- (a) helped spark an industrial revolution.
 - (b) ushered in a period of isolation from world affairs for the United States.
 - (c) made the United States a significant imperialist power.
 - (d) led to the formation of the League of Nations.
 - (e) ended the period of *laissez-faire* and led to greater government involvement in economic matters.
41. The Open Door Policy
- (a) divided China into spheres of influence.
 - (b) allowed for American intervention in Cuban affairs.
 - (c) stated that the United States reserves the right to intervene in the affairs of Latin American countries.
 - (d) called for free trade with Africa.
 - (e) called for equal access to trade with China for all nations.
42. Alfred Thayer Mahan is best known in American history for his argument that
- (a) the Philippines should have been granted independence after the Spanish-American War.
 - (b) non-Anglo-Saxon people are genetically inferior and, therefore, incapable of self rule.
 - (c) the United States should develop its naval power if it hopes to be a world power.
 - (d) Jim Crow laws served the interests of both blacks and whites in that they maintained social harmony.
 - (e) the power of the industrial giants needed to be reined in if America were to maintain its democracy.
43. The Progressive movement could most accurately be described as a
- (a) working class response to low wages and long hours.
 - (b) conservative reaction to immigration.
 - (c) middle class response to urbanization and industrialization.
 - (d) rural response to falling farm prices and powerful banks.
 - (e) southern response to the power of northern politicians.
44. Theodore Roosevelt used his position as president to
- (a) push for measures to protect the environment.
 - (b) advance a social agenda.
 - (c) reform the banking system.
 - (d) convince Americans to join World War I.
 - (e) argue for a strict interpretation of the Constitution.
45. The passage of the Federal Reserve Act
- (a) made up for revenue lost by the Underwood Tariff.
 - (b) centralized financial power in one city—New York.
 - (c) allowed the president to set interest rates.
 - (d) created a mechanism to regulate the money supply.
 - (e) nationalized all banks in the United States.

46. All of the following led to World War I EXCEPT
- the rise of capitalism.
 - the formation of alliances.
 - imperialism.
 - the desire for self-determination among nations.
 - extreme nationalism.
47. The immediate cause of the United States' entrance into World War I was the
- assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria.
 - announcement by Germany of the use of unrestricted submarine warfare.
 - sinking of the *Lusitania*.
 - Zimmermann telegram.
 - attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
48. Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points aimed to
- guarantee that all people live under a democracy.
 - spread the United States' influence in the world.
 - shift United States policy from isolation to involvement.
 - establish a peacekeeping force in Europe.
 - prevent future wars by rectifying the cause of World War I.
49. Henry Cabot Lodge objected to the League of Nations on the grounds that it
- violated the Constitution.
 - might lead the United States into future wars.
 - was too idealistic to be workable.
 - was to be located outside the United States.
 - violated the principles of self-determination.
50. The National Origins Act of 1924
- avored immigration from all parts of Europe because America needed European workers.
 - greatly reduced the number of immigrants from eastern and southern Europe.
 - avored immigration from Asia and Africa because immigrants were likely to work for low wages.
 - had little impact on the flow of immigrants into the United States.
 - led to an immigration movement of United States' residents back to Europe.
51. Margaret Sanger is best known for
- being the first female cabinet member in a presidential administration.
 - devoting her adult life to pushing for women to have the right to vote.
 - advocating prohibition.
 - singing jazz songs.
 - opening the first birth control clinic in the United States.
52. Which of the following was NOT a cause of the "Great Migration"?
- the need for workers in munitions plants during World War I
 - lynchings in southern towns
 - Jim Crow laws
 - the Great Depression
 - the failure of the cotton crops in the 1910s
53. The development of barbed wire in the second half of the 19th century was most significant in the history of the West because it
- was used along railroad tracks to prevent animals from going onto the tracks.
 - enclosed Native American reservations, preventing mingling between Native Americans and whites.
 - enabled farmers to enclose their land to prevent cowboys from taking cattle on long runs.
 - allowed prospectors to protect their strikes from competitors.
 - was used to build a fence between Mexico and the United States to prevent illegal immigration.
54. President McKinley publicly justified annexation of the Philippines on the grounds that
- the United States had a responsibility to uplift the Filipinos.
 - a plebiscite indicated Filipino preference for American rule.
 - a failure to do so would open the way for a Marxist regime.
 - the Philippines were spoils of the Spanish-American War.
 - America needed raw materials from the Philippines.



55. The cartoon above could most accurately be interpreted as
- criticism of senators from agricultural states who opposed the growth of industry.
 - praise for the Senate for working in harmony with big business.
 - an expression of frustration at the inability of the Democrats and Republicans to pass meaningful laws.
 - criticism of the powerful trusts dominating democratic institutions, such as the Senate.
 - a call to abolish the Senate in favor of a more democratic House of Representatives.
56. The Hepburn Act, pushed through Congress by President Roosevelt, was significant in that it
- strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission.
 - created the United States Forest Service.
 - empowered the Department of Agriculture to inspect meat.
 - strengthened the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
 - made child labor illegal.
57. In the years between the Civil War and 1900, the South
- developed an extensive railroad network.
 - remained primarily agricultural with a few pockets of industry.
 - became economically independent from the rest of the United States.
 - encouraged higher tariffs to prevent foreign cotton from coming into the country.
 - experienced the same economic progress as did the North.
58. In the early-20th century, the Progressive movement advocated reform in all of the following areas EXCEPT
- the power of the trusts.
 - conditions for factory workers.
 - political corruption.
 - segregation of the races in public facilities.
 - problems of democratic participation.
59. President Lincoln's ideas about Reconstruction were based on the theory that the Confederate states
- should be treated as conquered territories.
 - could be admitted to the Union only by Congress.
 - had never actually left the Union.
 - must grant full equality to all people.
 - should be barred indefinitely from being part of the United States.
60. The "Turner Thesis" put forward by historian Frederick Jackson Turner in the 1890s held that
- Darwin's ideas about the natural world could be applied to human societies.
 - America, if it hoped to compete with European powers, must build up its navy and acquire colonies.
 - it was the "manifest destiny" of the United States to expand from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.
 - the frontier experience had produced a practical, self-reliant people who valued individualism.
 - slavery had developed an excessively negative reputation and that African Americans had been better off under slavery than living in the Jim Crow South.



61. The trend illustrated by the graph above could best be explained by
- a sharp downturn in the economy, which discouraged potential immigrants.
 - the rise of totalitarian regimes in Europe, which restricted the number of emigrants allowed to leave.
 - legislation in the United States, which restricted the number of immigrants allowed.
 - German submarine warfare, which targeted ships leaving Europe bound for the United States.
 - industrial growth in Europe, which absorbed rural workers.
62. The event that brought the issue of civil service reform to the fore during the “Gilded Age” was
- the *Crédit Mobilier* scandal.
 - a report in *McClure’s* magazine chronicling the extent of the patronage system.
 - a series of cartoons by Thomas Nast.
 - the assassination of President Garfield.
 - the large number of civil servants fired by President Cleveland when he assumed office.
63. The event that immediately precipitated the Spanish-American War was
- the nationalization of American sugar plantations by Spain.
 - the murder of Cuban nationalist leader José Martí.
 - the sinking of the American battleship *Maine* in Havana Harbor.
 - a dispute involving the border between the United States and Mexico.
 - Spain’s refusal to allow the United States to build a canal through Panama.
64. The Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 was passed by Congress in response to pressure from
- large mining interests that wanted to exploit Native American reservation lands.
 - Native Americans who thought the plan for gradual assimilation offered their best hope for survival.
 - the military, which was seeking revenge for “Custer’s Last Stand.”
 - reform-minded whites trying to solve the “Indian problem” by promoting assimilation.
 - buffalo hunters who wanted unlimited access to buffalo herds.
65. The 1919 Treaty of Versailles ending World War I
- did not create a lasting peace as envisioned by Woodrow Wilson in his Fourteen Points.
 - gave the United States temporary control of a portion of Germany.
 - was endorsed by the United States because it attempted to contain communism.
 - led to the immediate emergence of the United States as a world power.
 - did not include any ideas put forward by Woodrow Wilson in his Fourteen Points.
66. The Red Scare of 1919-1920 was, in part, a response to the
- labor unrest that produced a nationwide strike wave.
 - rise of fascism in Europe.
 - teaching of Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution.
 - rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan.
 - temperance movement and its success in establishing Prohibition.
67. Black Codes passed in many southern states in 1865 and 1866
- helped freedmen find employment and land after emancipation.
 - were intended to recreate the plantation economy without slavery.
 - were supported by Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass.
 - were opposed by President Andrew Johnson.
 - were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

68. “Having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world, supported by the commercial interests, the laboring interests, and the toilers everywhere, we will answer their [the wealthy classes’] demands for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold!” In this 1896 speech, William Jennings Bryan is advocating
- government subsidies to farmers.
 - free and unlimited coinage of silver.
 - passage of higher protective tariffs.
 - reduction of the work day to eight hours.
 - the enactment of laws restricting immigration.
69. The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903 is significant because it
- ended the Spanish-American War.
 - paved the way for the Panama Canal project.
 - established commonwealth status for Puerto Rico.
 - added the Mexican Cession to American territory.
 - gave American companies exclusive rights to the Guatemalan banana trade.
70. President Wilson’s unwillingness to compromise over the issue of the League of Nations resulted in
- a surge in popular support for his resolve.
 - his loss of the presidency in the election of 1920.
 - the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles by the European nations.
 - the failure of the Senate to approve the Treaty of Versailles.
 - an increase in power of the Democratic Party.
71. The Industrial Workers of the World was known for being
- a company union, set up and funded by large corporations, to calm worker discontent.
 - a craft union, which avoided unskilled workers in organizing drives.
 - a “Gilded Age” union more ready to compromise than strike.
 - the most militant and anti-capitalist union of the late 1800s and early 1900s.
 - a secret brotherhood responsible for the Haymarket Affair.



72. Which of the following is the best description of the cartoon above?
- the Senate’s objection to membership in the League of Nations
 - the debate involving the membership of the United States in the United Nations
 - the marriage of Woodrow Wilson
 - the problems of establishing economic alliances
 - Wilson’s violation of the Constitution by his support of the League of Nations

73. In the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision of 1896, the Supreme Court
- declared that poll taxes and literacy tests were unconstitutional.
 - declared that segregation of the races was acceptable.
 - struck down many aspects of Congressional Reconstruction.
 - ended segregation in public schools on the grounds that it was inherently unfair.
 - ruled that slaves were still considered property even if they resided in a free state or territory.
74. Jacob Riis' book, *How the Other Half Lives*, was significant in that it
- drew the public attention to the harsh conditions slaves lived under in the 1850s.
 - demonstrated the double standards applied to women in American society at the turn of the 20th century.
 - criticized the lifestyle of the upper class in the 1920s.
 - exposed the living conditions of the urban poor at the turn of the 20th century.
 - chronicled the lives of the poor immigrants from Asia and Africa.
75. The American reaction to Germany's announced intention of resuming unrestricted submarine warfare, violating the *Sussex Pledge*, was to
- implement the policy of appeasement.
 - declare war on Germany.
 - negotiate another treaty with Germany.
 - send the Zimmermann telegram to Germany.
 - intern German immigrants in the United States.
76. Which of the following statements is true of the Populist movement?
- Although it began in agricultural states, it became a national movement of farmers and urban workers.
 - It endorsed the concept of the gold standard.
 - It rejected both the Republican and Democratic candidates for president in 1896.
 - Its platform in 1892 called for government ownership of banks and railroads.
 - It fought against inflationary policies so that consumers would not suffer economically.
77. "Sodbusters" was a nickname given to
- New England settlers in the 1600s.
 - cotton growers in Texas in the 1840s and 1850s.
 - frontier farmers on the Great Plains in the 1860s and 1870s.
 - Dust Bowl farmers in the 1930s.
 - Eastern farmers who were displaced by suburban development in the 1950s.
78. The phrase "Speak softly and carry a big stick" originally referred to
- Theodore Roosevelt's policy in regard to Latin America.
 - John F. Kennedy's policy in regard to Vietnam.
 - Andrew Jackson's policy in regard to Native American nations.
 - George H. W. Bush's policy in regard to Saudi Arabia.
 - Dwight D. Eisenhower's policy in regard to the Soviet Union.
79. Mechanization of agriculture in the late 1800s
- brought unparalleled prosperity to farmers.
 - drove down prices of agricultural goods.
 - was ineffective at raising the output of farms.
 - was confined largely to New England.
 - was funded primarily by the federal government.
80. The Progressive movement's most significant impact on American society was
- eliminating corruption in the political system.
 - convincing large segments of the working class to support socialist ideas.
 - establishing that federal legislation can be used to regulate business.
 - putting the issue of civil rights for African Americans on the national agenda.
 - setting the United States on an isolationist course.
81. Herbert Hoover reacted to the Depression of 1929 by
- doing nothing.
 - encouraging unions to organize.
 - establishing extensive federal relief programs to meet the emergency.
 - building Hoovervilles to shelter the homeless in all the large cities.
 - providing loans to industry to restart production.

82. In the second half of the 19th century, mining went from being an endeavor dominated by individual prospectors to one dominated by a few large corporations because
- the children of prospectors lost interest in mining and sold their operations to large corporations.
 - insurance and licensing fees were beyond the reach of most individuals.
 - the machinery required for extracting ore cost more than most prospectors could afford.
 - the transportation costs of shipping ore became too great for individual prospectors.
 - most of the prospectors were drafted into the Union during the Civil War.
83. The Harlem Renaissance can best be described as
- a movement to gain equal access to public accommodations.
 - an urban renewal project in northern Manhattan.
 - a project to preserve 19th century buildings and artifacts made by free African Americans.
 - a self-conscious effort by African Americans to promote their literature, music, and art.
 - a movement for racial integration in northern Manhattan.
84. The 17th Amendment, the initiative, and the recall were all intended to
- break up the power of municipal political machines, such as Tammany Hall.
 - empower the government to challenge big business.
 - extend voting rights to African Americans.
 - give the people more power in the democratic process.
 - relieve the suffering of the poor.
85. Eugene V. Debs and Robert M. La Follette were similar in that both
- opposed American involvement in World War II.
 - ran for president on third-party tickets.
 - rejected sweeping challenges to the status quo.
 - were arrested under the Espionage Act during World War I.
 - served in Franklin D. Roosevelt's cabinet.
86. A major factor leading to American imperialism in the 1890s was
- a political shift as the Democratic Party gained power at the expense of the Republican Party.
 - the opportunity for the United States as European powers began to move away from imperialism.
 - the desire for new markets as industrial production outpaced domestic consumption.
 - the need to find new lands to absorb the expanding population of the United States.
 - a desire for fertile land, as farmland on the American mainland was becoming depleted.
87. "Scalawag" was a derogatory term used by
- abolitionists to describe slave catchers in the 1850s.
 - whites in the South to describe other southerners who cooperated with Reconstruction.
 - Republicans to describe Federalists who cooperated with the British during the War of 1812.
 - westerners to describe white settlers who argued for fair treatment of Native Americans in the 1870s.
 - union members to describe workers who crossed a picket line during labor conflicts in the "Gilded Age."
88. The passage of the Emergency Quota Act in 1921 and the movement to prevent the teaching of evolution in public schools in the 1920s could best be seen as
- conservative responses to social change.
 - Marxist responses to economic dislocation.
 - liberal responses to the rise of the Ku Klux Klan.
 - Democratic responses to the success of the Republican Party.
 - feminist responses to Victorian morality.
89. The engineer in charge of building the Panama Canal for the United States was
- Goethals.
 - Verrazano.
 - Roebing.
 - Pauncefote.
 - de Lesseps.
90. The Knights of Labor enlisted primarily from which of the following groups?
- unskilled and skilled workers
 - socialists and communists
 - Northwestern European immigrants
 - farmers and cattlemen
 - child workers

91. Which of the following labor disputes ended when President Cleveland asked for a court injunction to halt the strike and intervened with federal troops?
- (a) Haymarket Square Riot
 - (b) Homestead Steel Strike
 - (c) Anthracite Coal Strike
 - (d) Southwestern Railroads Strike
 - (e) Pullman Strike
92. Which of the following Supreme Court cases established the “clear and present danger” doctrine that established the criteria for the restriction on free speech?
- (a) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - (b) *United States v. E. C. Knight Company*
 - (c) *Muller v. Oregon*
 - (d) *Lochner v. New York*
 - (e) *Schenck v. United States*
93. During Reconstruction, Congress passed an amendment that included due process and limited state power. Which amendment does this describe?
- (a) 13th Amendment
 - (b) 14th Amendment
 - (c) 15th Amendment
 - (d) 16th Amendment
 - (e) 17th Amendment
94. This political party advocated the gold standard, protective tariff, control of the Hawaiian Islands, and support for big business. This party platform expressed the aims of the
- (a) Republicans in 1896.
 - (b) Jacksonian Democrats in 1836.
 - (c) Progressives in 1908.
 - (d) Republicans in 1912.
 - (e) Democrats in 1852.
95. The Radical Republicans promoted which belief during Reconstruction?
- (a) The freedmen should be denied suffrage.
 - (b) Confederate states should reenter the Union quickly.
 - (c) The southern states must undergo political and social change.
 - (d) The North and South must take equal responsibility for the Civil War.
 - (e) President Lincoln should decide Reconstruction policy.
96. The Coal Strike of 1902 is considered a turning point in labor history because it marked the first time that
- (a) a national union won recognition and the right to bargain collectively.
 - (b) federal intervention resulted in a setback for the employers.
 - (c) the Supreme Court halted the use of troops in an industrial dispute.
 - (d) an industrial dispute was settled to the satisfaction of both labor and management.
 - (e) the nation’s economy was seriously crippled by an industry-wide strike.
97. *The Birth of a Nation* by D. W. Griffith was a source of controversy because
- (a) the Sons of Liberty were portrayed as an unruly mob.
 - (b) the administration of George Washington was criticized.
 - (c) immigrant contributions were praised.
 - (d) Lincoln was portrayed as a dictator during the Civil War.
 - (e) members of the Ku Klux Klan were depicted as heroes.
98. Where does the sole power lie to bring impeachment charges against the president?
- (a) House of Representatives
 - (b) Senate
 - (c) state legislatures
 - (d) Supreme Court
 - (e) both houses of Congress

99. With whom is the following slogan most associated: “I am as strong as a bull moose!”
- (a) Douglas MacArthur
 - (b) Andrew Jackson
 - (c) Abraham Lincoln
 - (d) Theodore Roosevelt
 - (e) Herbert Hoover
100. Which of the following is the best expression of the meaning of “dollar diplomacy”?
- (a) foreign affairs carried out with a sharp eye to curtailing expense
 - (b) foreign affairs carried out without regard to expense
 - (c) use of money for bribing foreign agents or for other methods that usually would be unethical
 - (d) conducting foreign policy with protection of American investments abroad as its main objective
 - (e) term used to emphasize the inadequate pay received by those who serve as career diplomats
101. “The government ought to stop those aliens from coming in and taking jobs from Americans.” This statement expresses an idea most closely related to
- (a) assimilation.
 - (b) environmentalism.
 - (c) nativism.
 - (d) patriotism.
 - (e) protectionism.
102. This president served two non-consecutive terms.
- (a) John Quincy Adams
 - (b) Grover Cleveland
 - (c) William McKinley
 - (d) Theodore Roosevelt
 - (e) Warren G. Harding
103. The “grandfather clause” is most similar in purpose and principle to the
- (a) “Jim Crow” laws.
 - (b) liberty laws.
 - (c) 14th Amendment.
 - (d) poll tax.
 - (e) “gag rule.”
104. What reason was given by President Cleveland for intervening with federal troops in the Pullman Strike?
- (a) The governor of Illinois requested the troops.
 - (b) The strike endangered national health and safety.
 - (c) The strike interfered with the United States’ mails and interstate commerce.
 - (d) The strike endangered the national defense.
 - (e) Federal property was being destroyed.
105. During his administration, he brought 45 indictments against the trusts, added over a million acres to the National Forest Reserves, and personally sponsored an amendment for an income tax. He alienated the Progressive reformers, however, by action on the tariff. This statement refers to
- (a) William Jennings Bryan.
 - (b) William McKinley.
 - (c) Eugene V. Debs.
 - (d) William Howard Taft.
 - (e) Woodrow Wilson.
106. “Waving the bloody shirt” means which of the following?
- (a) yellow journalism tending to provoke war
 - (b) activities of the members of Congress known as the “war hawks”
 - (c) campaign oratory of Radical Republicans in the 1860s and 1870s
 - (d) Upton Sinclair’s lurid, and largely accurate, account of the Chicago stockyards
 - (e) opposing war on the moral basis that all intentional killing of people is murder

107. President Taft had been referred to as a “crown prince” in American politics. Why?
- (a) He was a quiet, dignified, deliberate person.
 - (b) When nominated in 1908, he had the full support of both progressive and conservative factions.
 - (c) President Roosevelt had recommended Taft as his successor.
 - (d) He had filled the post of secretary of war with competence.
 - (e) Taft displayed forcefulness in leadership that was somewhat of a surprise.
108. All of the following statements about the Hawaiian Islands in the 1890s are true EXCEPT:
- (a) The high tax on Hawaiian sugar imported into the United States had a negative effect on its economy.
 - (b) The American minister at Honolulu favored, and the marines aided, the rebellious Hawaiians to overthrow Queen Liliuokalani.
 - (c) After investigation, President Cleveland approved the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.
 - (d) The Hawaiian Islands were annexed by the United States by a joint resolution of Congress.
 - (e) In 1900, all inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands became United States citizens.
109. All of the following statements are true about the American Federation of Labor EXCEPT:
- (a) Samuel Gompers was its first president.
 - (b) John Mitchell and Eugene V. Debs were prominent leaders in the AF of L.
 - (c) It followed a policy for many decades of non-alliance with any political party.
 - (d) It had been a craft, rather than industrial, union.
 - (e) From the 1880s to World War I, it was the largest labor union in the United States.
110. This Supreme Court case gave some vitality to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
- (a) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - (b) *Munn v. Illinois*
 - (c) *Northern Securities* case
 - (d) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - (e) *Schechter v. United States*
111. Which president’s domestic program was known as the Square Deal?
- (a) Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - (b) Theodore Roosevelt
 - (c) Woodrow Wilson
 - (d) Warren G. Harding
 - (e) William Howard Taft
112. Which of the following best describes the Crédit Mobilier?
- (a) a bonus loan associated to stimulate settlement under the Homestead Act of 1862
 - (b) the first widespread plan of installment buying
 - (c) a corporation to finance railroad construction
 - (d) a credit union organized by workers
 - (e) the mobilizing of credit in order to alleviate the effects of the panic and depression of 1873
113. If two or more railroads agreed to charge the same rates for their services and to divide among them their income according to a prearranged formula, they were engaged in which practice made illegal by the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887?
- (a) gerrymandering
 - (b) logrolling
 - (c) merging
 - (d) pooling
 - (e) rebating
114. Which of the following was NOT a presidential assassin?
- (a) Charles Guiteau
 - (b) John Wilkes Booth
 - (c) Frank Lloyd Wright
 - (d) Leon Czolgosz
 - (e) Lee Harvey Oswald

115. One of the ways by which the Federal Reserve System directly exercises control over the monetary system is
- adjustment of the gold content in the dollar.
 - regulation of interest rates for loans by the Federal Reserve to member banks.
 - specification of the interest rates that banks may charge high-risk borrowers.
 - management of government spending and the size of the national debt.
 - limitation of the amount of money that depositors can keep in banks.
116. “Let the Negro have a country of his own. Help him to return to his original home, Africa, and there give him the opportunity to climb from the lowest to the highest positions in a state of his own.” Which of the following espoused this position?
- David Walker
 - Booker T. Washington
 - W. E. B. Du Bois
 - Malcolm X
 - Marcus Garvey
117. President Wilson’s primary objective at the Versailles Peace Conference was to
- secure recognition of the Monroe Doctrine.
 - ensure that the Allied Powers paid their war debts.
 - establish an international organization to prevent future wars.
 - make Germany pay for the war.
 - organize a relief program for war-torn Europe.
118. The idea that “form follows function” in architecture is associated with
- Thomas Jefferson’s plan of Monticello.
 - the Greek revival of the early-19th century.
 - the Victorian gothic of the post-Civil War period.
 - the Chicago School of the late-19th century.
 - the builders of post-World War II suburban developments.
119. The 19th century cartoonist who created the Tammany tiger, the G.O.P. elephant, and the Democratic donkey
- was Samuel Tilden.
 - was Herbert Low.
 - Bill Maudlin.
 - Thomas Nast.
 - Charles Schultz.
120. Which of the following treaties was a multilateral agreement to outlaw war?
- Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty
 - Kellogg-Briand Pact
 - Treaty of Ghent
 - Pinckney Treaty
 - Webster-Ashburton Treaty
121. In holding President Hoover responsible for the Depression during his administration, the American people were repeating the criticism leveled earlier at President
- Martin Van Buren.
 - Franklin Pierce.
 - Andrew Jackson.
 - Warren Harding.
 - Rutherford B. Hayes.
122. All of the following amendments were results of the demands of the Populists and Progressives EXCEPT the
- 15th Amendment.
 - 16th Amendment.
 - 17th Amendment.
 - 18th Amendment.
 - 19th Amendment.

123. During World War I, the Creel Committee represented the federal government's attempt at
- (a) arms production.
 - (b) propaganda.
 - (c) price controls.
 - (d) regulation of railroads.
 - (e) ownership of coal mines.
124. In his speech at the Minnesota State Fair in 1901 in which he advocated his "Big Stick" policy, Theodore Roosevelt believed which of the following would serve as the "big stick"?
- (a) an efficient navy
 - (b) a strong secretary of state
 - (c) increased army enlistments
 - (d) a selective service law
 - (e) forceful negotiations
125. Monopolists of the late-19th century used the theory of Social Darwinism to
- (a) justify elimination of competition.
 - (b) lobby for railroad subsidies.
 - (c) eliminate child labor.
 - (d) promote social welfare legislation.
 - (e) destroy labor unions.
126. Which of the following was NOT a political scandal?
- (a) Teapot Dome
 - (b) Tweed Ring
 - (c) Whiskey Ring
 - (d) Crédit Mobilier
 - (e) Mugwumps
127. Which Supreme Court case resulted in a setback for the Grangers?
- (a) *Chisholm v. Georgia*
 - (b) *Wabash v. Illinois*
 - (c) *Insular cases*
 - (d) *Munn v. Illinois*
 - (e) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
128. All of the following statements are true about the Prohibition Amendment EXCEPT:
- (a) It was proposed and ratified while Wilson was president.
 - (b) A national plebiscite, while many men were in the armed forces overseas, led to its adoption.
 - (c) The Anti-Saloon League had worked for years to achieve Prohibition.
 - (d) Intoxicating liquor was defined by the Volstead Act.
 - (e) President Wilson vetoed the Volstead Act.
129. Which choice pairs two persons who would be in closest agreement as to the role the government should play in the national economy?
- (a) Frank Norris—Ida Tarbell
 - (b) Edward Bellamy—Marcus A. Hanna
 - (c) Henry George—Andrew Carnegie
 - (d) John D. Rockefeller—Karl Marx
 - (e) Eugene V. Debs—Upton Sinclair
130. In 1925 John T. Scopes was convicted for violating a Tennessee statute. His conviction reinforced which of the following?
- (a) federal supremacy
 - (b) separation of church and state
 - (c) Jim Crow laws
 - (d) religious fundamentalism
 - (e) segregation

131. The Chinese Exclusionary Act had the effect of
- exempting Chinese from participation in the League of Nations.
 - dividing China into “spheres of influence.”
 - banning most Chinese people from immigrating to the United States.
 - establishing the Open Door Policy in regard to trade in China.
 - raising tariffs on goods from China.
132. The establishment of time zones occurred
- at the time of the American Revolution to standardize measurements in the new nation.
 - in the 1880s to facilitate scheduling of railroad lines.
 - during World War I to better coordinate the war effort.
 - in the 1920s to allow for the coordination of nationally broadcast radio shows.
 - as part of the New Deal efforts at modernization.
133. “Black Tuesday” is a significant day because it marks the beginning of
- American involvement in World War II in 1941.
 - the Great Depression in 1929.
 - the atomic age with the bombing of Hiroshima in 1945.
 - World War I in 1914.
 - the great blackout in New York City in 1976.
134. In the post-Reconstruction South, the economic arrangement known as sharecropping involved
- groups of freed black laborers working for wages on large plantations.
 - agricultural workers signing contracts that bound them to a particular plantation for a period of time.
 - former slaves being granted ownership rights to tracts of land that had been owned by slaveholders.
 - landowners dividing up land and allowing growers to use plots in exchange for a portion of the yield.
 - the gradual transition from a purely cash-crop economy to a mixture of farming and manufacturing.
135. All of the following were reasons for the anti-immigration sentiment of the 1920s EXCEPT
- the demand for unskilled labor in American factories decreased as World War I ended.
 - many Americans perceived that anarchists and socialists were emigrating from Europe and contributing to social unrest in the United States.
 - racist ideas that held Jews, Slavs, and Italians as inferior gained credence in the United States.
 - some Protestants feared that the United States would change for the worse because of the influx of Catholics and Jews.
 - immigrants often took positions as indentured servants, which undermined the earning potential of American wage workers.
136. Horizontal integration occurs in business when a company
- acquires ownership or control over other companies in the same business.
 - controls all aspects of the production and distribution of its products.
 - creates locally owned franchises.
 - changes its ownership from a single proprietor to a board of directors.
 - uses scientific management techniques to increase efficiency.
137. The experiment in Prohibition in the 1920s demonstrated that
- it is difficult for the government to enforce laws that are unpopular with large segments of the public.
 - granting women the right to vote opened the door to reforms that were previously unthinkable.
 - the Republican Party was more in tune with popular sentiments than the Democratic Party.
 - the power of the federal government can be successfully used to change the public’s behavior.
 - the issue of states’ rights versus federal power had not yet been solved.
138. The platform of the People’s Party consisted of all the following demands EXCEPT
- a graduated income tax.
 - an increase in the supply of money.
 - government ownership of railroads.
 - an end to immigration restriction.
 - the direct election of senators.

139. Montgomery Ward and Richard Sears both played a significant role in the history of American commerce in the 19th century by
- starting chains of “five and dime” stores carrying a large variety of items.
 - creating “lay away” plans where customers would pay only a portion of the list price upfront.
 - creating mail order catalogs, allowing rural people to purchase a wide assortment of goods.
 - selling mass produced items made in the United States instead of handcrafted in England.
 - adding refrigeration to their grocery stores, allowing them to feature a variety of fresh food.
140. President Theodore Roosevelt’s foreign policy initiatives included all of the following EXCEPT
- securing the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty with Panama to build a canal through Panama.
 - brokering a peace treaty with Russia and Japan.
 - establishing a corollary to the Monroe Doctrine asserting the right to intervene in Latin American affairs.
 - popularizing the expression “speak softly and carry a big stick” in regard to dealing with foreign nations.
 - negotiating a treaty with Spain following the Spanish-American War.
141. Josiah Strong and Alfred Thayer Mahan were American writers in the late-19th century who were noted for
- opposing Jim Crow laws and lynching.
 - exposing urban corruption.
 - depicting regional customs and dialects.
 - supporting an imperialist foreign policy.
 - describing the horrors of war.
142. The Republican slogan in the Election of 1920 was,
- “He kept us out of war!”
 - “The world must be made safe for democracy!”
 - “Tippecanoe and Tyler, too!”
 - “A return to normalcy!”
 - “Turn the rascals out!”
143. Of the following, the factor that had the greatest influence on the decision to build the Panama Canal was
- the delay in the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad.
 - the need for greater military security following the Spanish-American War.
 - the discovery of gold in California.
 - the need to complete the construction of the canal before the British gained control of it.
 - the French insistence that a canal was economically feasible.
144. Throughout its history, the primary goal of the NAACP has been to secure
- factory jobs for blacks.
 - leadership roles for black soldiers.
 - equality for black citizens.
 - control of urban political machines by blacks.
 - financial backing to help send blacks back to Africa.
145. The contribution of Susan B. Anthony had the greatest impact on
- the federal court system.
 - women’s suffrage.
 - labor unions.
 - business and industry.
 - Prohibition.
146. As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States acquired
- Midway Island, Taiwan, and New Guinea.
 - Hawaii and Alaska.
 - Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.
 - Tahiti, Fiji, and Tonga.
 - Samoa, Hawaii, and the Philippines.
147. The main reason American factories were able to continue production during World War I despite the loss of workers to the military draft was that
- mechanization decreased the need for workers.
 - soldiers operated the machinery in many factories.
 - workers who had not been drafted worked longer hours.
 - an influx of immigration from Latin America.
 - women and minorities filled the jobs left vacant in factories.

148. African American music that was popularized in the 1920s and continues to be important today is
- (a) rock and roll.
 - (b) salsa.
 - (c) jazz.
 - (d) reggae.
 - (e) tango.
149. The automobile industry of the 1920s helped stimulate the economy because it
- (a) increased demand for products such as steel, rubber, and gasoline.
 - (b) started the Industrial Revolution in the United States.
 - (c) ended dependence on foreign-made cars.
 - (d) increased employment opportunities for female engineers.
 - (e) spurred the “Great Migration” of blacks to settle in northern industrial cities.
150. The Ballinger-Pinchot controversy involved
- (a) a diplomatic incident between the United States and France.
 - (b) the regulation of the trusts.
 - (c) child-labor laws.
 - (d) conservation policy.
 - (e) legislation to restrict immigration.