



APUSH TAKE HOME Reading Quizzes 29-30

& a few leftovers from Chapter 28

Wilsonian Progressivism at Home and Abroad, 1912-1916 & The War to End War 1917-1918

21. In 1914, the general reaction of Americans to the outbreak of war in Europe was
- the renewal of old hostilities with England.
 - a tendency to favor England and the other Allies.
 - a tendency to favor Germany and the other Central Powers.
 - complete neutrality in regard to their feelings and their actions.
 - a willingness to appeal to the League of Nations for a solution.
22. In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson sent General John J. Pershing into Mexico for which of the following reasons?
- To help topple the government of Victoriano Huerta.
 - To help topple the government of Venustiano Carranza.
 - To pursue troops under the leadership of Francisco Madero who were accused of killing American soldiers.
 - At the invitation of the Carranza government to help in putting down the rebellion headed by Pancho Villa.
 - none of the above
23. Which of the following was the subject of the 19th Amendment?
- created the federal income tax
 - allowed for the direct election of U.S. Senators
 - outlawed the sale and transportation of alcoholic beverages
 - gave American women the right to vote
 - none of the above
24. The primary purpose of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 was to
- allow the government a central location for the collection of tariffs.
 - provide for fiscal agents, custodians, and depositories for the United States Treasury.
 - collect and interpret information bearing on the economic and credit structure of the nation.
 - examine and supervise investment in the growing American stock exchange.
 - allow the government a way to control inflation, deflation and public credit.
25. Which of the following is true about the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914?
- It outlawed the use of the "closed shop".
 - It outlawed the use of picketing, boycotts and strikes in labor disputes.
 - It abolished labor by children under fourteen in all interstate industries.
 - It exempted labor from being termed a "monopoly" which could be broken up and regulated by the U.S. government.
 - none of the above
26. Which of the following is a correct statement about the United States at the close of the First World War?
- It joined the League of Nations.
 - It accorded diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union and supported Lenin and the Bolsheviks in maintaining power in the new USSR.
 - It repealed the prohibition amendment to the Constitution.
 - It's citizens embraced the U.S.'s new role as a leader in European and world affairs.
 - none of the above

27. Support for the establishment of a Federal Trade Commission demonstrated President Wilson's interest in
- socialism.
 - classic *laissez-faire* economics.
 - regulating American business.
 - exempting labor unions from being considered a "monopoly" by the United States government.
 - reversing the Northern Securities decision.
28. During their presidencies, BOTH Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson
- met the demands of radical progressives.
 - reduced the regulatory power of the federal government.
 - emphasized social justice more than economic regulation.
 - increased the power of the executive branch of government and the presidency.
 - appointed their friends and political supporters to office in spite of civil service legislation.
29. Of the following reforms of the Wilson administration, which would have been most acceptable to "big business"?
- the Federal Trade Commission Act
 - the Keating-Owen Child Labor Act
 - the Clayton Antitrust Act
 - the Underwood Tariff
 - the Federal Reserve Act
30. Which of the following would have been the LEAST likely to support a proposal for a direct primary?
- Robert LaFollete
 - Hiram Johnson
 - Woodrow Wilson
 - Joseph Cannon
 - Theodore Roosevelt
31. Which of the following is a reason Theodore Roosevelt refused the Progressive Party nomination for President of the United States in 1916?
- He had passed away by 1916 (making accepting *anything* rather difficult!)
 - He had ceased being popular with the American people.
 - He was afraid he would split the Republican vote and ensure a victory for Woodrow Wilson.
 - He considered himself first and foremost a Republican and could not accept a nomination of a third party.
 - He had changed his political beliefs and was no longer a progressive.
32. On which of the following issues did Woodrow Wilson run his campaign for President in 1916?
- the unpopularity of Theodore Roosevelt
 - the need for the U.S. to enter the First World War
 - his decision to keep the nation out of the First World War
 - that his Republican opponent was corrupt
 - Woodrow Wilson did not run for President in 1916.
33. Senate Republicans who opposed the Treaty of Versailles argued that the League of Nations would
- isolate the United States from postwar world affairs.
 - prevent the United States from seeking war reparations (repayments) from Germany.
 - give the nations of Europe more power over United States foreign policy.
 - violate President Wilson's own Fourteen Points,
 - Make the U.S. a "laughing stock" among the nations of Europe.

34. The "Zimmermann Papers" were infamous because they
- exposed suspected communists and anarchists in the United States.
 - exposed Wilson's desire to get the U.S. involved in the First World War.
 - exposed a German plot to enlist Mexico into an alliance with Germany in a war against the United States.
 - exposed corruption in the U.S. Justice Department under A. Mitchell Palmer and leading to a total reorganization of the department and the formation of the FBI.
 - exposed a British plot to disguise their warships as American merchant ships, encouraging German submarines to attack any ship flying the American flag, hopefully luring the United States into World War I.
35. The rejection of the Versailles Treaty by the United States Senate signaled what future for American foreign policy?
- A desire of the United States to retreat into isolationism and back away from a world leadership role.
 - A decision of the United States not to play only a secondary role to the European powers and to take a more aggressive role in dominating world politics.
 - A desire of the United States to began taking an active part in promoting internationalism through its leadership in the League of Nations.
 - A decision of the United States to form a defensive alliance with Britain and France to protect against any further abuses by the Germans.
 - A decision of the United States to launch an aggressive campaign to force all the European powers to relinquish their colonial holdings to American control and eventual independence.
36. The "Red Scare" of 1919 was caused primarily by
- the release of the Zimmermann papers.
 - fear and anxiety that a Bolshevik revolution in the U.S. was imminent.
 - the invasion of Poland by Germany.
 - the invasion of Poland by the newly formed USSR.
 - the election of Warren G. Harding as President of the U.S.
37. In the negotiations leading to the Treaty of Versailles, Woodrow Wilson was willing to sacrifice other portions of his Fourteen Points in order to gain Allied approval of
- a ban on secret diplomacy.
 - a strengthening of the Austrian Empire in order to restore the balance of power.
 - a union of Germany and Austria in accordance with the right of self determination of peoples.
 - new rules of blockade that would provide more complete freedom of the seas.
 - none of the above
38. All of the following created tensions between the United States and the major European belligerents (nations at war) during The First World War *except*
- British restrictions on American shipping to nations allied with the Central powers.
 - loans and credits extended to Great Britain and France by the United States.
 - German submarine attacks on the United States.
 - German attempts to form an alliance with Mexico.
 - Allied powers criticism of racism in the United States.
39. Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points included all of the following *except*
- the restoration of a balance of power among European empires.
 - collective security through the establishment of a League of Nations.
 - the lowering of U.S. tariffs.
 - the freedom of the seas.
 - arms reduction.
40. President Woodrow Wilson responded to the sinking of the *Lusitania* in 1915 by
- demanding that the Germans stop using unrestricted submarine warfare.
 - ordering Americans not to be passengers on belligerent powers' ships.
 - requiring exports to Europe to be sent only on American merchant ships.
 - cutting off all diplomatic relations with Germany.
 - demanding the resignation of Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan.

41. All the following were factors in the failure of the United States to join the League of Nations after the First World War *except*

- a. fear of further U.S. involvement in foreign wars.
- b. personal and political rivalries between President Woodrow Wilson and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.
- c. President Woodrow Wilson's refusal to compromise in any way in regard to the League.
- d. a group of United States senators who opposed American participation on *any* terms.
- e. Former President Theodore Roosevelt's outspoken criticism of the idea of the League of Nations.

42. "The white men were roused by a mere instinct of self-preservation... until at last there had sprung into existence a great Ku Klux Klan, a veritable empire to the south, to protect the Southern country."

Which of the following is the most likely source of the above quote?

- a. Theodore Roosevelt
- b. Jeanette Rankin
- c. Woodrow Wilson
- d. Booker T. Washington
- e. W.E.B. DuBois

43. Which of the following is most closely associated with The Creel Committee?

- a. weapons manufacture
- b. food production
- c. the Red Scare
- d. propaganda
- e. liberty bonds

44 Which is true of civil liberties and the Wilson administration during the First World War?

- a. During the First World War, the Wilson administration placed thousands of German-Americans in concentration camps.
- b. During the First World War, the Wilson administration took no major action to expand or curtail civil liberties in the United States .
- c. During the First World War, the Wilson administration curtailed civil liberties in the United States.
- d. During the First World War, the Wilson administration expanded civil liberties in the United States.
- e. none of the above

45. Which of the following were events that led directly to the United States involvement in World War I?

- I. Zimmerman Note
- II. Russian Revolution of March 1917
- III. Sinking of the *Lusitania*
- IV. Unrestricted submarine warfare

- a. I, II and III
- b. I, II and IV
- c. I, III and IV
- d. II, III and IV
- e. I, II, III and IV

46. Woodrow Wilson's political philosophy included all of the following *except*

- a. faith in the masses.
- b. lack of concern for the affairs of other countries.
- c. a belief that the President should set an agenda and provide leadership for Congress.
- d. a belief that a President should go over the heads of Congress and legislators and appeal directly to American voters on important issues.
- e. a belief that Americans ought to lay aside their quest for empire and instead look at themselves as an example and protector of freedom and democracy.