

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Western Indians offered strong resistance to white expansion through their effective use of
 - A) artillery and infantry tactics
 - B) their alliance with remaining Mexican resisters in the West
 - C) nighttime and winter campaigning
 - D) repeating rifles and horses
2. Intertribal warfare among Plains Indians increased in the late nineteenth century because of
 - A) the attempt of the Chippewas to gain dominance over all other groups
 - B) the confining of several different groups within a single reservation
 - C) growing competition for the rapidly dwindling hunting grounds
 - D) the rise of the Ghost Dance among some Indian groups
3. The federal government's attempt to confine Indians to certain areas through formal treaties was largely ineffective because
 - A) the nomadic Plains Indians largely rejected the idea of formal authority and defined territory
 - B) Congress refused to ratify treaties signed with the Indians
 - C) the treaties made no effective provisions for enforcement
 - D) the largest tribe, the Sioux, refused to sign any treaties with the whites
4. The warfare that led up to the Battle of Little Big Horn was set off by
 - A) white intrusion into the previously reserved Indian territory of Oklahoma
 - B) Indian attacks on the transcontinental railroad construction crews
 - C) white intrusions after the discovery of gold in the sacred Black Hills
 - D) a conflict over the interpretation of the second Treaty of Fort Laramie
5. Indian resistance was finally subdued because
 - A) most of the effective Indian leadership was bought off
 - B) the coming of the railroad led to the destruction of the buffalo and the Indians' way of life
 - C) most Indians lost the will to resist
 - D) the army developed effective techniques of guerrilla warfare
6. The federal government attempted to force Indians away from their traditional values and customs by
 - A) instructing them in white farming methods
 - B) creating a network of children's boarding schools and white field matrons
 - C) establishing scholarships for Indian students at white colleges
 - D) developing programs of bilingual education in reservation schools
7. Both the mining and cattle frontiers saw
 - A) an increase of ethnic and class conflict
 - B) a loss of economic viability after an initial boom
 - C) a turn from large scale investment to the individual entrepreneur
 - D) a movement from individual operations to large scale corporate businesses
8. The problem of developing agriculture in the arid West was solved most successfully through
 - A) concentrating agriculture in the more fertile mountain valleys
 - B) the use of small scale family farms rather than large bonanza farms
 - C) the use of irrigation from dammed western rivers
 - D) the turn to desert crops like olives and dates
9. The safety valve theory of the frontier holds that
 - A) Americans were able to divert the most violent elements of the population to the West
 - B) the conflict between farmers and ranchers was relieved by the Homestead Act
 - C) unemployed city dwellers could move west and thus relieve labor conflict in the East
 - D) political movements such as the Populists provided relief for the most serious grievances of western farmers

Multiple Choice: 26-30

10. Which one of these factors did not make the trans Mississippi West a unique part of the American frontier experience?
 - A) The large numbers of Indians, Hispanics and Asian Americans in the region
 - B) The problem of applying new technologies in a hostile wilderness
 - C) The scale and severity of environmental challenges in an arid environment
 - D) The large role of the federal government in economic and social development

11. By the 1880s most western farmers faced hard times because
 - A) free land was no longer available under the Homestead Act
 - B) they were unable to increase grain production to keep up with demand
 - C) they were being strangled by excessive federal regulation of agriculture
 - D) they were forced to sell their grain at low prices in a depressed world market

12. Which of the following was not among the political goals advocated by the Populist Party in the 1890s?
 - A) Nationalizing the railroad, telegraph and telephone
 - B) Creation of a national system of unemployment insurance and old age pensions
 - C) A graduated income tax
 - D) Free and unlimited coinage of silver money

13. The U. S. government's response to the Pullman strike aroused great anger from organized labor because
 - A) it seemed to represent government by injunction designed to destroy labor unions
 - B) it broke apart the growing alliance between urban workers and farmers
 - C) it undermined efforts to organize federal workers like those in the postal service
 - D) it turned their most effective leaders, Eugene V. Debs, into a cautious conservative

14. William Jennings Bryan gained the Democratic nomination in 1896 because he strongly advocated
 - A) unlimited coinage of silver in order to inflate currency
 - B) higher tariffs in order to protect the American farmer
 - C) government ownership of the railroads and the telegraph system
 - D) a coalition between white and black farmers in the South and Midwest

15. McKinley defeated Bryan primarily because he was able to win the support of
 - A) white southern farmers
 - B) eastern wage earners and city dwellers
 - C) urban and rural blacks
 - D) former Populists and Greenback Laborites

16. Alfred Thayer Mahan promoted American overseas expansion by
 - A) developing a lurid yellow press that stimulated popular excitement
 - B) arguing that domination of the seas through naval power was the key to world domination
 - C) provoking naval incidents with Germany and Britain in the Pacific
 - D) arguing that the Monroe Doctrine implied American control of Latin America

17. Which of the following was not among the factors propelling America toward overseas expansion in the 1890s?
 - A) The desire to expand overseas agricultural and manufacturing exports
 - B) The yellow press of Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst
 - C) The need to find new African and Asian sources of raw materials for American industry
 - D) The ideologies of Anglo Saxon superiority and social Darwinism

18. President Grover Cleveland refused to annex Hawaii because
 - A) white planters had illegally overthrown Queen Liliuokalani against the wishes of most native Hawaiians
 - B) there was no precedent for the United States to acquire territory except by purchase
 - C) the Germans and the British threatened possible war
 - D) he knew the public disapproved and the Senate would not ratify a treaty of annexation

19. Americans first became concerned with the situation in Cuba because
 - A) Spanish control of Cuba violated the Monroe Doctrine
 - B) imperialists and business leaders were looking to acquire colonial territory for the United States
 - C) Americans sympathized with Cuban rebels in their fight for freedom from Spanish rule
 - D) the Battleship Maine exploded in Havana harbor

Multiple Choice: 26-30

20. Even before the sinking of the Maine, the American public's indignation at Spain had been whipped into a frenzy by
 - A) Spanish Catholics' persecution of the Protestant minority in Cuba
 - B) Spain's aggressive battleship building program
 - C) William Randolph Hearst's sensational newspaper accounts of Spanish atrocities in Cuba
 - D) the Spanish government's brutal treatment of American sailors on leave in Havana
21. Even after the Maine exploded, the United States did not immediately declare war on Cuba because
 - A) the public was reluctant to get into a war
 - B) President McKinley was reluctant to get into a war
 - C) the Cubans did not want Americans to intervene in their affairs
 - D) there was no clear evidence that the Spanish had really blown up the Maine
22. Emilio Aguinaldo was
 - A) the leader of Cuban insurgents against Spanish rule
 - B) the leader of Filipino insurgents against Spanish rule
 - C) the commander of the Spanish navy in the Battle of Manila Bay
 - D) the first native Hawaiian to become governor of the islands after the American takeover
23. Which of the following was not among the colonial territories that the United States acquired in the Spanish American War?
 - A) the Virgin Islands
 - B) Puerto Rico
 - C) The Philippines
 - D) Guam
24. President William McKinley based his decision to make the Philippines an American colony on
 - A) the belief in white Anglo Saxon superiority to the Asian Filipinos
 - B) a combination of religious piety and material economic interests
 - C) the belief that the Philippines would be the first step toward an American empire in China
 - D) the strong agitation for empire coming from the Hearst and Pulitzer yellow press
25. Pro-imperialist Americans argued that the Philippines should be seized because
 - A) patriotism, religion, and economic opportunities
 - B) the Monroe Doctrine and national security
 - C) the Declaration of Independence and the wishes of the Philippine people
 - D) overpopulation and the need to acquire new land for American settlers
26. The most immediate consequence of American acquisition of the Philippines was
 - A) the establishment of Manila as a crucial American defense post in East Asia
 - B) an agreement between Americans and Filipinos to move toward Philippine independence
 - C) a guerrilla war between the United States and Filipino rebels
 - D) threats by Japan to seize the Philippines from American control
27. In the Open Door notes, Secretary of State John Hay called on all the imperial powers to
 - A) guarantee American control of the Philippines
 - B) reduce the arms race in China and the Pacific
 - C) respect Chinese rights and permit economic competition in their spheres of influence
 - D) grant the United States an equal share in the colonization of China
28. As president, Theodore Roosevelt gained political strength especially through
 - A) his careful use of traditional diplomacy
 - B) his willingness to follow Congress' lead in domestic policy
 - C) his personal popularity with the public and his belief in direct action
 - D) his ability to subordinate his own personality to that of his cabinet
29. Roosevelt overcame Colombia's refusal to approve a canal treaty by
 - A) increasing the amount of money the United States was willing to pay for a canal zone
 - B) encouraging Panamanian rebels to revolt and declare independence from Colombia
 - C) looking for another canal site elsewhere in Central America
 - D) seeking mediation of the dispute by other Latin American nations

Multiple Choice: 26-30

30. Theodore Roosevelt's slogan that stated his essential foreign policy principle was
- A) "Open covenants openly arrived at"
 - B) "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute"
 - C) "Speak softly and carry a big stick"
 - D) "Democracy and Liberty in a New World Order"
31. The primary emphasis of the progressive movement was on
- A) freeing individuals and business from federal control
 - B) protecting farmers and small business from corporate power
 - C) strengthening government as an instrument of social betterment
 - D) organizing workers into a unified and class conscious political party
32. Prominent among those who aroused the progressive movement by stirring the public's sense of concern were
- A) socialists, social gospelers, women and muckraking journalists
 - B) union leaders, machine politicians, immigrant spokespeople, and engineers
 - C) bankers, advertising people, congressmen, and scientists
 - D) athletes, entertainers, filmmakers, and musicians
33. Which of the following was not among the targets of muckraking journalistic exposes?
- A) urban politics and government
 - B) the oil, insurance, and railroad industries
 - C) the U. S. Army and Navy
 - D) child labor and the "white slave" traffic in women
34. Most progressives were
- A) poor farmers
 - B) urban workers
 - C) urban middle class people
 - D) wealthy people
35. Among the political reforms sought by the progressives were
- A) an end to political parties, political conventions, and the Supreme Court's right to judicial review of legislation
 - B) an Equal Rights Amendment, federal financing of elections, and restrictions on negative campaigning
 - C) civil service reform, racial integration, and free silver
 - D) initiative and referendum, direct election of senators, and women's suffrage
36. The states where progressivism first gained great influence were
- A) Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire
 - B) Wisconsin, Oregon and California
 - C) Michigan, Kansas and Nevada
 - D) New York, Florida and Texas
37. The Supreme Court case of *Muller v. Oregon* was seen as a victory for both progressivism and women's rights because
- A) it upheld the constitutionality of laws granting special protection to women in the workplace
 - B) it held that women should receive "equal pay for equal work"
 - C) it upheld workplace safety regulations to prevent disasters like the Triangle Shirtwaist fire
 - D) it opened almost all categories of the new industrial employment to women
38. Roosevelt ended the Pennsylvania coal strike by
- A) urging labor and management to negotiate a settlement
 - B) passing federal legislation legalizing unions
 - C) forcing mediation by threatening to seize the coal mines and operate them with federal troops
 - D) declaring a national state of emergency and ordering the miners back to work
39. The Roosevelt-backed Elkins Act and Hepburn Act were aimed at
- A) better protection for industrial workers
 - B) more effective regulation of the railroad industry
 - C) protection for consumers of beef and produce
 - D) breaking up the Standard Oil monopoly

Multiple Choice: 26-30

40. The controversy over the Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park revealed
- A) a philosophical disagreement between wilderness "preservationists" and more moderate "conservationists"
 - B) President Roosevelt's hostility toward creating any more national parks
 - C) a political conflict between the lumber industry and conservationists
 - D) a split between urban California's need for water and environmentalists' concerns to preserve free flowing streams
41. Two areas where Roosevelt's progressivism made its substantial headway were
- A) agricultural and mining legislation
 - B) stock market and securities legislation
 - C) immigration and racial legislation
 - D) consumer and conservation legislation
42. Roosevelt was blamed for the "Panic of 1907" because
- A) his boat rocking tactics had allegedly unsettled industry
 - B) his policies of regulating and protecting industrial workers had caused a depression
 - C) his inability to establish a stable monetary policy led to a Wall Street crash
 - D) the public wanted him to run again for president in 1908
43. As a result of his successful campaign in 1908, William Howard Taft was expected to
- A) continue and extend Roosevelt's progressive policies
 - B) forge a coalition with William Jennings Bryan and the Democrats
 - C) emphasize foreign policy instead of Roosevelt's domestic reforms
 - D) turn away from Roosevelt and toward the conservative wing of the Republican party
44. Progressive Republicans grew disillusioned with Taft primarily over the issues of
- A) dollar diplomacy and military intervention in the Caribbean and Central America
 - B) labor union rights and women's concerns
 - C) trust-busting, tariffs, and conservation
 - D) regulation of the banking and railroad industries
45. Roosevelt finally decided to break with the Republicans and form a third party because
- A) he had always regarded the Republican party as too conservative
 - B) he could no longer stand to be in the same party with Taft
 - C) Taft used his control of the Republican convention to deny Roosevelt the nomination
 - D) Roosevelt believed that he would have a better chance of winning the presidency as a third party candidate
46. The basic contrast between the two progressive candidates, Roosevelt and Wilson, was that
- A) Roosevelt wanted genuine political and social reforms, while Wilson wanted only to end obvious corruption
 - B) Roosevelt wanted to promote free enterprise and competition, while Wilson wanted the federal government to regulate the economy and promote social welfare
 - C) Roosevelt wanted the federal government to regulate the economy and promote social welfare, while Wilson wanted to restore economic competition and social equality
 - D) Roosevelt wanted to focus on issues of jobs and economic growth, while Wilson wanted social legislation to protect women, children and city dwellers
47. Wilson won the election of 1912 primarily because
- A) his policies were more popular with the public
 - B) Taft and Roosevelt split the former Republican vote
 - C) the Socialists took nearly a million votes from Roosevelt
 - D) he was able to win over many of the Roosevelt supporters to his cause
48. Wilson's primary weakness as a politician was
- A) his lack of skill in public speaking
 - B) his inability to grasp the complexity of governmental issues
 - C) his tendency to be inflexible and refuse to compromise
 - D) his lack of overarching political ideas

Multiple Choice: 26-30

49. The "triple wall of privilege" that Wilson set out to reform consisted of
- A) farmers, shippers, and the military
 - B) the tariffs, the banks, and the trusts
 - C) the universities, private dining clubs, and political bosses
 - D) congressional leaders, lobbyists, and lawyers
50. During the Wilson administration, Congress exercised the authority granted by the newly enacted Sixteenth Amendment to pass
- A) prohibition of liquor
 - B) women's suffrage
 - C) voting rights for blacks
 - D) a federal income tax
51. The new regulatory agency created by the Wilson administration in 1914 that attacked monopolies, false advertising, and consumer fraud was
- A) the Federal Trade Commission
 - B) the Interstate Commerce Commission
 - C) the Federal Reserve System
 - D) the Consumer Products Safety Commission
52. While it attacked business monopolies, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act exempted from antitrust prosecution
- A) industries essential to national defense
 - B) agricultural and labor organizations
 - C) the oil and steel industries
 - D) professional organizations of doctors and lawyers
53. Wilson effectively reformed the banking and financial system by
- A) establishing a third Bank of the United States to issue and regulate the currency
 - B) taking the United States off the gold standard
 - C) establishing a publicly controlled Federal Reserve Board with regional banks under bankers' control
 - D) transferring authority to regulate banking and currency to the states and the private sector
54. Wilson's progressive policies and laws substantially aided all of the following groups except
- A) workers
 - B) blacks
 - C) farmers
 - D) children
55. Wilson's initial attitude toward the Mexican revolutionary government was
- A) to refuse recognition of General Huerta's regime but avoid American intervention
 - B) to intervene with troops on behalf of threatened American business interests
 - C) to provide military and economic assistance to the Huerta regime
 - D) to mobilize other Latin American governments to oust Huerta
56. The threatened war between the United States and Mexico in 1914 was avoided by the mediation of the ABC powers which consisted of
- A) Australia, Britain, and Canada
 - B) Antigua, Brazil and Cuba
 - C) Argentina, Brazil, and Chile
 - D) the Association of British Commonwealth nations
57. General Pershing's expedition into Mexico was sent in direct response to
- A) the refusal of Huerta to abandon power
 - B) the threat of German intervention in Mexico
 - C) the arrest of American sailors in the Mexican port of Tampico
 - D) the killing American citizens in New Mexico by Pancho Villa

Multiple Choice: 26-30

58. The sympathy of a majority of Americans for the Allies and against Germany was especially conditioned by
- A) British bribes and payoffs to American journalists
 - B) the Germans' involvement in overseas imperialism
 - C) the German invasion of neutral Belgium
 - D) the British refusal to use poison gas in warfare
59. After the *Lusitania*, *Arabic*, and *Sussex* sinkings, Wilson successfully pressured the German government to
- A) end the use of the submarine against British warships
 - B) end its attempt to blockade the British Isles
 - C) publish warnings to all Americans considering traveling on unarmed ships
 - D) cease from sinking neutral merchant and passenger ships without warning
60. Wilson's most effective slogan in the campaign of 1916 was
- A) "The full dinner pail"
 - B) "Free and unlimited coinage of silver in the ratio of sixteen to one"
 - C) "A war to make the world safe for democracy"
 - D) "He kept us out of war"
61. The immediate cause of American entry into World War I was
- A) German support for a possible Mexican invasion of the southwestern United States
 - B) Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare
 - C) the German defeat of France
 - D) desire of the American munitions makers for large profits
62. Wilson aroused the somewhat divided American people to fervent support of the war by
- A) seizing control of the means of communication and demanding national unity
 - B) declaring the German people to be immoral Huns and barbarians
 - C) proclaiming an ideological war to end war and make the world safe for democracy
 - D) proclaiming the war a religious crusade
63. The capstone "Fourteenth Point" of Wilson's declaration of war aims called for
- A) the establishment of parliamentary democracies throughout Europe
 - B) guarantees of basic human rights for all people in the world
 - C) an international organization to guarantee collective security
 - D) freedom of travel without restrictions
64. The purpose of George Creel's Committee on Public Information was
- A) to develop information on American wartime industrial production
 - B) to whip up public support for the war and promote anti-German propaganda
 - C) to develop counterintelligence information on German spies and saboteurs in the United States
 - D) to recruit volunteers for the armed forces
65. The two key laws aimed at enforcing loyalty and suppressing antiwar dissent were
- A) the War Mobilization Act and the National Defense Act
 - B) the Selective Service Act and the Public Information Act
 - C) the Eighteenth Amendment and the Anti German Language Act
 - D) the Espionage Act and the Sedition Act
66. Among the primary victims of the prowar propaganda campaign to enforce loyalty were
- A) German Americans and socialists
 - B) Russian Americans and communists
 - C) Mexican Americans and immigrants
 - D) African Americans and feminists
67. The mobilization for war gave new momentum to the movement for
- A) a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote
 - B) a law granting labor unions the right to strike
 - C) a constitutional amendment guaranteeing African Americans the right to travel freely
 - D) a Constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor

Multiple Choice: 26-30

68. Particularly violent strikes erupted during and after World War I in the
- A) shipping and railroad industries
 - B) mining and steel industries
 - C) textiles and clothing manufacturing industries
 - D) factories employing women war workers
69. During World War I, African American military men served primarily in
- A) segregated, non-combat support units
 - B) the navy and the coast guard
 - C) the most dangerous trenches in northern France
 - D) in northern cities where their presence did not threaten the system of segregation
70. A major difference between the World War I Selective Service Act and the Civil War draft was that
- A) in World War I women as well as men were drafted
 - B) in World War I it was not possible to purchase an exemption or to hire a substitute
 - C) in World War I draftees were sent immediately into front line combat
 - D) in World War I draftees received the same training as professional soldiers
71. American soldiers were especially needed in France in the spring of 1918 because
- A) the Allied invasion of Germany was faltering short of its goal
 - B) Britain had moved many of its soldiers from the western front to Russia
 - C) a renewed German offensive was threatening to break through to Paris
 - D) the Russians were threatening to enter the war on the German side
72. Most of the military supplies for General Pershing's expeditionary force came from
- A) America's European allies
 - B) factories in the United States
 - C) captured German materiel
 - D) Britain's colonies in Africa
73. Wilson blundered when choosing the American peace delegation by failing to
- A) have a set of clear diplomatic goals
 - B) include any Republicans in the delegation
 - C) consult with his key allies, Britain and France
 - D) include experts who would understand the intricate politics of Europe
74. The European powers and Japan weakened Wilson at the peace conference by
- A) refusing to support his proposed League of Nations
 - B) supporting the Republicans who were criticizing Wilson at home
 - C) demanding continuing American aid and involvement in European affairs
 - D) forcing him to compromise his ideals on matters of self determination and punishment of Germany
75. Wilson bore considerable responsibility for the failure of the United States to join the League of Nations because
- A) he linked the League too closely to European politics
 - B) he ordered Democratic senators to defeat the pro-League treaty with the Lodge reservations
 - C) he failed to take the case for the League to the American public
 - D) he had agreed that America would pay most of the cost of the League

Answer Key

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

Multiple Choice: 26-30

- 59. D
- 60. D
- 61. B
- 62. C
- 63. C
- 64. B
- 65. D
- 66. A
- 67. A
- 68. B
- 69. A
- 70. B
- 71. C
- 72. A
- 73. B
- 74. D
- 75. B