

## Period 7-1 (1890-1918)

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### Test 1

1. Secretary of State John Hay sent his Open Door Notes (1899–1900) to world powers to
  - (1). keep Chinese workers from coming to America
  - (2). secure a fair settlement in the Russo- Japanese War
  - (3). protect United States trading interests in China
  - (4). bring a peaceful end to the Boxer Rebellion
2. One major goal of the Progressive movement was to
  - (1). balance the federal budget by decreasing spending
  - (2). provide unemployment insurance to workers
  - (3). limit direct citizen control over government
  - (4). pass laws to help solve economic and social problems
3. In the early 1900s, Progressives succeeded in strengthening federal control over the money supply by
  - (1) passing the Clayton Antitrust Act
  - (2) creating the Federal Reserve System
  - (3) enacting the Underwood Tariff bill
  - (4) establishing the gold standard
4. The Progressive Era presidents were considered trustbusters because they
  - (1) used government power to promote business competition
  - (2) supported the elimination of trade barriers
  - (3) encouraged more voter participation in government
  - (4) canceled treaties with other nations
5. One foreign policy goal of President Theodore Roosevelt was to
  - (1). create future states by annexing Pacific island territories
  - (2). restrict European intervention in the Western Hemisphere
  - (3). limit United States investment in Latin America
  - (4). encourage independence movements in Africa
6. President Theodore Roosevelt’s commitment to the proverb, “Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far,” was most clearly shown when he
  - (1) opposed consumer protection laws
  - (2) intervened in Latin American affairs
  - (3) promoted the conservation of natural resources
  - (4) conducted the Bull Moose campaign of 1912

### The News Reaches Bogota



Source: W. A. Rogers, *New York Herald*, December 1903

7. The foreign policy illustrated in this cartoon was used by the United States to
  - (1) punish Mexico for siding with Germany in World War I
  - (2) enforce the Monroe Doctrine against Great Britain
  - (3) secure control of land for the Panama Canal Zone
  - (4) announce the Open Door policy
8. Which statement best expresses President Theodore Roosevelt's philosophy on regulating big business?
  - (1). Regulation of big business should be left to the states.
  - (2). Any regulation of big business is undesirable.
  - (3). Abusive trusts should be broken up by a vigilant federal government.
  - (4). Government ownership of key industries will benefit consumers.
9. What was one characteristic of American imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?
  - (1). avoiding involvement with nations in East Asia
  - (2). supporting independence movements in Africa
  - (3). rejecting the use of military force to gain colonies
  - (4). acquiring territory to promote economic and strategic interests
10. W.E.B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington most strongly disagreed over which issue?
  - (1). the constitutionality of the Sherman Antitrust Act
  - (2). the construction of the Panama Canal
  - (3). methods to achieve racial equality
  - (4). support for the Allies in World War I

11. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

- I. \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Direct election of senators
  - B. Federal income tax
  - C. National woman's suffrage

- (1) Progressive Era Constitutional Amendments
- (2) Steps to Promote Civil Rights
- (3) Municipal and State Actions
- (4) Changes During World War I

12. Which proposal was most consistent with the goals of the American Federation of Labor under the leadership of Samuel Gompers?

- (1). government ownership of the transportation and communication industries
- (2). collective bargaining to reach agreements on wages and hours
- (3). formation of a third political party to promote union policies
- (4). organization of unskilled workers into one national union

13. The importance of *Northern Securities Co. v. United States* (1904) is that the Supreme Court

- (1). used the Sherman Antitrust Act to break up a monopoly
- (2). ruled child labor laws unconstitutional
- (3). upheld the right of women to vote
- (4). established regulations for the New York Stock Exchange



Source: Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*, 1890

14. One reason Jacob Riis published many photographs similar to this was to

- (1). disprove claims of yellow journalists
- (2). encourage government assistance for poor farmers
- (3). promote the use of child labor
- (4). increase public concern over tenement conditions

15. Which president's decision demonstrated a commitment to the idea expressed by Speaker A?

- (1) James K. Polk going to war with Mexico
- (2) Abraham Lincoln signing the Homestead Act
- (3) William McKinley annexing the Hawaiian Islands
- (4) Woodrow Wilson sending troops to pursue Pancho Villa in Mexico

Source: William Jennings Bryan, 1896

“. . . You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard; we reply that the great cities rest upon our broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in the country. . . .”

16. In the late 19th century, farmers attempted to address the issue raised by William Jennings Bryan by

- (1) supporting the Populist Party
- (2) demanding higher tariffs
- (3) providing jobs for the unemployed
- (4) lobbying Congress to cut income taxes

17. What was one result of the Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)?

- (1) Public schools were integrated nationwide.
- (2) Civil rights for African Americans were strengthened.
- (3) Northern states were forced to segregate public facilities.
- (4) The “separate but equal” doctrine was established.

Speaker A: It is disgraceful that we allow children in this country to work long hours in unsanitary, unsafe conditions. The government must step in and protect our children.

Speaker B: We must allow businesses to compete freely without government intervention. The best will survive.

Speaker C: Monopolies and trusts make it impossible for small businesses to compete. Monopolies lower their prices to eliminate competition, and then they charge consumers even higher prices.

Speaker D: Big business is good for the country. It increases the nation's wealth, provides jobs, and strengthens the country.

18. What would Speaker B most likely want the federal government to do?

- (1) Regulate child labor.
- (2) Adopt a progressive income tax.
- (3) Strengthen the immigration laws.
- (4) Support the concept of Social Darwinism.

19. Which two speakers represent the beliefs of many reformers during the Progressive Era?

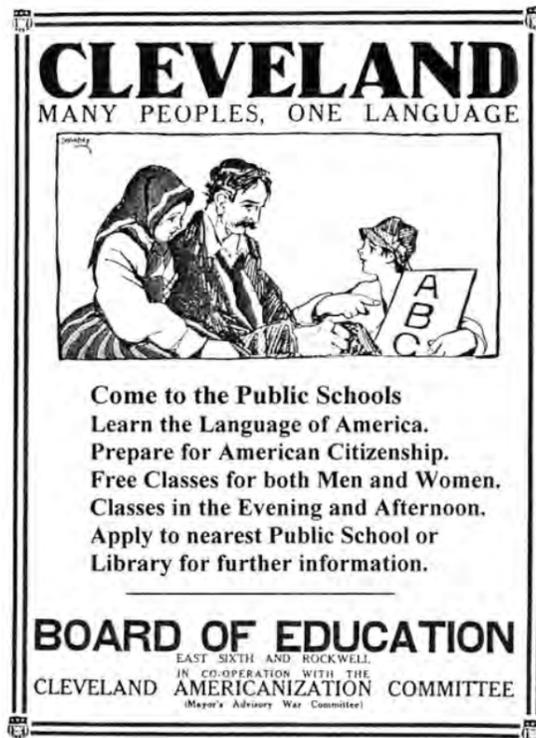
- (1) A and B
- (2) A and C
- (3) B and C
- (4) B and D

Overcrowding  
High crime rate  
Poor sanitation

20. In the early 1900s, these problems were most directly a result of

- (1) muckrakers' influence
- (2) conservation programs
- (3) westward migration
- (4) rapid urbanization

21. In the early 1900s, Congress acted to regulate the nation's money supply more effectively by
- (1) increasing the minimum wage
  - (2) raising the protective tariff
  - (3) creating the Federal Reserve System
  - (4) adopting the Clayton Antitrust Act



Source: J. H. Donahey, Smithsonian National Museum of American History, 1917 (adapted)

22. This 1917 poster indicates that one important educational goal for new immigrants during this time period was
- (1). teaching them to read and write in their native language
  - (2). promoting religious tolerance
  - (3). ensuring the preservation of their native cultures
  - (4). promoting the English language as a method of assimilation
23. The purpose of the initiative, referendum, and recall was to
- (1) eliminate the two-party system
  - (2) limit participation in state elections
  - (3) increase citizen influence in government
  - (4) strengthen the power of political machines

Source: Josiah Quincy, 1900

“It is not the mission of the United States to set right everything that is amiss all over the world, even if we have interests involved, or to take part in remodelling the government of some four hundred. millions of people who deeply resent foreign interference with their affairs. . . .”

24. The author of this statement is expressing his support for
- (1) war as an instrument of foreign policy
  - (2) the policy of imperialism
  - (3) business investment in foreign countries
  - (4) the principle of noninvolvement

**Bibb Mill No. 1, Macon, Ga.**



Source: Lewis Hine, January 19, 1909

25. Which conclusion is most clearly supported by this photograph?
- (1) Textile manufacturing was not important to the national economy.
  - (2) State and federal governments did not adequately regulate child labor.
  - (3) American factories were less productive than factories in other countries.
  - (4) Strict federal safety standards were enforced in factories across the nation.
26. Which constitutional right was the central focus in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)?
- (1) freedom of assembly guaranteed by the first amendment
  - (2) due process of the law in the fifth amendment
  - (3) equal protection of the law under the 14th amendment
  - (4) equal voting rights guaranteed by the 15th amendment
27. Which event was a result of the Spanish- American War?
- (1). Cuba was divided into spheres of influence.
  - (2). Puerto Rico became a possession of the United States.
  - (3). The Philippines became a Spanish colony.
  - (4). The United States lost control of the Panama Canal.
28. In the late 1800s, the major goal of United States policy in both the annexation of Hawaii and the acquisition of the Philippines was to
- (1) obtain coaling stations and seaports for United States ships
  - (2) expand United States fishing rights in international waters
  - (3) limit the spread of Japanese influence
  - (4) protect the area around the Panama Canal

“THE IMMIGRANT  
Is he an acquisition or a detriment?”



29. Which statement most accurately represents the point of view depicted in this 1903 cartoon?
- (1) Literacy tests are needed to limit immigration to the United States.
  - (2) Americans significantly disagree over immigration policy.
  - (3) The nation's economy depends on continuing large-scale immigration.
  - (4) Nativist opposition to immigration is declining.

Income Tax Amendment Passes  
Congress Enacts Federal Reserve Act  
Pure Food and Drug Act Passed by Congress

30. Which reform movement supported the actions described by these headlines?
- (1) Progressive
  - (2) labor
  - (3) Prohibition
  - (4) conservation
31. The Great Migration during World War I refers to the movement of
- (1). factory workers from the Northeast to the Sun Belt
  - (2). communists deported to Russia as undesirable aliens
  - (3). African Americans to northern cities to find work
  - (4). refugees fleeing from eastern Europe to the United States
32. Which action by Germany prompted the United States to enter World War I?
- (1) attacking British shipping
  - (2) forming an alliance with Austria-Hungary
  - (3) resuming unrestricted submarine warfare
  - (4) invading France
33. What was President Woodrow Wilson's stated policy toward the warring nations of Europe prior to United States entry into World War I?
- (1) neutrality
  - (2) containment
  - (3) internationalism
  - (4) dollar diplomacy