**Honors U.S. History**

**“Final Exam – Practice Questions”**

**Mr. Fernandez**

Select the letter of the best answer for each of the following:

1. The Pilgrims were also known as Separatists because they…
2. wanted to separate Plymouth from the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
3. believed in the complete separation of church and state.
4. broke all ties with the Church of England.
5. tried to isolate the Native Americans from white settlers.
6. Jamestown survived as the first permanent British settlement in America because of…
7. the emergence of tobacco as a cash crop.
8. the settlers who followed the example of Roanoke.
9. the religious convictions of its first settlers.
10. its use of Indian slaves as a labor force.
11. Indentured servants were important to the development of the 17th century Chesapeake because they…
12. were usually artisans who brought needed skills to the area.
13. provided a relatively cheap and abundant source of labor for Chesapeake tobacco planters.
14. brought new ideas concerning the cultivation and cure of tobacco.
15. provided labor for important public projects undertaken by the colonial governments of Virginia and Maryland.
16. The House of Burgesses and the New England town meetings were similar in that they…
17. originated in a New England colony.
18. were completely independent of colonial governors.
19. were both responsible to the established church of the colony.
20. represented colonial participation in government.
21. The Head right system adopted in the Virginia colony
22. determined the eligibility of a settler for voting and holding elected office.
23. toughened the laws applying to indentured servants.
24. prohibited the settlement of single men and women in the colony.
25. gave fifty acres of land to creditors willing to pay to transport settlers.
26. Hamilton proposed a tariff and the creation of a national bank soon after

the launching of the United States government in order to…

* 1. Stop the export of raw materials to Great Britain.
  2. Help develop manufacturing/ industry in the United States.
  3. Help develop the American labor movement.
  4. Punish Great Britain for postwar harassment of American shipping.

1. Under the Articles of Confederation, the United States government had no power to…
   1. Levy taxes.
   2. Declare war.
   3. Request financial and military assistance from the states.
   4. Make amendments.

8) Which group would most likely support the Articles of Confederation?

* 1. Those who wanted a strong chief executive.
  2. Those who feared a strong central government.
  3. Those who favored creating a national judiciary.
  4. Those who felt the states needed help from a national government.

9) Under the Articles of Confederation, it required a \_\_\_\_ vote for a bill to

become a law, but under the Constitution of the United States, it only requires a \_\_\_\_ vote of both houses to create a law.

* 1. 2/3, simple majority (50%+1)
  2. Simple majority, 2/3
  3. 51%, 2/3
  4. 3/4, simple majority

10) A major weakness in the Articles of Confederation was that they…

1. Made it too difficult for the national government to raise money from the states.
2. Required the ratification of only a simple majority of the states.
3. Created a chief executive with too much power.
4. Created a Supreme Court with too much power to nullify laws.

11) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the function

of the “Elastic Clause” of the Constitution?

* 1. It gives the president authority to affect the course of Congressional legislation.
  2. It gives Congress greater powers than those enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1-17 which may be “necessary and proper.”
  3. It prevents Congress from enacting bills of attainder and ex post facto laws.
  4. It gives the Senate the power to approve or reject treaties.

12) The positions of loose construction and strict construction of the

Constitution were first established in letters written by Hamilton and

Jefferson to President Washington over the issue of…

* 1. American obligations to France under the Treaty of 1778.
  2. Consolidation of the national, state, and foreign debt and funding at par.
  3. An appropriate response to the Whiskey Rebellion.
  4. Creating a Bank of the United States.

13) Which of the following was not an argument of the Anti-Federalists

concerning ratification of the Constitution?

* 1. Is prudent to commit to so small a number the decision of great questions, which will come before them? Reason revolts at the idea.
  2. Can you find men in Georgia who are acquainted with the situation in New Hampshire?
  3. The president of the United States is impeachable at any time during his continuance in office.
  4. All of the above were arguments of the Anti-Federalists.

14) Which of the following was not an argument of the Federalists concerning ratification of

the Constitution?

* 1. The president is indirectly derived from the choice of the people, according to the example in most of the states.
  2. Energy in government is essential to that security against external and internal danger…
  3. It is insisted, indeed, that this constitution be received, be it ever so imperfect…But remember, when the people once part with power, they can seldom or never resume it again but by force.
  4. Hence it is that there can be few men in society, who will have sufficient skill in the laws to qualify them for the stations of judges…

15) Which of the following correctly pairs a weakness of the Articles of Confederation with its remedy under the Constitution of the United States?

* 1. No national judiciary – establishing the Supreme Court in Article I
  2. No power to tax – Congress given power to tax, enumerated in Article I, Section 8
  3. No executive department – presidency established in Article III
  4. States retained sovereignty – National government sovereign in Article VII

16) Which of the following accurately reflects one of the arguments made by Federalists during the debates over ratification of the Constitution?

1. Supreme Court justices should be appointed by the state legislatures.
2. Supreme Court justices should be appointed for life, or during terms of good behavior.
3. Supreme Court justices will have too much power in determining important issues concerning civil liberties.
4. Supreme Court justices should serve two to six year terms and have to be re-elected by the people.

17) Which of the following accurately reflects an argument made by an Anti-Federalist during debates over ratification of the Constitution?

1. The state governments will “dwindle away,” or go bankrupt, at the expense of the new federal government which has the unlimited power to tax.
2. The state governments will prosper, or grow, under the new national government.
3. The president, just like all of the state governors, is impeachable at any time.
4. Legislation, or laws, must be sanctioned with power in order to force compliance.

18) Which of the following accurately reflects the decision of the Supreme Court in *McCulloch v.Maryland* (1819)?

1. The court firmly established the practice of Judicial Review.
2. Chief Justice Marshall determined that the Second Bank of the United States was constitutional according to the doctrine of “Implied Powers.”
3. Chief Justice Marshall determined that Maryland did have the power to tax the Baltimore branch of the Second Bank of the United States.
4. Chief Justice Marshall famously said, “The power to tax is the power to grow

19) Which of the following is not true concerning the Declaration of Independence?

1. It was written by Thomas Jefferson and proof read by Adams and Franklin.
2. Jefferson actually sent his original manuscripts to his friends in Europe because he was felt like it was better than the revised version.
3. The document included political philosophy from the Reformation, a list of complaints against King Henry II, and one last warning to the king and parliament.
4. Jefferson generally said that they (the colonies) had appealed to England’s sense of consanguinity, warned them several times prior, and were now at the breaking point historically.

20) Which of the following ended the War of 1812, or The Second War for Independence, between the United States and England?

1. The Treaty of Paris (1783)
2. The Treaty of Ghent (1814)
3. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)
4. The Treaty of London (1915)

21) Which of the following decisions created the legal principle of “Judicial Review?”

1. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
2. *Roe v. Wade* (1973)
3. *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
4. *Morgan and Morgan v. Corey B. Trotz* (2014)

22) Which of the following is not true concerning the debate between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton?

1. Jefferson was a strict constructionist and Hamilton was a loose constructionist of the Constitution.
2. Jefferson maintained an agricultural vision for the United States, while Hamilton believed the nation’s future would be in manufacturing.
3. They were both appointed to President Washington’s cabinet of advisors.
4. Jefferson believed the Constitution supported the creation of the National Bank, while Hamilton did not.

23) Which of the following American presidents ignored the Supreme Court’s decision,

supposedly saying “John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it”?

* 1. President Washington
  2. President Adams
  3. President Van Buren
  4. President Jackson

24) Which of the following “Resolutions” was not included in “The Seneca Falls Declaration of 1848”?

1. “That it is the duty of the women in this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise.”
2. “That, although not the equal of man, she should be allowed and encouraged to pursue an equal station in society, as her conscience will dictate.”
3. “That the same amount of virtue, delicacy, and refinement of behavior that is required of woman in the social state, should also be required of man.”
4. “… it is preeminently his duty to encourage her to speak and teach, as she has an opportunity, in all religious assemblies.”

25) Which of the following was, according to your textbook, one of the most influential revivalists of the Second Great Awakening dramatically urging his listeners to declare their sinfulness and reform their lives?

* 1. John C. Calhoun
  2. Charles G. Finney
  3. Joseph Smith

26) Which president created the spoils system, the use of handing out political jobs to reward loyalty?

1. John Q. Adams
2. Martin Van Buren
3. Thomas Jefferson
4. Andrew Jackson

27) Which of the following reformers was known as the most influential leader of the public

school movement, believing that expanding education would create a better American

society?

* 1. Dorothea Dix
  2. Susan B. Anthony
  3. Horace Mann
  4. Joseph Smith

28) The following quote was given by which antebellum activist supporting the mentally ill?

“I come as the advocate of helpless, forgotten, insane men and women held in cages, closets, cellars, stalls, pens! Chained naked, beaten with rods, and lashed into obedience!... Men of Massachusetts… raise up the fallen, succor and desolate, restore the outcast, defend the helpless.”

1. Dorothea Dix
2. Susan B. Anthony
3. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
4. Matilda Joslyn Cage

29) Nat Turner’s Rebellion near Richmond, Virginia in 1831 had all of the following effects except…

* 1. Virginia militia responded by killing about two hundred African Americans.
  2. Southerners passed harsher laws and controls regarding the institution of slavery.
  3. It became illegal to teach slaves to read.
  4. Nat Turner refused to confess, so they executed him.

30) Who was known as “The Black Moses,” having escaped from slavery and led her people out of bondage, making almost two dozen trips to the South and guiding hundreds to safety?

1. Nat Turner
2. Harriet Tubman
3. Angela Grimke
4. Harriet Beecher Stowe

31) Which of the following terms is incorrectly paired with its meaning?

* 1. Suffrage – the desire to end the suffering and abuse of women
  2. Temperance – the campaign to curb alcohol use
  3. Abolition – the movement to eradicate slavery
  4. Civil Disobedience – the right of individuals to refuse to obey laws they feel are unjust

32) Which of the following is not true of the Shakers?

1. They were led by Sister Anne, who was believed to be a prophet of some kind.
2. They believed work was sacred.
3. They welcomed strangers into their society and even planted extra crops for the thieves.
4. Their buildings were free-formed and asymmetrical, representing their hippie lifestyle.

33) Which of the following was not part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)?

* 1. Mexico ceded California and New Mexico to the United States.
  2. U.S. paid $15 million to Mexico.
  3. U.S. assumed $3.25 million in debt owed to American citizens by the Mexican government.
  4. Mexico formally recognized the Nueces River as its northern border.

34) Which of the following is not true concerning Andrew Jackson?

1. He urged Congress to pass the Indian Removal Act of 1830.
2. His victory in the Creek War of 1812 led to the acquisition of millions of acres of land in Georgia and Alabama.
3. He was a strong supporter of the Second Bank of the United States.
4. Jackson supported states’ rights, but drew the line at nullification and secession.

35) According to the following quote, what was the most important feature of American democracy in the 1830s?

“In America the people name those who make the law and those who execute it; they themselves form the jury that punishes infractions of the law. Not only are the institutions democratic in their principle, but also in all their developments; thus the people name their representatives directly and generally choose them every year in order to keep them more completely under their dependence. It is therefore really the people who direct.”

Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, 1835

1. Americans had a right to trial by jury.
2. Americans considered all people to be equal.
3. The people were the source of political authority.
4. All Americans had the right to vote.

36) Fill in the blank:

“The American claim is by the right of our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to overspread and possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and… self-government entrusted to us.”

John O’Sullivan, *New York Morning News*, December 27, 1845

* 1. Good fortune
  2. lucky inheritance
  3. manifest destiny
  4. founding fathers

37) Perhaps the most eloquent voice against slavery was that of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who was born a slave in Maryland and escaped to the North in 1838 to eventually become an advisor to President Lincoln during the Civil War.

* 1. Nat Turner
  2. William Garrison
  3. Frederick Douglass
  4. Harriet Tubman

38) Which of the following was a transcendentalist who wrote an essay entitled “Civil

Disobedience,” asserting the right of the individual to refuse to obey laws that they feel are

unjust?

1. William Lloyd Garrison
2. Henry David Thoreau
3. Walt Whitman
4. Ralph Waldo Emerson

39) Which of the following is not true concerning the first battle of the Civil War?

* 1. It took place on the coast of South Carolina at Fort Sumter.
  2. Edmund Ruffin, a Virginia farmer who had preached secession for 20 years, ordered the assault.
  3. There were no Confederate casualties, but several Union soldiers were killed.
  4. Walt Whitman observed, “All the past we leave behind with Sumter.”

40) What hero of the Mexican War was nicknamed “Old Fuss and Feathers,” and offered Robert E. Lee command of the Union military at the beginning of the Civil War?

1. Winfield Scott
2. Ulysses S. Grant
3. “Stonewall” Jackson
4. Joshua Chamberlain

41) The value of all the goods produced in the South at the beginning of the Civil War added up to less than \_\_\_\_\_% of the goods produced in the state of New York alone.

* 1. 5%
  2. 10%
  3. 25%
  4. 40%

42) Which of the following statements is incorrect concerning President Johnson’s impeachment?

1. He missed removal from office by one vote in the U.S. Senate
2. He was impeached by the House of Representatives for violating the Tenure of Office Act.
3. President Johnson removed Secretary of War Stanton from office without getting approval from the Senate.
4. Radical Republicans were happy that the Senate did not remove the president from office.

43) The Battle of Gettysburg was significant because it…

* 1. led to an immediate end to the war.
  2. opened an invasion route to the North.
  3. inflicted a major loss on General Lee's army.
  4. cut off supplies to states west of the Mississippi River.

44) The Emancipation Proclamation…

1. freed the slaves and abolished slavery in all the states of the Union and the Confederacy.
2. freed slaves only in areas in rebellion against the United States but not in areas that remained loyal.
3. was formulated by the Radical Republicans and issued by Lincoln despite his strong personal objections.
4. convinced England and France to enter the war on behalf of the Union in order to win the crusade against slavery.

45) The key event that guaranteed Lincoln's re-election in 1864 was…

1. the fall of Vicksburg to General Grant.
2. the capture of New Orleans by Admiral Farragut.
3. the defeat of Lee's army by General Meade at Gettysburg.
4. the fall of Atlanta to General Sherman.

46) All of the following are true of the Battle of Gettysburg except that…

* 1. Joshua Chamberlain performed an unorthodox “swinging gate” movement which saved the Union position at Cemetery Ridge.
  2. It marked the high point of General Lee’s military career, as he took credit for the entire loss and offered to resign.
  3. Robert E. Lee was hoping to gain recognition of the Confederacy internationally.
  4. All of the above are true.

47) Who resigned from the Louisiana Military Academy, headed North at the beginning of the war, predicted it would be a long and deadly affair, struggled with depression, and burned Atlanta, saying “War is all hell”?

* 1. General Longstreet
  2. General Sherman
  3. General Lee
  4. General Chamberlain

48) According to historian Stephen B. Oates, what would lead to General Lee’s doom?

1. General Lee’s belief in his own invincibility and that of his army.
2. Getting “his blood up.”
3. Bad advice from General Longstreet at Gettysburg.
4. General Lee’s lack of experience in actual battle.

49) The act of bringing charges, or an indictment, against a U.S. president in order to determine whether he should be removed from office is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. Habeas corpus
  2. Reconstruction
  3. Inflation
  4. Impeachment

50) Which battle of the Civil War took place in Tennessee on the banks of the Tennessee River, was a victory for General Grant, and allowed him to move on to Corinth, MS and then to Vicksburg?

1. The Battle of Nashville
2. The Battle of Shiloh
3. The Battle of Franklin
4. The Battle of Second Bull Run

51) Which of the following terms is incorrectly paired with its meaning?

* 1. Entrepreneurs – people who invest money in a product or enterprise in order to make a profit.
  2. Laissez-faire – policies which allowed businessmen to operate under minimal government regulation.
  3. Patent – a grant by the federal government giving an inventor the exclusive right to develop, use, and sell an invention for a set period of time.
  4. Bessemer Process – process by which bridge builders, such as Washington Roebling, would sink a huge box to the bottom of the river and then begin building a tower on it as a foundation.

52) Which of the following entrepreneurs revolutionized the meat packing industry in Chicago?

* 1. Gustavus Swift
  2. Thomas Edison
  3. Andrew Carnegie
  4. J.P. Morgan

53) Which of the following is incorrect concerning factory work during the Gilded Age?

1. Owners, seeking to maximize profits, employed people for low wages.
2. Workers labored 12 hours a day, 6 days a week, in small, hot, dark, and dirty

sweatshops.

1. Workers had a hard time forming unions due to readily available “scab” labor.
2. Social workers successfully got the government involved to pass laws and file law suits on behalf of the workers to stop the abuse.

54) Who immigrated to the United States with his family at the age of 12, worked in a Pennsylvania textile mill, mastered the telegraph machine, and believed that “the man who dies rich thus dies disgraced”?

1. Andrew Carnegie
2. J.P. Morgan
3. John D. Rockefeller
4. William Marcy Tweed

55) The rise of Standard Oil Company marked the beginning of a brand new way of building and conducting business in America, which included buying up rival businesses to the point where John D. Rockefeller controlled 90% of the American oil industry. This process is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. Horizontal integration
  2. Monopoly
  3. Vertical integration
  4. Social Darwinism

56) Which of the following was not part of Alfred Thayer Mahan’s “Big Navy” argument?

* 1. Governments can favor the natural growth of industry by way of the sea.
  2. Government should maintain an armed navy commensurate to the size of its industry.
  3. Armed shipping needs to follow peaceful vessels of commerce into distant parts of the world.
  4. Maintaining colonies abroad will hinder, or inhibit, the sea power of a country.

57) American international expansionism in the late 19th century was fostered by the racist doctrine of Anglo-Saxon supremacy, as well as the impulse to carry Christianity and Western democracy to distant lands.

* 1. True
  2. False

58) “The workers at the blast furnaces in our steel-rail works once sent in a ‘round-robin’ stating that unless the firm gave them an advance of wages by Monday afternoon at four o’clock they would leave the furnaces… gentlemen of the Blast Furnace Committee, you have threatened our firm that you will break your agreement and that you will leave these blast furnaces… unless you get a favorable answer to your threat by four o’clock today. It is not three but your answer is ready. You may leave the blast furnaces… The worst day labor has ever seen in this world is that day in which it dishonors itself by breaking its agreement. You have your answer.”

In the above excerpt from “The Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie,” what view does he take toward organized labor?

1. Business should bargain with employees.
2. Workers should be paid fair wages.
3. Employees should honor their original work agreement.
4. Business owners should fear threats by workers.

59) Which of the following assassins killed President McKinley?

* 1. John Wilkes Booth
  2. Lee Harvey Oswald
  3. Leon Czolgosz
  4. John Hinckley Jr.

60) All of the following are true concerning Theodore Roosevelt except…

* 1. He first became president in the elections of 1904.
  2. He fought with the “Rough Riders” in the Spanish American War.
  3. He won the Nobel Peace Prize for settling the Russo-Japanese War.
  4. He served as New York City Police Commissioner and cleaned up the city.

61) Which of the following presidents is incorrectly paired with a program/ policy?

* 1. Theodore Roosevelt: Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
  2. Taft: Dollar Diplomacy
  3. Wilson: Immoral Diplomacy
  4. Theodore Roosevelt: “Big Stick”

62) Constitutional amendments enacted during the Progressive Era concerned all of the following except…

* 1. Imposition of an income tax.
  2. Abolition of slavery.
  3. Extension of suffrage to women.
  4. Prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages.

63) In 1895, Cuban insurrectionists began a second wave of rebellion, setting fire to many sugar plantations and hoping to either repel the Spanish from Cuba or to draw America into Cuba.

* 1. True
  2. False

64) Which of the following, serving as Secretary of State in 1867, purchased Alaska from Russia for $7.2 million?

* 1. Frederick Jackson Turner
  2. Theodore Roosevelt
  3. Alfred Thayer Mahan
  4. William Seward

65) Which of the following best characterizes President Theodore Roosevelt’s “Gentleman’s Agreement” with Japan?

* 1. He traded American whiskey for some Japanese Sake.
  2. He sat down and guaranteed the Japanese a “Square Deal,” and then threatened to throw their leader out of his office.
  3. He got San Francisco to agree to end its segregation policy in schools in exchange for the Japanese agreement to limit emigration of its citizens to the U.S.
  4. He agreed to not put the Japanese in internment camps on the west coast in exchange for the Japanese agreement to limit emigration of its citizens to the U.S.

66) “By adherence to the principles of decentralized self-government, ordered liberty, equal opportunity, and freedom to the individual, our American experiment in human welfare has yielded a degree of well-being unparalleled in all the world. It has come nearer to the abolition of poverty, to the abolition of fear of want, than humanity has ever before reached.”

The preceding quote was said in a victorious 1928 campaign for the presidency by whom?

* 1. Theodore Roosevelt
  2. Herbert Hoover
  3. Franklin D. Roosevelt
  4. William Jennings Bryan

67) Which of the following is not considered one of the causes of the Great Depression?

* 1. Uneven distribution of income
  2. Overproduction of agricultural crops and products
  3. Widespread stock market speculation
  4. The Federal Reserve offering assistance to state and local banks

68) All of the following were effects of the Great Depression except…

* 1. Thousands of banks and businesses fail
  2. European nations reduce tariffs to assist the United States
  3. Unemployment reaches 25%
  4. Personal incomes shrink

69) “So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself – nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance.”

Which aspect of Franklin Roosevelt’s life would most likely have prompted the preceding quote?

* 1. The fact that he had worked in the federal government during WWI as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
  2. The fact that he was related to not only his hero Theodore Roosevelt, but also to his wife.
  3. The fact that he had been stricken with polio in 1921, suffered paralysis, and overcame it daily.
  4. The fact that he had served as a reform governor of New York.

70) “…The continued idleness of a great national investment in the Tennessee Valley leads me to ask Congress for legislation necessary to enlist this project in the service of the people. It is clear that the Muscle Shoals development is but a small part of the potential usefulness of the entire Tennessee River. Such use, if envisioned in its entirety, transcends mere power development; it enters the wide fields of flood control, soil erosion, afforestation, elimination from agricultural use of marginal lands, and distribution and diversification of industry.”

What message is President Roosevelt attempting to convey to Congress in the preceding quote?

1. He wanted Congress to view the TVA in broader terms, as a way to control the region’s environmental problems.
2. He wanted Congress to support TVA only to provide electricity.
3. He wanted Congress to provide money to the region’s farmers.
4. He wanted Congress to plan many additional watershed projects throughout the country.

71) For what reason did President Franklin D. Roosevelt attack the United States Supreme Court?

1. Five of the Justices were cousins of his and Teddy’s and had refused to marry his nieces.
2. The Court upheld most of the New Deal programs, but shot down TVA.
3. The Court was too conservative, striking down programs that regulated commerce and supported minimum wage laws.
4. The Court had made him angry with its decision in *West Coast Hotel v. Parrish* (1937).

72) All of the following New Deal programs, which were criticized as being hotbeds for communists, offered jobs to artists, actors, photographers, etc., except…

1. Federal Theater Project
2. Farm Security Administration
3. Tennessee Valley Authority
4. Works Progress Administration

73) Which of the following New Deal agencies and programs employed Dorothea Lange to capture powerful images of impoverished farmers and migrant workers?

1. Farm Security Administration
2. Public Works Administration
3. Tennessee Valley Authority
4. National Recovery Administration

74) Louisiana Senator Huey Long used all of the following leftist arguments against President Roosevelt in 1935 except…

1. 1,000,000 more Americans were out of work in 1935 than in 1934.
2. 5,000,000 more American families were being supported by the federal government than in 1934.
3. “The rich were getting richer and the poor were getting poorer.”
4. FDIC research revealed that about 30% of America owned 67% of all the money in the banks.

75) The purpose of President Roosevelt declaring a National Bank Holiday March 6, 1933 was to immediately close all government-run state and national banks, to stop the “runs” on the banks, review them to determine solvency, and to foster public confidence in its financial institutions.

1. True
2. False

76) All of the following were progressive programs created by the Hoover administration to handle the Great Depression except…

1. Federal Farm Board
2. National Credit Corporation
3. Reconstruction Finance Corporation
4. Tennessee Valley Authority

77) The programs of the New Deal were expensive and were paid for by the federal government growing the deficit. Which of the following leaders argued that deficit spending would stimulate the economy according to a theory called “pump priming”?

1. Andrew Mellon
2. John Maynard Keynes
3. Woody Guthrie
4. None of the above

78) Which of the following controversial minority leaders started the Negro march on Washington Movement in 1941, threatening President Roosevelt if he refused to desegregate the certain segments federal government?

1. A. Philip Randolph
2. Malcolm X
3. John L. Lewis
4. Martin Luther King, Jr.

79) “If the American people accept this last audacity of the President without letting out a yell to high heaven, then they have ceased to be jealous of their liberties and are ripe for ruin.”

The preceding quote, from newspaper columnist Dorothy Thompson in 1937, is referring to which decision of the Roosevelt administration?

1. The “Court-Packing Scheme”
2. The creation of The Tennessee Valley Authority
3. His giving in to labor leaders and desegregating war industries in hiring practices
4. Appointing Frances Perkins, the first female secretary, to oversee the Department of Labor

80) Which of the following is incorrect concerning the New Deal and minorities?

1. FDR encouraged minorities by appointing the “Black Cabinet,” unofficial advisors, including Robert Weaver, who eventually became the first African American Cabinet Member.
2. Although the Roosevelt administration served minorities across the country in new ways, he had only limited success in courting the minority vote and building a coalition.
3. The Indian New Deal gave Native Americans economic assistance and greater control over their affairs, reversing previous policies and encouraging practice of their religion, language and culture.
4. Although the New Deal made progress for women, such as being granted unprecedented access to President Roosevelt, the Civil Conservation Corps only served men in the United States, perpetuating gender stereotypes.

81) Which of the following is incorrect concerning the Battle of Stalingrad?

* 1. Hitler wanted the city because of its historical and cultural significance.
  2. An irony of warfare unfolded there, as Hitler ignored his flanks and 80,000 Germans became prisoners inside the city, losing the battle.
  3. Hitler and Stalin were present at the battle encouraging their troops and setting an example in leadership.
  4. The Germans took note of the oddly imprecise bombing from the Russians.

82) Which of the following evil “mis-leaders” is incorrectly paired with his nation?

1. Joseph Stalin – Soviet Union
2. Benito Mussolini – Italy
3. Adolf Hitler – Germany
4. Francisco Franco – Japan

83) In *Korematsu v U.S.* (1944), the Supreme Court upheld the government’s practice of…

* 1. Embargoing trade with the Japanese
  2. Providing financial compensation for the victims of racial discrimination.
  3. Placing Japanese-Americans in internment camps
  4. Drafting men into military during peacetime

84) Which of the following was not part of America’s response to Pearl Harbor?

1. Radio stations banned weather reports and the playing of requests.
2. “Man-on-the-street” interviews were ended.
3. Time Magazine published article helping Americans differentiate between the Chinese and Japanese.
4. All of the above were responses.

85) Consequences of Truman’s decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan resulted in all of the following, except:

* 1. The surrender of the Japanese
  2. The end of the Second World War
  3. Destruction of two Japanese cities
  4. Full-scale invasion of the Japanese home islands.

86) Truman’s decision to use the atomic bomb was motivated primarily by

1. Political considerations in the coming 1948 presidential election.
2. The projected casualties in “Operation Downfall,” or the mainland invasion of Japan.
3. The fear of cost overruns in another year of war.
4. The desire to force Hitler into a negotiation.

87) Which statement best explains the impact of World War II upon African-Americans?

* 1. Interest in civil rights took a back seat to winning the war.
  2. The war generated pride and a demand for greater equality having also fought and died.
  3. The war only had a marked impact on urban and middle class African-Americans.
  4. The war immediately brought about changes in civil rights for African Americans.

88) Which of the following was probably most responsible for the Allied victory in 1945?

* 1. The ability of the Roosevelt administration in avoiding racial problems during the war.
  2. The fighting spirit and tenacity of the Red Army in Eastern Europe.
  3. The fascination that the Nazis had with high tech weaponry.
  4. The tremendous capacity of American industry and the productivity of American workers.

89)Which example of negative US-Japanese relations was most significant in leading to the attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941?

1. The Panay incident in 1937
2. The passage of the Washington Naval Treaty in 1928
3. The US intervention in the Russo-Japanese War in 1905
4. The freezing of Japanese assets and the enactment of an embargo in 1941

90) Which of the following reinforced the belief held by many Americans that big business was willing to involve the US in war for profit?

a. The establishment of the American Nazi Party

b. The publication of the Nye Committee investigation

c. The passage of the 1st Neutrality Act

d. The publication of the Atlantic Charter

91) Which of the following statements about the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Europe is incorrect?

a. Lasting anger over the Versailles treaty created animosity in Europe.

b. The weakness of the League of Nations emboldened actions by fascist states in Europe.

c. Fascism arose in Germany despite Chamberlain’s bold and decisive action against Hitler at Munich in 1938.

d. The impact of world-wide depression facilitated the rise of radical political groups in Germany and Italy, as well as other countries.

92) Which of the following was not a reason why President Franklin Roosevelt attempted to pack the Supreme Court?

* 1. He believed he had a mandate after the election of 1936 (an easy win electorally).
  2. Most Supreme Court justices were interpreting the Constitution too broadly, or conservatively.
  3. He wanted to ease the work load of the Court’s older members.
  4. The court was declaring too many New Deal programs unconstitutional.

93) Which of the following was the major reason President Truman used to justify his decision to drop the bomb on Hiroshima in August 1945?

a. He felt it would shorten the war and eliminate the need for a costly invasion of Japan.

b. He wanted to send a strong warning message to the Russians to watch their step in the Pacific after Japan was defeated.

c. He believed it would be an appropriate revenge for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

d. Once the bomb was completed, Truman felt he had to use it in order to justify the huge investments in time, resources, scientific expertise, and expense involved in developing it.

94) Which of the following is not true concerning American minorities during WW II?

a. Philip Randolph threatened a “negro march” on D.C. to get better rights and fair treatment.

b. Japanese Americans were placed in camps with Executive Order #9066.

c. Women maintained status quo on the Home Front, only perpetuating and reinforcing gender discrimination.

d. Race riots broke out in Los Angeles and Detroit.

95) What was the code name of the operation in which the United States supported the British in North Africa against the Germans?

1. Operation Overlord
2. Operation D-Day
3. Operation Torch
4. Operation Sea Lion

96) Which of the following is not true concerning the home front in America during World War II?

1. FDR issued Executive Order #8802, establishing the Fair Employment Practices Commission, to discourage racism and oppression in the workplace.
2. The “Bracero Program” brought many Mexican workers into the United States to fill the void created by the war in American factories.
3. “Rosie the Riveter” went to work in American factories to fill the void left by men sent to the European and the Pacific Theaters.
4. All of the above are correct.

97) The following quote was made by whom?

“The epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading. When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of disease… there must by positive endeavors to preserve peace.”

1. Winston Churchill
2. Franklin Roosevelt
3. Frances Perkins
4. Mussolini

98) Which of the following is not true of Billy Mitchell?

1. He managed to sink a ship, which was steaming at open sea, with bomber aircraft.
2. He tried to convince the Army and Navy that the future of warfare was in Destroyer class vessels.
3. He embarrassed the Navy by exposing a fraudulent test conducted with fixed results.
4. At time of his death in 1936, he was one of a few Americans who saw the Japanese as a legitimate threat.

99) The following quote was said by whom in response to Neville Chamberlain’s appeasement of Hitler at Munich in 1938?

“You were given the choice between war and dishonor. You chose dishonor and you will have war.”

1. Franklin Roosevelt
2. Theodore Roosevelt
3. Winston Churchill
4. Joseph Stalin

100) In which battle did Hitler simply blockade the southern part of the city and literally starve out the inhabitants… except for the fact that Lake Ladoga froze over that winter?

1. Battle of the Bulge
2. Battle of Stalingrad
3. Battle of Normandy
4. Battle of Leningrad