Main Ideas
Choose the letter of the best answer.

1) The first person to use the presidency as a “bully pulpit” was
   (a) William H. Taft. (c) Woodrow Wilson.
   (b) Theodore Roosevelt. (d) William McKinley.

2) In *The Jungle*, Upton Sinclair exposed
   (f) dangers faced by coal miners.
   (g) corrupt business practices of the Standard Oil Company.
   (h) unsanitary conditions in the meat-packing industry.
   (j) illegal deals between special interests and the government.

3) Susan B. Anthony was
   (a) the person who discovered a new comet.
   (b) a leader in the woman’s suffrage movement.
   (c) the first American woman to earn a professional degree.
   (d) the first American woman elected to a national political office.

4) Who gained most from the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment?
   (f) party bosses (h) state legislators
   (g) ordinary citizens (j) industrial leaders

5) What effect did World War I have on the suffragist movement?
   (a) It delayed action as attention turned to the war effort.
   (b) It had little effect.
   (c) It caused a split within the NAWSA.
   (d) It hastened passage of the Nineteenth Amendment.

6) What was the primary motivation for passage of the Sixteenth Amendment?
   (f) to curb the power of corporations
   (g) to replace revenue lost by enacting lower tariffs
   (h) to reduce the gap between rich and poor
   (j) to create a war chest to pay for future wars

7) A bill that originates from the people rather than legislators is known as
   (a) a recall. (c) a referendum.
   (b) an initiative. (d) an amendment.

8) The primary goal of the NAACP was
   (f) voting rights for women.
   (g) better working conditions.
   (h) regulation of the banking industry.
   (j) equality among the races.

9) In the election of 1912, the candidate considered least pleasing to reformers was
   (a) Eugene V. Debs. (c) William H. Taft.
   (b) Theodore Roosevelt. (d) Woodrow Wilson.

10) Why were early progressive attempts to enact federal bans on child labor unsuccessful?
    (f) The bans had little support from the public.
    (g) The labor unions fought the legislation.
    (h) The factory owners simply ignored the laws.
    (j) The Supreme Court ruled such bans unconstitutional.
Map Skills
Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.

11) Which southwestern state was more conservative toward woman's suffrage than its neighbors

(a) Arizona  (c) Nevada
(b) Texas    (d) New Mexico

12) The last states to grant women full suffrage before 1920 were

(f) Michigan, New York, and South Dakota.
(g) Michigan, Oklahoma, and South Dakota.
(h) Nebraska, North Dakota, and Texas.
(j) Arizona, Kansas, and Oregon.

Main Ideas
Choose the letter of the best answer.

13) Of the following statements, the one that best reflects an anti-imperialist attitude is

(a) "It is not necessary to own people to trade with them."
(b) "The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem."
(c) "Is there no nation wise enough, brave enough to aid this blood-smitten land?"
(d) "Fate has written our policy for us; the trade of the world must and shall be ours..."

14) Teddy Roosevelt's approach to foreign policy reflected the proverb "Speak softly and carry a big stick" because

(f) he allowed U.S. troops to beat foreign natives for breaking U.S. laws.
(g) he studied West African methods for negotiating with foreign powers.
(h) his soft-spoken personality made foreign leaders trust and admire him.
(j) his negotiations were always backed by the threat of military force.

15) The Boxer Rebellion was an attempt by Chinese revolutionaries to

(a) restore the Manchu dynasty to power in China.
(b) remove foreign influence from China.
(c) set up a democratic government in China.
(e) set up a Communist government in China.

16) José Martí, a Cuban poet and journalist in exile in New York, organized a guerrilla campaign to destroy American-owned property in Cuba in order to

(f) provoke U.S. intervention in Cuba.
(g) retaliate against U.S. involvement in Cuba.
(h) give money to poor Cuban natives.
(j) recover his family's land from American control.
17) What physical feature might have made Panama well suited to building a canal?

(a) The presence of Gatun Lake reduced the amount of digging required.
(b) Panama is the Central American country closest to the United States.
(c) Mountains in Panama made much of the canal flow downhill.
(d) A railroad ran along the canal route, making it easy to move supplies.

18) Before entering Gatun Lake from the Caribbean Sea, a ship must pass through

(f) a military base.  
(g) several locks.  
(h) a bridge.  
(j) the Pacific Ocean.

19) What political policy is satirized in this cartoon?

(a) the Monroe Doctrine  
(b) the Platt Amendment  
(c) the Open Door Policy  
(d) the Foraker Act
Main Ideas.
Choose the letter of the best answer.

20) The war might have involved only two nations, Austria-Hungary and Serbia, if not for

(f) the American Expeditionary Force.
(g) imperialism.
(h) propaganda.
(i) the alliance system.

21) The Schlieffen Plan was effective because it

(a) allowed Germany to fight on two fronts at once.
(b) prevented ships from entering waters around Britain.
(c) resulted in years of trench warfare in France.
(d) allowed Germany to drive quickly toward the French capital.

22) Gains made by American women during World War I include

(f) acceptance as full-fledged members of the U.S. Army.
(g) the beginnings of a movement for women's suffrage.
(h) equal pay for equal work in many war industries.
(i) increased support for women's right to vote.

23) The Espionage and Sedition Acts affected freedom of speech because they

(a) forced restaurant owners to offer "liberty sandwiches" rather than "hamburgers."
(b) allowed the government to silence ideas that challenged its authority.
(c) forced the repeal of the First Amendment.
(d) promoted biased ideas designed to sway people's thinking.

24) Because militarism had been a major cause of the war, the framers of the Treaty of Versailles

(f) required Germany to pay reparations for war damages.
(g) barred Germany from maintaining a military force.
(h) stripped Germany of its colonies in the Pacific.
(j) forced Germany to accept sole responsibility for the war.

25) What did the United States use to overcome the threat of German U-boats?

(a) squadrons of airplanes
(b) groups of guarded ships
(c) ships flying neutral flags
(d) a fleet of American submarines

26) What reason did Senators give for opposing U.S. membership in the League of Nations?

(f) It would lead to international instability.
(g) It would drain American finances.
(h) It would interfere with international free-trade agreements.
(j) It would drag the United States into European conflicts.
27) Which of the following statements is supported by the map?

(a) The British played a major role in keeping the Germans out of Paris.
(b) After taking over Belgium, Germany was in a good position to attack France.
(c) Luxembourg had close political ties to the Central Powers.
(d) The Netherlands helped Germany invade Belgium.

28) What does the map show about the trench warfare that began after September 5, 1914?

(f) It allowed the Allies to free Belgium.
(g) It created a "no man's land" along the river Marne.
(h) It allowed the Allies to quickly regain the territory Germany had seized in France.
(i) It moved the western front back toward Belgium very slowly.