

Quiz 5 (For Chapters 11 and 12)

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In what way did the muckrakers contribute to the rise of Progressivism in the early years of the twentieth century?
 - (A) Their lurid stories of European abuses led directly to American isolationism until World War I.
 - (B) Their stories glorifying the rich and famous led to the supremacy of laissez-faire economic theories during this period.
 - (C) Their horror stories of Marxist infiltration into workers' unions led to public support for crackdowns against reform-minded unions and alliances.
 - (D) Their exposés of government and business corruption, abuse, and mismanagement led to widely supported public demands for effective reform.
 - (E) They created a repugnance for the national press that generalized into a distrust for all government and business institutions.
2. Which of the following is true of W. E. B. Du Bois?
 - (A) He founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
 - (B) He was the chief author of the Atlanta Compromise.
 - (C) He was an outspoken critic of the Niagara Movement.
 - (D) He believed that Blacks should temporarily accommodate themselves to Whites.
 - (E) He worked closely with Booker T. Washington.
3. Which of the following was used as "scientific evidence" by wealthy American industrialists in the latter half of the nineteenth century to prove that they deserved the wealth they had accumulated?
 - (A) Broca's research into the functioning of various centers of the human brain
 - (B) Darwin's theory of natural selection
 - (C) Freud's theories of human psychology
 - (D) The research of Louis Pasteur on biological processes
 - (E) Karl Marx's research on the economic development of societies
4. The Zimmermann Note was infamous because
 - (A) it exposed German atrocities against Jews and other prisoners of war and contributed directly to the U.S. entry into World War I

- (B) it exposed a German plot to enlist Mexico into an alliance with Germany in a war against the United States
 - (C) it exposed corruption in the U.S. Justice Department leading to a total reorganization of the department and the formation of the FBI
 - (D) it exposed a British plot to disguise their warships as U.S. merchant ships, encouraging German submarines to attack any ship flying the U.S. flag, hopefully luring the United States into World War I
 - (E) it revealed the existence of Communist spies in the highest levels of American government, following World War I, and led to the "Red Scare" in which hundreds of innocent people were victimized in witch hunts trying to weed out Communists
5. Between 1860 and 1910, the area of the United States which underwent the largest *percentage* increase of population was
- (A) the Northeast
 - (B) the Old South
 - (C) the Mid-Atlantic
 - (D) the Far West
 - (E) the Great Plains
6. Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom" and Theodore Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" were similar in that both
- (A) removed restrictions on the rights of women and minorities
 - (B) removed restrictions on the rights of unions to organize within the workplace
 - (C) expanded the rights of states to regulate business operations within state borders
 - (D) expanded the government's role in regulating businesses and business monopolies
 - (E) expanded the notion of individualism inherent in their laissez-faire economic policies
7. The establishment of transcontinental rail lines and the construction of America's massive rail network had all of the following effects EXCEPT:
- (A) They led to the rapid industrialization of the Old South following the Civil War.
 - (B) They allowed for rapid distribution of goods throughout the country.
 - (C) Their building spurred a series of important technical advances.
 - (D) They made the country smaller in the sense that they dramatically reduced the time needed to traverse the continent.
 - (E) They resulted in the establishment of standardized time zones throughout the country.
8. Turn-of-the-century American artists of the realist school tended to make which of the following the subject of most of their paintings?
- (A) Urban scenes
 - (B) American frontier life

- (C) Rural family life
- (D) Wild natural landscapes
- (E) Pastoral scenes

9. The settlement-house movement drew its workers primarily from which of the following groups?
- (A) Young, affluent, college-educated women
 - (B) Poor Eastern European immigrants
 - (C) Disabled veterans of the Spanish-American War
 - (D) Idealistic young men who came to the city largely from rural areas
 - (E) Often illiterate members of the urban working class
10. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, enunciated by President Theodore Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress in May 1904, did all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) It asserted that the United States would take action to guarantee that Latin American nations paid their debts.
 - (B) It stated that the United States could intervene in the affairs of Western Hemisphere nations to forestall the intervention of other powers.
 - (C) It was preceded by Roosevelt's assertion that the Monroe Doctrine prohibited Europeans from using force in the Americas.
 - (D) It led to protracted intervention in Santo Domingo and, subsequently, to intervention in Haiti, Nicaragua, and Cuba.
 - (E) It proposed a massive foreign aid program to stabilize the governments of Latin America.
11. Helen Hunt Jackson's book *A Century of Dishonor* (1880) recounted
- (A) American imperialism and its effects on the middle class
 - (B) discriminatory practices employed by the United States government against African-Americans
 - (C) the atrocities of the Spanish-American War
 - (D) the long record of broken treaties and injustices against American Indians
 - (E) the abuses involving big business trusts in America
12. In speaking of "scalawags," white Southerners of the Reconstruction era made reference to
- (A) former slaves who had risen to high positions within the Reconstruction governments of the Southern states.
 - (B) Northerners who had come south to take high positions within the Reconstruction governments of the Southern states.

- (C) the U.S. Army generals who served as military governors in the South.
 - (D) the Radical Republicans in Congress who imposed the Reconstruction regimes on the South.
 - (E) Southerners who supported or participated in the Reconstruction regimes.
13. The Nineteenth Amendment, added to the United States Constitution in 1920, did which of the following?
- (A) Limited the president to two terms
 - (B) Created the federal income tax
 - (C) Outlawed the sale and transportation of alcoholic beverages
 - (D) Enfranchised women
 - (E) Ended prohibition
14. "There is no right to strike against the public safety, anywhere, any time," was said by
- (A) Rutherford B. Hayes with regard to the Great Railroad Strike of 1877
 - (B) Grover Cleveland on sending federal troops to help put down the Pullman strike
 - (C) Calvin Coolidge on calling out the Massachusetts National Guard during the Boston police strike
 - (D) Senator Robert A. Taft speaking in favor of the Taft-Hartley Act
 - (E) Ronald Reagan with regard to the air traffic controllers' strike
15. The decline of "open range" ranching in the West resulted primarily from
- (A) low beef prices, which made "open range" ranching unprofitable
 - (B) government policies giving priority use of the range to sheepherders, thus denying cattlemen equal access to the open range
 - (C) overgrazing and intense competition for use of the land between ranchers and farmers
 - (D) the increased use of sharecropping techniques by cattle ranchers, which lessened their need for open-range policies
 - (E) the high cost of replacing cattle, which constantly wandered off in the open range