

History17B-70, Offline Taft College, Spring 2008

Jennifer L. Altenhofel, PhD

jaltenhofel@taft.org

661.763.7700

Course Goals

To understand the context of the American past and the roots and nature of change in American society. To gain a deeper understanding of American philosophies, doctrines and society through discussion, reading and review of historical sources, both primary and secondary.

Required Reading

George Brown Tindall and David E. Shi, *America*, Vol. 2, 6th Edition, 2004. ISBN: 0-393-92427-0.

David E. Shi and Holly A. Mayer, *For the Record, A Documentary History of America*, Vol. 2, 2nd Edition, 2004. ISBN: 0-393-92445-9.

You will need the above books for this course. Both can be rented from the Taft College bookstore.

Course Requirements

Reading Response (20@ 20 points each)	400
Mid-term 1	50
Mid-term 2	50
Final Exam	<u>100</u>
Total	600

(A=600-540; B=539-480; C=479-420; D=419-360; F=359-0)

Policy on Academic Fraud

Taft College will not accept or tolerate instances of academic fraud or plagiarism among its students or faculty. Falsifying data, sources or experimental results, submitting others' work as if it was yours, presenting the words or ideas of others without full and appropriate citation, and cheating on exams are all instances of academic fraud. Students who knowingly commit any of these offenses will ((1) receive a failing grade in the course and (2) documentation of the event will be provided to the Vice-President of Student Services, Vice-President of Instructional Services and Director of the Distance Learning Institute. .

Plagiarism, copying or initiating the language, ideas and/or thoughts of another author and passing them off as one's original work.--This means do not copy words, phrases or ideas from a website, book or other print media without quoting and citing the work. There is no need to research for exams or essays outside of the course materials.

Fraud, deceit, trickery, sharp practice or breach of confidence by which it is sought to gain some unfair or dishonest advantage. (American College Dictionary, Random House, 1964)

Students who may be unsure as to whether or not their writing or other work may constitute academic fraud should seek the advice of their professor prior to formal submission or presentation. Plagiarism and academic fraud are the most serious of offenses, but they are easily avoided with a modicum of care and forethought.

Reading Responses from For the Record

At the end of each reading in For the Record, there are a series of Review Questions.

Choose five readings from each chapter and answer the Review Questions for each of those five readings. You may use the material from both books to respond to the questions. Do not use information from the web or other books to answer these questions. Remember to answer every aspect of each question.

Completed assignments may be submitted via e-mail, at the LRC or with a TCI Liaison.

Reading Responses for Chapters 18-23 are due by March 7, 2008 with the first mid-term.

Reading Responses for Chapters 24-30 are due by April 18, 2008 with the second mid-term.

Reading Responses for Chapters 31-37 are due by May 21, 2008 with the final exam.

Examinations

The exams are multiple-choice format. You can find study guides for all the exams linked to the orientation page for this course. The final exam is comprehensive; this means the exam covers the material from the entire course.

The first mid-term covers chapters 18-22 and must be taken by September Mar 7, 2008.

The second mid-term covers chapters 23-30 and must be taken by April 18, 2008.

The Final exam covers chapters 31-37, has one comprehensive essay question and must be taken by May 21, 2008.

Course Outline, Readings and Exam Schedule

January 28-March 7, 2008

Chapters 18-22 both books Reading Responses and Mid-term 1 due by March 7, 2008

March 8-April 18, 2008

Chapters 23-30 both books Reading Responses and Mid-term 2 due April 18, 2008

April 19-May 21, 2008

Chapters 31-37 both books Reading Responses and Final Exam due May 21, 2008

**History 17B: Spring 2008
Practice Test, Altenhofel**

50 of the following are on your Midterm One and can be on your final exam.

1. At the end of the Civil War, the newly freed slaves were given:
 - A. small plots of land confiscated from southern planters.
 - B. forty acres and a mule.
 - C. medical and legal assistance from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.
 - D. five dollars for every year they had served in bondage.

2. Under Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction:
 - A. loyal governments appeared in five states, but Congress refused to recognize them.
 - B. loyal governments were recognized by Congress in three southern states.
 - C. 10 percent of elected officials in a state had to be black.
 - D. 10 percent of the 1860 voters had to take an oath of allegiance to the Union.

3. Abraham Lincoln was assassinated:
 - A. just three months after the Civil War was over.
 - B. by a crazed actor who thought Lincoln would be too lenient toward the South.
 - C. by John Wilkes Booth.
 - D. All the above are true.

4. Henry Wirz was executed after the Civil War because he had:
 - A. helped John Wilkes Booth plan Lincoln's assassination.
 - B. helped John Wilkes Booth escape from Ford's Theater.
 - C. led a company of soldiers on a raid of Washington, D.C., in which several women and children were killed.
 - D. commanded the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Georgia, where many Union prisoners had died.

5. Andrew Johnson's plan for Reconstruction:
 - A. was closer to the Wade-Davis Bill than to Lincoln's plan.
 - B. excluded from pardon all Southerners who did not own land.
 - C. required the southern states to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment.
 - D. required Negro suffrage in the South.

6. Black Codes were designed by
 - A. Johnson and his cabinet to ensure the political rights of blacks
 - B. Southern legislatures to set blacks aside as a caste separate from whites and subject to special restraints
 - C. Republicans in Congress to ensure the economic rights of blacks
 - D. The Ku Klux Klan and similar groups as a plan of intimidation of the recently freed slaves

7. The Civil Rights Act of 1866:

- A. had the support of President Johnson, who had urged Congress to pass such a measure.
- B. gave to adult black males the right to vote in local and state—but not national—elections.
- C. was passed over Johnson's veto.
- D. was unconstitutional, according to most Radical Republicans.

8. In 1866:

- A. President Johnson was reelected by an extremely small margin.
- B. President Johnson was reelected president by a large margin.
- C. Republicans won a majority of seats in each house of Congress, thus assuring that the congressional plan of Reconstruction would pass over Johnson's vetoes.
- D. Democrats still held a slight majority in Congress, but many Democrats were hesitant to support Johnson further.

9. The House of Representatives found grounds to begin impeachment proceedings against President Johnson when he:

- A. kept vetoing the legislation of congressional Reconstruction.
- B. refused to appoint military commanders to head the five districts set up by Congress in the Military Reconstruction Act.
- C. violated the Tenure of Office Act.
- D. pardoned thousands of former Confederates.

10. The Military Reconstruction Act:

- A. said that "no legal state government or adequate protection for life and property now exists in the rebel States."
- B. required southern states to accept black suffrage.
- C. required southern states to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

11. Andrew Johnson was from the state of:

- A. Florida.
- B. Massachusetts.
- C. New York.
- D. Tennessee.

12. Radical Reconstruction in the South:

- A. ended in some Deep South states as early as 1867, and in all states by 1871.
- B. ended in two states as early as 1869, but continued in some Deep South states until 1890.
- C. was over by 1877.
- D. was ended by presidential proclamation in 1872.

13. The so-called Mulligan letters:

- A. revealed the extent of corruption of the "Whiskey Ring" in St. Louis.
- B. linked Republican James G. Blaine to shady railroad deals.
- C. cost Horace Greeley the 1872 Republican presidential nomination.
- D. revealed cases of vote fraud in three states in the election of 1876.

14. The Resumption Act, passed by Congress in 1875:

- A. finally reversed the postwar inflation that had stifled economic growth for almost a decade.
- B. called for the resumption of the policy of withdrawing greenbacks from circulation.
- C. allowed for the redemption of greenbacks in gold.
- D. had the support of the National Greenback party.

15. The Electoral Commission, set up by Congress in January 1877:

- A. was designed to assure "a free ballot and a fair count" in future presidential elections.
- B. consisted of fifteen members, five each from the House, the Senate, and the Supreme Court.
- C. found some instances of fraud in the 1876 election but decided that the election should stand.
- D. gave the electoral votes of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina to the Democrats.

16. The major prophet of the New South Creed was:

- A. J. L. M. Curry.
- B. Henry W. Grady.
- C. John Ruffin Green.
- D. Edmund Ruffin.

17. The American Tobacco Company was:

- A. based in Dallas, Texas.
- B. second only to the Bull Durham Company in cigarette production at the turn of the century.
- C. broken up by the Supreme Court in 1911.
- D. the first such government-owned company in the United States.

18. Seaman A. Knapp:

- A. invented the demonstration method of agricultural education.
- B. was the progressive president of the University of Georgia.
- C. owned the Corsicana oil field in Texas (site of the famous Spindletop gusher).
- D. was the most famous of the "Buffalo Soldiers."

19. Bourbons:

- A. were the leaders of the Republican party in the South after Reconstruction.
- B. opposed the growth of industry and business in the New South.
- C. often favored convict leasing.
- D. generally honored state debts incurred during Reconstruction.

20. The first great "cowtown" was:

- A. Abilene, Kansas.
- B. St. Louis, Missouri.
- C. Dallas, Texas.
- D. Butte, Montana.

21. By preventing blacks from voting and by enacting "Jim Crow" laws, the South:

- A. embraced apartheid.
- B. helped mend the tension between the races.
- C. promoted economic harmony between whites and blacks.
- D. set in motion another Civil War.

22. In the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court:

- A. ruled that a federal Civil Rights Act could not extend to individual action.
- B. decided that segregation on railroad cars was illegal under the Fourteenth Amendment.
- C. upheld a Louisiana segregation law.
- D. ruled that the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of "equal protection of the laws" applied to private businesses.

23. Booker T. Washington:

- A. was born of a slave mother and a white father.
- B. had a Ph.D. in history from Harvard and wrote several distinguished historical works.
- C. criticized W. E. B. Du Bois's "Atlanta Compromise" speech.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

24. Benjamin Singleton:

- A. was an early promoter of black migration to the West.
- B. won a Congressional medal of Honor for his capture of Sitting Bull.
- C. invented the refrigerated railroad car.
- D. was elected "Readjuster" governor of Virginia in 1879.

25. The Comstock Lode was:

- A. just outside of Deadwood, South Dakota.
- B. in Nevada.
- C. on land given to the Cherokee Indians in the 1830s.
- D. the site of the first uranium mine in the United States.

26. Following the 1867 *Report on the Condition of the Indian Tribes*, Congress decided that the

best way to end the Indian Wars was:

- A. to send in the army, under men such as George Custer, to break the morale of the Indians.
- B. systematically to kill most of the buffalo.
- C. to "Americanize" the Indians by offering them an education at the white man's schools.
- D. to persuade the Indians to live on out-of-the-way reservations.

27. Chief Joseph:

- A. was killed at the Battle of Wounded Knee.
- B. was the peaceful and dignified leader of the Nez Percé Indians.
- C. signed the treaty allowing the federal government to "remove" the Indians to lands west of the Mississippi River.
- D. originated the Ghost Dance to bring on the day of the Indians' deliverance.

29. Joseph Glidden:

- A. was a railroad man who reaped great profits from the early cattle drives.
- B. invented barbed wire.
- C. made his fame as a buffalo hunter, slaughtering thousands of the animals.
- D. led the sheep ranchers against the cattlemen for control of western grazing lands.

30. The western frontier of the last half of the nineteenth century:

- A. was often violent.
- B. had more women than men.
- C. generally had little ethnic or racial diversity.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

31. The growth of the railroads:

- A. was a major cause of the economic expansion at the end of the nineteenth century.
- B. resulted in an increase in total mileage from about 30,000 miles in 1860 to almost 200,000 in 1900.
- C. was greatest in the decade of the 1880s.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

32. The first transcontinental railroad:

- A. was completed in 1885.
- B. was built by the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroads.
- C. followed a southern route through Texas and the Arizona and New Mexico Territories.
- D. led to the bankruptcy of "Commodore" Vanderbilt.

33. The California "Big Four":

- A. were railroad investors.
- B. owned the largest mining companies in the West.
- C. controlled the National Bell Telephone Company.
- D. included Jay Gould and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

34. Which of the following best accounts for the success of Standard Oil?

- A. Its scientists found new technical processes for refining oil more efficiently.
- B. It bought out the Erie Railroad in order to keep transportation charges low.
- C. It was one of the first companies to invest heavily in advertising.

D. Its corporate structure—known as "vertical integration"—allowed the company to grow tremendously.

35. Andrew Carnegie:

- A. used much of the fortune he inherited from his father to drill his first oil well.
- B. paid almost \$500 million for J. Pierpont Morgan's railroad interests.
- C. made money in many areas, including oil, railroads, iron and steel, and bridge building.
- D. is correctly described by all the above statements.

36. Thomas Alva Edison invented:

- A. the first successful incandescent light bulb.
- B. the air brake for trains.
- C. the (heavier-than-air) airplane.
- D. all the above.

37. The first billion-dollar corporation was:

- A. National Bell Telephone.
- B. Northern Pacific Railroad.
- C. Standard Oil.
- E. United States Steel.

38. The Molly Maguires:

- A. were named for the daughter of George Maguire, the owner of a Pennsylvania coal field.
- B. accomplished their goals of better wages and working conditions for miners through peaceful arbitration.
- C. aimed to right the perceived wrongs against Irish coal workers.
- D. was the first major labor organization for western miners.

39. The Workingmen's Party of California:

- A. was the political wing of the National Labor Union.
- B. was based on anti-Chinese sentiment.
- C. campaigned (unsuccessfully) for restrictions on Mexican immigration.
- D. ended when the 1877 railroad strike ushered in better working conditions.

40. The 14th Amendment

- A. guaranteed the right of former slaves to vote.
- B. forbade states to subject any persons to "cruel and unusual punishment."
- C. forbade states to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without "due process of law."
- D. was vetoed by President Johnson.

41. The Haymarket Affair:

- A. was started by the Knights of Labor.
- B. led to the passage of the Foran Act of 1885.
- C. marked the beginning of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions.
- D. was blamed, probably unfairly, on seven anarchist leaders.

42. Slavery was abolished throughout the Union

- A. by the 13th Amendment.
- B. by the 14th Amendment.
- C. in 1863.
- D. in 1874.

43. The Pullman Strike ended:

- A. when Pullman hired Pinkerton detectives to harass the striking workers.
- B. despite President Grover Cleveland's support for the union.
- C. after mail cars were attached to Pullman cars.
- D. when strike leader Samuel Gompers became ill and could no longer support the strikers' morale.

44. Daniel DeLeon:

- A. was the attorney general of Illinois who obtained an injunction against the striking Pullman employees.
- B. was convicted of throwing a bomb at strikers outside the Pullman plant.
- C. published an antisocialist paper in the 1890s.
- D. was the leading figure in the Socialist Labor party.

45. The Industrial Workers of the World:

- A. had its origin in the mining and lumber camps of the West.
- B. was less radical than the American Federation of Labor.
- C. ended suddenly when its 1912 textile strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts, failed to win any concessions for the workers.
- D. ended in 1903 when the organization's officers were convicted of embezzling most of its funds.

46. Which area had the greatest proportion of people living in cities?

- A. the Midwest
- B. the Northeast
- C. the South
- D. the Pacific coast

47. Urban political bosses:

- A. often were the biggest source of assistance for city dwellers.
- B. brought efficient, scandal-free government to America's growing cities.

- C. tended to scorn immigrants in the cities.
- D. are correctly represented by all the above statements.

48. Ellis Island:

- A. was opened in 1892.
- B. averaged 5,000 immigrants a day in 1907.
- C. was used mainly to process new immigrants, not to comfort or assist them.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

49. The exclusion of Chinese immigrants:

- A. came only after the exclusion of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.
- B. came only after the exclusion of immigrants from northern and western Europe.
- C. was opposed by white workers in the Far West.
- D. was first authorized with a ten-year suspension.

50. In 1869, the women's movement split on the issue of:

- A. whether to grant suffrage to black as well as white women.
- B. the role of women in the religious professions.
- C. the political involvement of settlement houses in women's rights.
- D. whether or not the movement should concentrate on female suffrage to the exclusion of other feminist causes.

51. Which of the following would most likely have been a Gilded-Age Democrat?

- A. a New England Protestant
- B. a German immigrant
- C. a nativist
- D. an African American

52. The Pendleton Civil Service Act:

- A. provided for appointment to a number of government jobs on the basis of competitive exams.
- B. was signed into law by James Garfield.
- C. was vetoed as "an unconstitutional intrusion of government into the private sphere" by Benjamin Harrison.
- D. set up the first racial quotas for government service jobs.

53. Which of the following was a Democrat?

- A. Chester A. Arthur
- B. James G. Blaine
- C. James Garfield
- D. Winfield Scott Hancock

54. The subtreasury plan:

- A. promoted deflation by withdrawing silver certificates from circulation.
- B. was passed by Congress in 1890.

- C. allowed farmers to secure low-interest government loans.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above.

55. "Sockless Jerry" Simpson:

- A. was secretary of agriculture under Harrison.
- B. was the economist whose books influenced passage of the Bland-Allison Act and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act.
- C. was a leading union veteran and, for a time, pension commissioner.
- D. was a Kansas Alliance leader.

56. In the presidential election of 1892, the Populist candidate:

- A. won.
- B. came in second.
- C. did best in the Northeast.
- D. won 22 electoral votes.

57. "You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold!" This statement was made by:

- A. William Jennings Bryan.
- B. William McKinley.
- C. Grover Cleveland.
- D. Thomas E. Watson.

58. One theme of Gilded Age politics was the:

- A. triumph of urban-industrial interests.
- B. triumph of rural-agricultural interests.
- C. rise of the common man.
- D. extension of government into the private sphere.

History 17B: Spring 2008

Altenhofel: Midterm 2 Practice Test

50 of the following will be on Midterm 2 and some of them will be on your final exam.

1. The United States wanted to acquire some control over the Pacific island groups of Samoa and

Hawaii:

- A. because of oil deposits found there.
- B. despite Secretary of State William Seward's urgings for Americans to resist the expansionist impulse.
- C. because the islands offered strategic locations for naval bases.
- D. despite the Treaty of Washington (1871), which ceded the islands to the Russians.

2. One of Spain's oldest colonies, Cuba:

- A. was the showcase of Spanish culture.
- B. meant very little to the Spanish.

- C. was the key port in the Spanish empire.
- D. was a major export market for the mother country.

3. The term "yellow journalism" arose from the:

- A. use of native reporters in the press coverage of the battles in the Philippines.
- B. press coverage of the trials of three Cuban officials who were accused of accepting bribes in the form of gold shipments from insurrectionists.
- C. circulation war between two New York newspapers.
- D. use of propaganda in underground newspapers published by the Cuban insurrectionists.

4. The battleship *Maine*:

- A. exploded as it left Miami for Cuba.
- B. became a battle cry in the Spanish-American War.
- C. carried arms to the Cuban insurrectionists.
- D. disappeared at sea with no trace, but newspaper reporters claimed that Spain had ordered it sunk.

5. The publisher of the *New York Journal* was:

- A. Henry W. Grady.
- B. William Randolph Hearst.
- C. Charles Foster Kane.
- D. Frederick Jackson Turner.

6. In the Spanish-American War:

- A. America's victory could be attributed in large part to expert preparation.
- B. more American soldiers died from disease than battle.
- C. the American victory in the decisive battle at Santiago depended on assistance from German forces.
- D. America finally settled the question of freedom of the seas.

7. In his first term as president, Wilson

- A. refused to support an amendment for women's suffrage.
- B. allowed the spread of racist practices in the federal government.
- C. withheld support from federal child-labor legislation.
- D. did all of the statements.

8. In the "Insular Cases" federal judges decided that

- A. protection of the American constitution does not necessarily extend to all subjects of the American empire.
- B. citizens of America's new possessions should be allowed to choose their own form of government.
- C. the Constitution follows the flag.

D. the president could not grant independence to America's new possessions without congressional approval.

9. The Neutrality Act of 1939

- A. allowed the US to sell arms on a cash-and-carry basis to England and France
- B. failed to pass Congress by only 4 votes
- C. renewed America's isolationist stance toward the war in Europe.
- D. was passed over Roosevelt's veto.

10. The rise of the automobile

- A. was aided by Henry Ford's mass production innovations.
- B. encouraged the sprawl of suburbs and sparked real-estate booms.
- C. quickened the good-roads movement.
- D. all of the statements are correct.

11. Theodore Roosevelt's New Nationalism

- A. meant that government intervention, once identified with business interests, should be used to achieve democratic goals.
- B. was a conservative philosophy of a limited role of government.
- C. called for the breakup of all monopolies.
- D. meant that the federal government should concern itself with problems of social justice and let big business take care of itself.

12. As a result of Japan's show of strength in the Russo-Japanese War:

- A. America was quick to send money and support troops to aid Russia.
- B. Congress voted financial and military aid to Korea to help prevent a Japanese invasion of the Korean peninsula.
- C. Congress lifted the limitations it had previously set on Japanese immigration.
- D. Americans began to doubt the security of the Philippines.

13. Roosevelt's intervention in the Russo-Japanese War and the Moroccan dispute:

- A. strained America's relations with Russia.
- B. won Roosevelt the Nobel Peace Prize of 1906.
- C. involved the use of armed forces without the consent of Congress.
- D. weakened his image around the world.

14. Frederick W. Taylor:

- A. was an Oregon reformer responsible for many progressive measures enacted there.
- B. wrote Principles of Scientific Management.
- C. was the progressive editor of Arena.
- D. was founder of the National Child Labor Committee.

15. The originator of the "Wisconsin Idea" of efficient government was:

- A. Lewis Hine.
- B. Hiram Johnson.

- C. Florence Kelley.
- D. Robert M. La Follette.

16. Woodrow Wilson was:

- A. a professor and college president.
- B. the leading Roman Catholic politician at the turn of the century.
- C. the progressive governor of Oregon.
- D. influenced mainly by Populist reformers.

17. Louis D. Brandeis:

- A. influenced Wilson's New Freedom.
- B. led the conservative opposition to federal labor laws.
- C. was Theodore Roosevelt's vice-presidential running mate in 1912.
- D. was president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

18. The Underwood-Simmons Tariff:

- A. raised the average tariff and hence was supported by Wilson.
- B. raised the average tariff and hence was opposed by Wilson.
- C. lowered the average tariff and hence was opposed by Wilson.
- D. lowered the average tariff and hence was supported by Wilson.

19. The Federal Reserve Act:

- A. made currency and bank credit more elastic.
- B. was the first major banking and currency reform in half a century.
- C. lessened the power of the huge New York banks.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

20. The most important of all the mobilization agencies was the:

- A. Fuel Administration.
- B. Emergency Fleet Corporation.
- C. United States Shipping Board.
- D. War Industries Board.

21. Under the Espionage and Sedition Acts of 1917–1918:

- A. there were 25 prosecutions and 10 convictions.
- B. speaking and writing against Germany and Italy became a crime.
- C. criticism of government leaders or war policies became a crime.
- D. censorship was aimed more at "middle America" than at socialists or other radicals.

22. The emphasis of Wilson's plan for peace was to:

- A. crush the military strength of the Central Powers.
- B. demand that the Central Powers pay the Allied nations for war damages.
- C. settle the issue of trade barriers.
- D. ensure a lasting peace.

23. In the mid-term elections of 1918:

- A. Democrats lost control of both houses of Congress.
- B. labor, eastern businessmen, and western farmers expressed support for Democratic policies.
- C. Republican victories in the South were offset by heavy losses in the Northeast.
- D. Wilson asked voters to elect progressive candidates of either party.

24. On the question of reparations:

- A. Wilson agreed with French and English officials that Germany should have to pay only for civilian damages.
- B. Wilson finally agreed that the German people should not be further humiliated by having to pay for the entire cost of the war.
- C. Germany finally agreed to pay just over \$3 million.
- D. French and British officials took a much harsher stance toward Germany than Wilson initially wished to.

25. The Scopes trial:

- A. pitted William Howard Taft, former U.S. president and confessed agnostic, for the prosecution against fundamentalist Clarence Darrow for the defense.
- B. concerned a state law that prohibited the teaching of evolution in public schools.
- C. marked the beginning of a large fundamentalist movement in America.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

26. The Volstead Act concerned:

- A. racial violence.
- B. organized crime.
- C. immigration.
- D. prohibition.

27. Which one of the following is associated with Dayton, Tennessee?

- A. the Scopes Trial
- B. F. Scott Fitzgerald
- C. the lynching of three Italian anarchists
- D. Ernest Hemingway

28. Alice Paul:

- A. was the militant head of the National American Woman Suffrage Association's Congressional Committee.
- B. was the pseudonym of Sylvia Jenkins, author of many stories in *Paris Nights* and other pulp magazines.
- C. wrote *The American Family*, a sociological study of the effects of the new morality on family life.
- D. was the main character in James Branch Cabell's novel *Jurgen*.

29. Congress adopted the Equal Rights Amendment in:

- A. 1912.
- B. 1921.
- C. 1931.
- D. 1972.

30. The result in the presidential election of 1920 might be attributed to:

- A. the smear campaign directed against Democratic candidate A. Mitchell Palmer.
- B. the fact that Americans in the 1920s were "tired of issues, sick at heart of ideals, and weary of being noble."
- C. Southerners who expressed their displeasure at President Wilson's policies by voting Republican.
- D. all the above.

31. The tariff policy of the early 1920s:

- A. made it easier for other nations to sell to the United States.
- B. made it harder for other nations to sell to the United States.
- C. made it easier for other nations to repay their war debts.
- D. led Americans to cut back on loans and investments abroad.

32. On the issue of regulating big business, President Harding:

- A. showed his support for regulation by pressuring Congress to pass stricter laws.
- B. named conservative advocates of big business to head the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission.
- C. and his administration brought a record number of suits against corporations.
- D. named Robert La Follette, a former leading progressive, to head a government commission to investigate unfair business practices.

33. In the 1924 presidential election:

- A. Robert M. La Follette barely won the nomination of a faction-ridden Republican party.
- B. the Democratic candidate almost upset the Republican candidate.
- C. Calvin Coolidge swept both the popular and electoral votes by decisive majorities.
- D. A. Mitchell Palmer was the Democratic candidate.

34. Coolidge's administration was marked by:

- A. a continuation of the post-World War I economic slump.
- B. continued tax breaks for the lower and middle classes at the expense of the upper class.
- C. prosperity.
- D. the creation of the Internal Revenue and Tariff Commission, which drastically reformed taxation formulas and duty lists.

35. In the elections of 1930:

- A. Herbert Hoover was soundly defeated by Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- B. Herbert Hoover won a second term as president, but by a very small margin.
- C. Republicans won a majority in the House of Representatives.
- D. Democrats won a majority in the House of Representatives.

36. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation:

- A. was created over Hoover's veto.
- B. offered emergency loans to banks, farm mortgage associations, building and loan societies, and other such businesses to prevent bankruptcies.
- C. was criticized for its alleged favoritism to farmers and workers.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

37. The "Bonus Expeditionary Force":

- A. consisted of angry farmers who sometimes acted outside the law to prevent the foreclosure of mortgages on their farms.
- B. toured the country to create support for the Communist party.
- C. marched on Washington in an attempt to get immediate payment of a veterans' bonus that Congress had voted in 1924.
- D. was a special division within the army created to help local authorities deal with disturbances.

38. Franklin D. Roosevelt:

- A. was permanently crippled after contracting polio.
- B. was twice elected governor of Georgia.
- C. was born into a family of sharecroppers.
- D. supported the continuation of Prohibition.

39. Between the election in November 1932 and Roosevelt's inauguration in March 1933:

- A. leading economic indicators showed an upswing in the nation's economy.
- B. many banks that had been closed since 1929 reopened.
- C. President Hoover asked Roosevelt to consult with congressional leaders on "this most serious matter of national concern."
- D. the panic of the Depression spread.

40. The "Blue Eagle" was the symbol of compliance for the:

- A. AAA.
- B. FERA.
- C. NRA.
- D. WPA.

41. The "sit-down strike" was used successfully in 1937 by:

- A. black workers.
- B. southern workers.
- C. steel workers.
- D. automobile workers.

42. The 1937 economic slump was caused in part by:

- A. a sharp decrease in government spending.
- B. a sharp rise in private spending.
- C. the huge government deficit.
- D. the repeal of the Revenue Act of 1935.

43. In the elections of 1938:

- A. Roosevelt was defeated in his bid for reelection.
- B. Roosevelt's attempts to "purge" the Democratic party were largely unsuccessful.
- C. Republicans won control of the House and the Democrats kept a majority of only two in the Senate.
- D. Republicans won control of the Senate and Democrats kept a majority of only two in the House.

44. The conservative Democratic opposition to the New Deal in the late 1930s:

- A. was heaviest in the South.
- B. succeeded in removing three of Roosevelt's cabinet members.
- C. supported plans to replace Roosevelt with Henry Wallace as the Democratic presidential candidate in 1936.
- D. supported plans to replace Roosevelt with Huey Long as the Democratic presidential candidate in 1936.

45. Muscle Shoals, Alabama, was:

- A. where the TVA began.
- B. where FDR vacationed.
- C. where Huey Long was born.
- D. the home of Francis E. Townsend.

46. The literary work that best captured the ordeal of the Depression was *The Grapes of Wrath* by:

- A. Lucy Mercer.
- B. Margaret Mitchell.
- C. Paul Muni.
- D. John Steinbeck.

47. The Neutrality Act of 1935:

- A. was directed against Japanese action in China.
- B. allowed the American navy to stop and search German ships on the high seas.

- C. forbade the sale of arms and munitions to warring nations.
- D. stopped German and Italian military aid to Francisco Franco.

48. President Roosevelt's so-called "moral embargo":

- A. concerned shipments of arms to Spain.
- B. concerned shipments of arms to China.
- C. was violated by both England and France.
- D. was defeated in Congress.

49. The Neutrality Act of 1939:

- A. allowed the United States to sell arms on a cash-and-carry basis to England and France.
- B. failed to pass Congress by only four votes.
- C. renewed America's isolationist stance toward the war in Europe.
- D. was passed over Roosevelt's veto.

50. In the late summer of 1940, President Roosevelt agreed to send fifty "overaged" destroyers to

Britain in return for:

- A. Republican promises not to ask for a peacetime draft.
- B. congressional approval of a draft registration act.
- C. a renegotiated payment schedule of the Allies' war debt from World War I.
- D. ninety-nine-year leases on a series of naval and air bases.

51. In the presidential election of 1940:

- A. the Republican candidate won.
- B. most voters supported the isolationist candidate.
- C. the Republican slogan was, "Don't change horses in the middle of the stream."
- D. the Democratic and Republican candidates agreed on most fundamental issues.

52. The area that experienced the fastest rate of urban growth during the war years was:

- A. the Far West.
- B. the upper Midwest.
- C. New England.
- D. the South.

53. The "W" in WAC stood for:

- A. War.
- B. Western.
- C. Women's.
- D. World.

54. The "Double V" was:

- A. the flying formation used for the strategic bombing of German targets.
- B. a slogan that meant victory abroad over Hitler and victory at home over racial discrimination.

- C. a group of cryptanalysts (code breakers).
- D. the code name for the atomic bomb.

55. In the Declaration of the United Nations, anti-Axis governments:

- A. revoked the Atlantic Charter.
- B. agreed on a strategy against Hitler.
- C. named Gen. H. H. "Hap" Arnold to head the Allied naval force.
- D. agreed not to seek a separate peace with common enemies.

56. President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill finally agreed to strike first:

- A. across the English Channel.
- B. on the Eastern front.
- C. against Japan.
- D. in North Africa.

57. The meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin to plan an invasion of France and a Russian offensive took place in:

- A. Teheran.
- B. Paris.
- C. Geneva.
- D. Casablanca.

History 17B, Spring 2008
Final Exam Practice Test: Altenhofel

35 of the following are on your final along with others from Midterms 1 and 2 Practice Tests

1. Harry Truman:

- A. replaced much of Roosevelt's cabinet soon after becoming president.
- B. was seen at first as simply a "caretaker" president.
- C. had been involved in the clothing business, among other things, before entering politics.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

2. Between 1945 and 1960 the GNP

- A. stayed roughly the same, in constant dollars
- B. actually declined, in constant dollars
- C. nearly doubled
- D. quadrupled

3. The main economic problem faced by Truman in his first term was

- A. inflation
- B. falling prices

- C. a dwindling money supply
- D. tight credit

4. The National Security Act:

- A. was passed over President Truman's veto.
- B. set up the CIA and the National Security Council.
- C. set up the FBI and the House Un-American Activities Committee.
- D. set up the OSS and the Atomic Energy Commission.

5. The Marshall Plan of economic aid:

- A. was "to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."
- B. set up the Committee of National Liberation.
- C. was "directed not against country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos."
- D. prevented a Soviet takeover of Czechoslovakia.

6. The war in Korea:

- A. began in 1946, when Mao Tse-tung's forces refused to leave South Korea.
- B. was responsible for almost a million American casualties.
- C. began in 1950, when North Korean forces invaded South Korea.
- D. lasted just eight months.

7. By the end of the Truman years, the United States had:

- A. returned to its isolationist stance.
- B. repudiated almost all its peacetime alliances.
- C. become committed to a major and permanent national military establishment.
- D. repudiated the Monroe Doctrine.

8. Between 1945 and 1960, the gross national product (GNP):

- A. stayed roughly the same, in constant dollars.
- B. actually declined, in constant dollars.
- C. nearly doubled.
- D. quadrupled.

9. The fastest-growing new periodical in the 1950s was:

- A. *Jet*.
- B. *Mother Earth*.
- C. *TV Guide*.
- D. *Working Woman*.

10. The "corporate character" of American life, as described in this chapter:

- A. led to an "inner-directed" personality type.
- B. was an increasingly regimented conformity.

- C. concerned primarily the increasing role of business in American society.
- D. led people to shy away from social organizations.

11. According to David Riesman, Dr. Spock's book on child care:

- A. stressed the value of teaching children independence.
- B. emphasized feeding schedules and how to change a diaper rather than social values.
- C. encouraged parents to develop the "gregarious" talents of their children.
- D. had low sales in the 1950s because parents were more interested in their own well-being than their children's.

12. In the election of 1952:

- A. women voters overwhelmingly supported Taft.
- B. Democrats for the first time since 1860 carried every state in the Northeast.
- C. Eisenhower won five states in the periphery of the South.
- D. Democrats were able to keep their New Deal coalition intact.

13. In order to end the deadlock in the Korean peace talks, Eisenhower:

- A. hinted that the United States might use atomic weapons.
- B. agreed to return all prisoners.
- C. threatened to cut off shipments of food and medicine to South Korea.
- D. suggested that the talks be held in Moscow.

14. The Warren Court:

- A. limited internal security measures.
- B. took the position that the states, rather than the federal government, were responsible for internal security.
- C. consistently upheld state laws requiring racial segregation.
- D. followed Eisenhower's conservatism in social and political matters.

15. Ngo Dinh Diem:

- A. was a Communist.
- B. was the French-supported leader of North Vietnam.
- C. received American assistance during Eisenhower's administration.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

16. Concerning the uprisings in French Indochina, the Truman and Eisenhower administrations:

- A. sided with the French.
- B. sided with the Vietnamese.
- C. sided with the Chinese.
- D. tried to remain strictly neutral.

17. During the Eisenhower administration, most advances in civil rights came from:

- A. the judicial branch.

- B. the executive branch.
- C. northern senators.
- D. southern senators.

18. In the *Brown* decision, the Supreme Court:

- A. ruled in favor of the Topeka Board of Education.
- B. outlawed segregation in public schools by a split five-to-four decision.
- C. agreed with Eisenhower's sentiments toward civil rights.
- D. cited sociological and psychological findings in support of its decision.

19. The "Southern Manifesto":

- A. supported the Brown decision.
- B. opposed the Brown decision.
- C. was written by Martin Luther King, Jr.
- D. was written by Dexter Morehouse.

20. President Kennedy's cabinet appointments:

- A. emphasized youth.
- B. were mostly politicians who had been helpful to the Democratic party.
- C. included the first black secretary of the treasury.
- D. are correctly described by all the above statements.

21. In *Miranda v. Arizona*, the Supreme Court:

- A. outlawed residential segregation by race.
- B. ruled that school prayer was unconstitutional.
- C. confirmed the obligation of police to inform arrested suspects of their rights before questioning.
- D. ordered the release of a conscientious objector who refused to fight in Vietnam for moral reasons.

22. The 1963 March on Washington:

- A. ended when Jesse Jackson and other civil rights leaders were arrested for parading without a permit.
- B. was the setting of Jesse Jackson's "I Have a Dream" speech.
- C. was the largest civil rights demonstration in American history.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements.

23. Faced with the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba, President Kennedy:

- A. ordered a "surgical" air strike.
- B. waited to see what the Russians would do.
- C. ordered a naval blockade of Cuba.
- D. broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba.

24. Concerning Vietnam, President Kennedy:

- A. continued to support the Pathet Lao.
- B. increased the number of American "advisers" there.
- C. asked Congress to send American combat troops to force the surrender of Diem's pro-Communist regime.
- D. reduced the number of American troops there by half.

25. The Immigration Act of 1965:

- A. favored immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.
- B. favored immigrants from northern and western Europe.
- C. treated all nationalities equally.
- D. resulted in a tremendous surge of European immigration to the United States.

26. Operation "Rolling Thunder" was the:

- A. code name for Lyndon Johnson's presidential campaign of 1964.
- B. code name for Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign of 1964.
- C. first major "search-and-destroy" operation carried out by American troops in Vietnam.
- D. first sustained bombing of North Vietnam.

27. America's goal in Vietnam was to:

- A. provoke Red China to enter the war.
- B. keep the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong from winning.
- C. force the Communists from North Vietnam.
- D. reopen vital Asian trade routes.

28. The "I" in AIM stands for:

- A. immediate.
- B. Indian.
- C. Indochina.
- D. intercontinental.

29. The Twenty-sixth Amendment:

- A. prohibited the president from sending troops out of the country for more than 60 days without the consent of Congress.
- B. set in motion the affirmative action program.
- C. gave eighteen-year-olds the right to vote.
- D. repealed the Twentieth Amendment.

30. Jimmy Carter:

- A. was governor of Virginia.
- B. was only the second Catholic to be elected president.
- C. was a peanut farmer and former naval officer.
- D. is correctly represented by all the above statements

31. As president, Jimmy Carter:

- A. opposed significant environmental legislation.
- B. showed a sustained increase in popularity after entering the White House.

- C. created new cabinet-level departments of energy and education.
- D. appointed the first woman to the Supreme Court.

32. Ronald Reagan:

- A. turned to politics after a successful career as a lawyer.
- B. had at one time supported FDR's New Deal.
- C. pushed for a stronger defense during his three terms in the U.S. Senate.
- D. resigned from Nixon's cabinet during the Senate Watergate hearings.

33. Who said, "Government is not the solution to the problem; government is the problem"?

- A. Bill Clinton
- B. Jesse Jackson
- C. Walter Mondale
- D. Ronald Reagan

34. The Branch Davidians:

- A. occupied a fortress compound in Albany, Georgia.
- B. were led by David Koresh.
- C. surrendered to the FBI after a 50-day siege.
- D. are correctly represented by all the above statements.

35. The "Whitewater" case:

- A. led to the conviction of Oliver North.
- B. increased congressional support for free trade.
- C. led to the indictment of Clinton's secretary of state.
- D. involved a failed investment by the Clintons in an Arkansas resort project.

36. Concerned with Middle East diplomacy, the Bush administration:

- A. initially withdrew from active involvement.
- B. was actively involved from his first day in office.
- C. sent Colin Powell to negotiate a peace settlement in early 2001.
- D. made this issue their number one priority.