

Period 7-1 (1898-1918)

Test 2

Source: National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1908 (adapted)

"...We therefore formulate, and for ourselves adopt the following pledge, asking our sisters and brothers of a common danger and a common hope, to make common cause with us, in working its reasonable and helpful precepts [principles] into the practice of everyday life.

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same...."

1. According to this passage, those who adopted this pledge believed that
 - (1). religion had no place in national politics
 - (2). Congress should repeal Prohibition
 - (3). alcohol consumption was damaging to society
 - (4). only the government can solve social problems
2. Which development was a result of the Progressive movement?
 - (1). Government increased its regulation of business practices.
 - (2). Women become less active in public life.
 - (3). The influence of the national government was reduced.
 - (4). Congress failed to balance the federal budget.
3. What was the purpose of states adopting initiative, referendum, and recall during the Progressive Era?
 - (1) supporting new political parties
 - (2) increasing the power of voters over the political process
 - (3) reestablishing property qualifications for voting
 - (4) extending voting rights to immigrants
4. Which action by the federal government would Progressive reformers be most likely to support?
 - (1). regulating business practices to protect consumers and workers
 - (2). ending federal regulation of the banking system
 - (3). passing high tariffs to protect domestic industries from foreign competition
 - (4). authorizing tax breaks for large corporations
5. President Theodore Roosevelt was called a trustbuster because he
 - (1). supported the building of the Panama Canal
 - (2). negotiated peace between Russia and Japan
 - (3). supported legal action against business monopolies
 - (4). protected public lands from environmental damage

NO LACK OF BIG GAME
The President Seems to Have Scared Up Quite a Bunch of Octopi.



Source: Charles Bartholomew, *The Minneapolis Journal*,
April 13, 1903 (adapted)

6. Based on the information provided by the cartoon, President Theodore Roosevelt's goal was to
 - (1) persuade businesses to accept nationalization
 - (2) assist businesses in resisting interference by investors
 - (3) establish worker safety regulations in factories
 - (4) use federal power to control monopolies
7. Which act of Congress gave President Roosevelt the authority that he demonstrates in this cartoon?
 - (1) Meat Inspection Act
 - (2) Sherman Antitrust Act
 - (3) Underwood Tariff Act
 - (4) Pure Food and Drug Act
8. The Federal Reserve System was created to
 - (1) control the money supply
 - (2) stimulate trade with other nations
 - (3) regulate the stock market
 - (4) fund public works projects
9. One way in which the Federal Trade Commission (1914) and the Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) are similar is that both
 - (1) helped to end child labor in factories
 - (2) attempted to correct abusive business practices
 - (3) advanced laissez-faire economic principles
 - (4) increased wages for factory workers

10. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

- I. _____
- A. The United States claims the Hawaiian Islands.
 - B. Puerto Rico becomes a United States territory.
 - C. The United States fights an insurrection in the Philippine Islands.
 - D. The United States Senate ratifies the Panama Canal treaty.

(1) Rise of American Imperialism

(2) Causes of World War I

(3) Enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine

(4) Trade Expansion in East Asia

11. The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 was passed in an attempt to

(1) increase United States exports

(2) safeguard the health of workers

(3) regulate the amount of money in circulation

(4) protect national forests from destruction

12. Upton Sinclair, Ida M. Tarbell, and Lincoln Steffens were considered muckrakers because they

(1). opposed railroad monopolies

(2). criticized the growing power of labor unions

(3). raised concerns about the negative effects of industrialization

(4). supported the need for reforms in education

Speaker A: United States expansion should not end when we reach the Pacific Coast.

Speaker B: The navy of the United States needs to increase in size to defend our overseas interests.

Speaker C: The United States must serve as the military protector of the Western Hemisphere.

Speaker D: The United States needs to avoid international commitments in order to protect our national interests.

13. Which speaker's statement best expresses the reason that many United States senators rejected the Treaty of Versailles after World War I?

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D

14. In the late 1800s, an increased demand for raw materials and a desire for new markets contributed to the United States adopting a policy of

(1) imperialism

(2) pacifism

(3) collective security

(4) isolationism

15. One major result of the Spanish-American War was that the United States
- (1) formed an alliance with England
 - (2) **gained recognition as a world power**
 - (3) repealed the Monroe Doctrine
 - (4) decreased the size of its navy

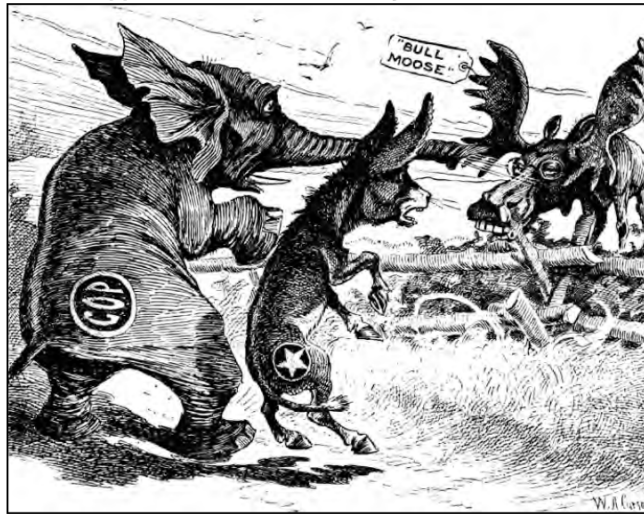


Source: "Crucible of Empire," PBS Online (adapted)

16. What was a major purpose of these 1898 newspaper headlines?
- (1) **rallying support for a declaration of war against Spain**
 - (2) promoting peace between Spain and the United States
 - (3) supporting humanitarian aid for the suffering Cuban people
 - (4) punishing the citizens of Cuba
17. The primary objective of the women's movement during the first two decades of the 20th century was to
- (1) gain property rights
 - (2) promote higher education
 - (3) **secure full suffrage rights**
 - (4) win equal pay for equal work
18. Between 1900 and 1930, United States relations with Latin America were characterized by repeated United States efforts to
- (1) encourage the redistribution of land to the poor
 - (2) deny economic aid to developing nations
 - (3) limit the influence of communist dictators
 - (4) **control the internal affairs of many nations in the region**
19. W.E.B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington strongly disagreed over the
- (1). need for passage of the 14th amendment to acquire civil rights
 - (2). benefits of the Harlem Renaissance
 - (3). **method and speed for attaining equal rights for African Americans**
 - (4). use of the federal policy of affirmative action to aid African Americans
20. As related to Latin America, the Roosevelt Corollary strengthened the original Monroe Doctrine by
- (1) **threatening military intervention to stop European interference**
 - (2). extending the doctrine to Asia
 - (3). sending humanitarian aid to Mexico and the Caribbean
 - (4). promoting the independence of former United States colonies
21. Which legislation resulted from the publication of Upton Sinclair's novel, *The Jungle*?
- (1) Hepburn Act
 - (2) Dawes Act
 - (3) **Meat Inspection Act**
 - (4) Interstate Commerce Act

22. In the early 20th century, muckraking authors Upton Sinclair and Ida Tarbell primarily criticized the federal government for
- (1) wasting money on foreign wars
 - (2) ignoring abuses committed by big business
 - (3) excessive regulation of the steel industry
 - (4) overspending on social welfare programs
23. During the Progressive Era, voters were given more opportunities to select political party candidates through
- (1) direct primary elections
 - (2) term limits on elected officials
 - (3) initiative and recall
 - (4) public funding of elections

The Appearance of the New Party in the Political Field



Source: W. A. Carson, *Utica Saturday Globe*, 1912 (adapted)

24. What is the main idea of this 1912 cartoon?
- (1) The Democratic Party is losing support.
 - (2) Republicans outnumber Democrats in the United States.
 - (3) The political process has no room for more than two parties.
 - (4) A third political party can threaten the two major parties.
25. The Meat Inspection Act (1906), the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906), and the Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) were similar in that each
- (1) increased government regulation of business
 - (2) resulted from a pro-business government policy
 - (3) lowered tariffs on imported goods
 - (4) decreased federal taxes on personal income
26. The Federal Reserve System, created in 1913, extended government control over the banking system by
- (1) issuing housing and consumer loans
 - (2) regulating interest rates and the money supply
 - (3) ending private ownership of banks
 - (4) banning loans for stock market purchases

Pure Food and Drug Act passed.
Graduated income tax established.
Federal Reserve System created.

27. These events occurred during which historic period?
- (1) Reconstruction
 - (2) Progressive Era
 - (3) Roaring Twenties
 - (4) Cold War
28. Which tactics were used by big business during the late 1800s to limit the power of labor unions?
- (1) strikebreakers and lockouts
 - (2) picketing and walkouts
 - (3) collective bargaining and mediation
 - (4) wage increases and shorter hours
29. Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal and Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom shared the goal of
- (1) achieving equal rights for minority groups
 - (2) protecting the interests of big business
 - (3) strengthening federal regulatory power over large corporations
 - (4) instituting laissez-faire policies
30. The Federal Reserve System was created in 1913 to
- (1) balance the budget
 - (2) control the money supply
 - (3) insure savings account deposits
 - (4) regulate the stock market



Source: Library of Congress

31. Which activity is illustrated in this photograph?
- (1) picketing against United States involvement in World War I
 - (2) making a statement of support for the League of Nations
 - (3) protesting the nation's denial of woman's suffrage
 - (4) supporting punishment of Germany for causing World War I
32. The United States became directly involved in World War I as a result of Germany's

- (1) negotiation of an alliance with Russia
- (2) threat to spread the war to the Middle East
- (3) resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare
- (4) acquisition of new African colonies

“The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name.”

– message to U.S. Senate, 1914

“America can not be an ostrich with its head in the sand.”

– address in Des Moines, Iowa, 1916

“The world must be made safe for democracy.”

– address to Congress asking for a declaration of war, April 2, 1917

33. What do these statements demonstrate about President Wilson during the three years before the United States entered World War I?

- (1) He gradually changed his foreign policy goals.
- (2) He eagerly became involved in a war.
- (3) He abused the principle of separation of powers.
- (4) He was consistent in his policy of strict neutrality.