

Chapters 14-18 Presentations Test

1. The cruise of the Great White Fleet showed that
 - a. the Atlantic could be crossed safely.
 - b. Great Britain was a second-rate power.
 - c. the United States was a naval power.
 - d. Taft's foreign policy worked.

2. The United States annexed [acquired, bought] Hawaii because
 - a. the Boxers started a rebellion
 - b. Hawaiians requested American protection.
 - c. the United States needed naval stations in the Pacific.
 - d. Queen Liliuokalani executed several foreign merchants.

3. How did the pattern of European immigration shift in 1890?
 - a. from northern to southern, western, and eastern Europeans
 - b. from Jewish to Catholic Europeans
 - c. from eastern to southern Europeans
 - d. from eastern to western Europeans

4. During the late 1800s, the port of entry for the majority of immigrants was
 - a. Boston
 - b. New York City
 - c. Philadelphia
 - d. San Francisco

5. The experience of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce illustrate how
 - a. most Native Americans moved peacefully onto reservations.
 - b. the U.S. government allowed some Native Americans to keep their homelands.
 - c. violent conflicts arose among settlers, the federal government, and Native Americans.
 - d. Christian missionaries converted Native Americans.

6. Under imperialism, the stronger nation attempts to
 - a. create an empire.
 - b. sell its products to a weaker country
 - c. dominate a weaker country
 - d. all of the above

7. The act of lynching might best be described as
 - a. illegal search of a home or business.
 - b. illegal seizure of property.
 - c. seizure [taking] and execution of a person by a mob.
 - d. imprisonment of a suspect without a trial.

8. The Niagara Movement called for
 - a. an end to immigration.
 - b. legal segregation.
 - c. full civil liberties [rights] for African Americans.
 - d. more women's colleges.

9. In the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court
 - a. ordered universities to enroll more women and African Americans.
 - b. ordered public schools districts to upgrade schools for African Americans.
 - c. established the "separate-but-equal" doctrine, upholding [legalizing] segregation.

10. The Pendleton Civil Service Act was passed to
 - a. end Japanese immigration to the United States.
 - b. print money backed [supported] by silver rather than gold.
 - c. end the spoils system.
 - d. place additional regulation on the railroads.

11. The United States acquired [took] control of the Canal Zone by
 - a. signing a treaty with Spain.
 - b. passing the Roosevelt Corollary.
 - c. organizing a revolt in Panama.
 - d. paying Panama \$25 million.

12. In the election of 1912, a split in the Republican Party helped
- the Progressives win.
 - the Socialists win
 - Wilson win.
 - Taft win.

13. Most African American Exodusters migrated west to

14. Which of the following attracted many immigrants to the United States?
- strong alien land laws
 - a chance at a better life
 - the military draft
 - labor unions

15. How did the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision affect racial relations in the South?
- It improved the quality of African American facilities.
 - It allowed segregation to continue legally.
 - It ordered that segregation should be ended in public schools.
 - It forced whites and African Americans to use the same public facilities.

16. The United States wanted to build a canal across Panama to
- stop the intervention of European nations in Panama;s affairs.
 - show the French that it could be done quickly and cheaply.
 - cut travel time between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
 - establish American naval supremacy in the Caribbean.

17. By 1910, nearly 60 percent of American children were in school because
- immigration was down.
 - many states required school attendance by law.
 - families had more money.
 - scholarships were plentiful.

18. Who owned much of the western land near prime transportation routes?

19. During the late 1800s and early 1900s, immigration laws discriminated most against

- a. Asians.
- b. agricultural workers.
- c. Europeans.
- d. Mexicans.

20. European and American imperialism grew partly as a result of

- a. the need for foreign markets.
- b. the fear of entangling alliances.
- c. a shortage of food.
- d. a search for cheap labor.

21. Among Latin Americans, United States actions related to the Panama Canal created

- a. class for Roosevelt's impeachment.
- b. ill will toward the United States.
- c. hope for a prosperous future.
- d. a long-lasting economic crisis.

22. In families on the homestead, what did women do?

- a. cooked, cleaned, washed, and made clothes
- b. raised and schooled the children
- c. raised food crops
- d. all of the above

23. Which one of the following is a lingering [continuing] myth about the West?

- a. It was settled by a variety of races.
- b. Western settlement damaged the environment.
- c. Settlers were nearly all white males.
- d. Settlers nearly destroyed Native American peoples.

24. Prohibition groups saw a link between drinking and

- a. abuses by big business.
- b. high tariffs.
- c. lower public morals.
- d. anti-Asian feelings.

25. What was the central message of the Roosevelt Corollary?

26. Why was the NAACP founded?

- a. to uphold segregation in the South
- b. to create business opportunities for African Americans
- c. to design special voting restrictions
- d. to fight discrimination through courts

27. Which statement best describes the lifestyle of homesteaders?

- a. Most women worked outside their homestead.
- b. Homesteaders lived in isolation and avoided social contact.
- c. Homesteaders lived simple and secure lives.
- d. Homesteaders often had to struggle even for the necessities.

28. Which of the follow was a major economic argument for expansion?

- a. Foreign goods were often superior to American products.
- b. The United States needed new markets for its goods.
- c. Americans needed the respect of foreign countries.
- d. Many United States industries were short of labor.

29. Which became the most popular American sport during the late 1800s?

- a. basketball
- b. boxing
- c. football
- d. baseball

30. Why was the Open Door Policy important in the United States?

- a. It increased Chinese investments in the United States.
- b. It gave the United States access to millions of consumers in China.
- c. It gave the United States territory in China.
- d. It kept European goods out of China.

31. The Monroe Doctrine and social Darwinism contributed to
- industrial growth.
 - American expansionism.
 - financial panic and depression.
 - European imperialism.
32. What was the one key requirement that applicants had to meet to receive land under the Homestead Act?
- They had to farm the land for five years in a row.
 - they had to wheel portable cabins from plot to plot.
 - They had to live on the land all year long.
 - They had to file a claim with a bank.
33. What attracted many Asians to the United States in the late 1800s?
- the desire for free land
 - the Gentlemen's Agreement
 - jobs with American railroad companies
 - repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act
34. How did southern states keep African Americans from gaining political power?
- lynching
 - segregation
 - de facto* discrimination
 - voting restrictions
35. Many white reformers believed that Native Americans should
- sign treaties with the federal government.
 - be "civilized" and adopt white culture.
 - give land to settlers.
 - live on reservations.
36. Which of the following encouraged President Arthur to pursue civil service reform?
- loss of thousands of jobs in the U.S. Postal Service
 - arrest of William "Boss" Tweed
 - adoption of the gold standard
 - assassination of President Garfield

37. Traditionally, immigrants had come to America for economic opportunity and
- police protection.
 - social equality.
 - religious freedom.
 - superior education.
38. Whites accused Chinese workers on the West Coast of
- destroying "Oriental" schools.
 - attacking railroad property.
 - taking "white" jobs.
 - claiming the best land.
39. Which of these factors pulled immigrants to the United States?
- religious persecution
 - lack of food
 - poor economic conditions
 - potential employment
40. Why did Roosevelt run for the Presidency in 1912?
- Taft's political decisions angered Roosevelt.
 - Roosevelt disliked living as a private citizen.
 - Taft asked Roosevelt to run again.
 - The Republican Party offered no other strong candidate.
41. Which of the following revoked southern blacks' civil rights?
- Civil Rights Act of 1875
 - local and state laws
 - Fifteenth Amendment
 - Fourteenth Amendment
42. During Reconstruction, southern agriculture
- expanded dramatically.
 - became diverse.
 - focused on cotton and tobacco.
 - thrived.

43. At processing stations, officials met with immigrants to determine their medical condition and

- a. legal standing.
- b. religious preferences.
- c. political beliefs.
- d. educational level.

44. Why did Theodore Roosevelt win the Nobel Peace Prize?

45. The "Rough Riders" were

- a. a volunteer cavalry unit in the Spanish-American War.
- b. Spanish generals in Cuba who mistreated the civilian population.
- c. newspaper owners who influenced public opinion by exaggerating the truth.
- d. Cuban revolutionaries who battled the Spanish for independence.

46. What happened within a year of the United States Navy Commodore Matthew Perry's arrival in Tokyo Bay in 1853?

- a. Perry negotiated a treaty that opened trade to the United States.
- b. The United States annexed the island of Hawaii.
- c. Japan and the United States fought for control of trade.
- d. Japan became a U.S. territory in Asia.

47. Travel accommodations for most immigrants to the United States

- a. allowed them to bring many belongings
- b. were spacious and inexpensive.
- c. were in first class steamship cabins
- d. were dirty, crowded, and unhealthy.

48. Describe the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882

49. The Ku Klux Klan
- used violence and intimidation.
 - helped freed slaves
 - supported black farmers.
 - encouraged cooperation among farmers.
50. The spoils system made political parties more powerful by
- blocking legislation introduced by the opposing political party.
 - encouraging wealthy businessmen to donate money to the party.
 - allowing party workers to push for civil service reform.
 - filling important government positions with party supporters.
51. America's Open Door Policy in China was designed to
- provide access to trade in China without controlling territory.
 - gain political influence with the Chinese emperor.
 - increase Chinese immigration to the United States.
 - convert China to a U.S. territory.
52. Social Darwinism is the theory that
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53. In contrast to white settlers, Native Americans viewed nature as
- pleasant.
 - sacred.
 - a resource to provide wealth.
 - the American frontier stopped people from rebelling in the United States.
54. After the Civil War, farmers' debt
- increased as a result of greater crop production.
 - increased as a result of falling crop prices.
 - decreased as a result of lower transportation costs.
 - decreased as a result of their stronger influence in politics.
55. In 1914, congress formed the Federal Trade Commission to
- identify those activities in which businesses could not engage.
 - inspect food and medicines sold across state lines.
 - protect labor unions from being attacked as trusts.
 - monitor business practice that might lead to monopoly.

56. How did southern blacks lose rights in the years after the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments?

- a. Black southerners did not lose any rights during these years.
- b. Few black southerners took advantage of their newfound freedoms.
- c. New amendments later limited black southerners' legal status.
- d. Some white southerners used state legislation, segregation, and violence to limit the freedoms of blacks.

57. Which of the following best describes Native Americans' situation at the end of the Indian Wars?

- a. They held onto their traditional homelands.
- b. They lived traditional lives on reservations throughout the North.
- c. They were forced to move west or north or to live on reservations.
- d. They assimilated into American culture.

58. Roosevelt's "big stick" diplomacy

- a. aimed to increase American investment in business and banks throughout Central America and the Caribbean
- b. depended on a strong military to achieve America's goals.
- c. worked to promote human rights, national integrity, and opportunity around the world.
- d. sought to conserve forests for lumber supplies for the military.

59. The first great boom in the West was spurred [caused] by

60. Which reform did the Nineteenth Amendment enact?

- a. a ban on child labor
- b. temperance laws
- c. African American men's suffrage
- d. women's suffrage

61. How did Ellis Island differ from Angel Island?
- a. Chinese and Asian immigrants often were processed at Ellis Island.
 - b. Angel Island was welcoming to some, but Ellis Island was seemingly designed to filter out Chinese immigrants.
 - c. Chinese travelers were never turned away at Angel Island.
 - d. Immigrants left Ellis Island within hours; they often remained at Angel Island for weeks.

62. Unlike African American men, women in the late 1800s
- a. were able to vote under grandfather clauses.
 - b. experienced no restrictions when voting.
 - c. did not have the legal right to vote.
 - d. had to pay a poll tax to vote.