

Type: S

Title: D-Textbook author

1) The author of the textbook for this class is (Firstname Lastname) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. Eric Foner

Title: A-Lib-Collection of sources

2) According to the Library of Congress essay, historians call the collection of sources available about the past

\*a) the historical record.

b) documents.

c) books and papers.

d) archives.

Title: A-Lib-Primary sources

3) The key characteristic of a primary source for an event is

\*a) it was used or created at the time of the event.

b) it has the most information about the event.

c) it is written evidence.

d) it is unwritten evidence.

Title: A-Lib-Primary source2

4) Which ONE of the following is NOT a primary source used by Glenda Gilmore?

\*a) Rosa Parks's memoir of her arrest for refusing to move from her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama

b) articles from the *Star of Zion*

c) the Last Will and Testament of Charles Pettey

d) David Fulton's published memoir of his childhood in late 19<sup>th</sup> century Wilmington

Title: A-Lib-History textbook

5) According to the Library of Congress reading about sources, your history textbook is

\*a) a secondary source.

b) a primary source.

c) a book.

d) a clue from the past.

Title: A-Lib-Time and place

6) In judging primary sources, the time-and-place rule claims that

\*a) the best sources will be close in time and place to the event.

b) sources further away from the event in time and place are better since they offer a more reasoned perspective.

c) where and when the source was produced doesn't matter.

d) only time matters; where the source came from isn't important.

Title: A-Lib-Bias

7) In judging primary sources, the bias rule claims that

\*a) all sources are biased in some way.

b) an eye witness account can always be taken at face value.

c) historians can't worry about whether a source is biased since it's not possible to evaluate whether or not a source is biased.

d) the time-and-place rule can always determine the bias.

Title: A-Lib-Recorder

8) In the "Questions for Analyzing Primary Sources" in the Library of Congress reading, the "recorder" is

\*a) the person who produced the source.

b) the historian who used the source.

c) the librarian who stored the source.

d) the source itself.

Title: D15-Black response to freedom

9) Which of the following *best* describes the black response to the ending of the Civil War and the coming of freedom?

a. Sensing the continued hatred of whites toward them, most blacks wished to move back to Africa.

b. Most blacks stayed with their old masters because they were not familiar with any other opportunities.

- \*c. Blacks adopted different ways of testing their freedom, including moving about, seeking kin, and rejecting older forms of deferential behavior.
- d. Desiring better wages, most blacks moved to the northern cities to seek factory work.

Title: D15-Emancipation institutions

10) All EXCEPT ONE of the following were institutions former slaves relied on to improve their situation after emancipation. Which is the EXCEPTION?

- a. churches
- b. schools
- c. families
- \*d. settlement houses

Title: D15-Freedmen's Bureau

11) The Freedmen's Bureau helped former slaves with all EXCEPT ONE of the following. Which is the EXCEPTION?

- a. education
- b. health care.
- c. employment.
- \*d. land redistribution

Title: D15-13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

12) Republicans proposed the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment because

- \*a. the end of the Civil War presented the opportunity to end slavery in the U.S.
- b. they wanted complete social and political equality for former slaves.
- c. some states were passing Black Codes that prohibited black people from voting.
- d. Southern states were electing former Confederate leaders to national office.

Title: D15-Black Codes

13) The Black Codes passed by southern states during Reconstruction

- a. established social codes to protect the civil rights of former slaves.
- b. were codes of conduct specifically designed to help ex-slaves create stable communities.
- \*c. resembled old slave laws and placed many restrictions on ex-slaves' freedom.
- d. were eliminated under President Johnson's reconstruction plan.

Title: D15-Failure Pres reconstruction

14) Presidential reconstruction failed because

- \*a. southern states retained Confederate leadership and passed laws to control emancipated slaves.
- b. President Johnson didn't fully support it.
- c. Republicans opposed it.
- d. new black leaders opposed it.

Title: D15-15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

15) Radical Republicans passed the Fifteenth Amendment because

- \*a. they wanted a strong guarantee that black men would have the right to vote.
- b. some southern states refused to ratify the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- c. some southern states refused to free their slaves.
- d. women were denied the right to vote under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

Title: D15-14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

16) Possibly the greatest significance of the Fourteenth Amendment to emancipated people was the fact that

- \*a. it made them citizens.
- b. it guaranteed their voting rights.
- c. it prevented ex-Confederate leaders from being elected to public office.
- d. it prohibited use of the poll tax.

Title: D15-Feminist split

17) Feminists split into two hostile groups in the 1860s because of a disagreement over

- \*a. passage of the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- b. the campaign platform in the election of 1868.
- c. women's rights under the Reconstruction Act of 1867.
- d. the proposed impeachment of President Johnson.

Title: D16-Laissez-faire

18) Which of the following is an action that would be expected from a government committed to a laissez-faire philosophy?

- a. granting land to railroad corporations
- b. passing a law levying high tariffs on imported textiles and steel products
- c. sending in National Guard troops to force striking workers back to work
- \*d. rejecting minimum wage legislation

Title: D16-Vertical integration

19) Vertically integrating allowed a corporation to

- \*a. control all the costs of the business, including raw materials, packaging, and distribution.
- b. Increase productivity by hiring fewer workers.
- c. spend less on land, since the business would fit on a smaller lot.
- d. control prices of the commodity it produced.

Title: D16-19<sup>th</sup> century inventions

20) All EXCEPT ONE of the following were 19<sup>th</sup> century inventions that enabled the explosive growth of corporate capitalism. Which is NOT a 19<sup>th</sup> century invention related to the growth of capitalism?

- \*a. extensive natural resources
- b. the telephone
- c. four time zones
- d. the electric light bulb

Title: D16-Oil tycoon

21) The man who made his fortune by building an oil monopoly by 1890 was

- \*a. John D. Rockefeller
- b. Andrew Carnegie
- c. J.P. Morgan
- d. Thomas Scott

Title: D16-ICC 1887

22) Which of the following was a major limitation of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887?

- \*a. The law did not allow the Interstate Commerce Commission to set fair prices.
- b. The law did not allow ordinary citizens to complain.
- c. The law did not regulate oil monopolies.
- d. The law did not allow the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate railroad companies.

Title: D16-Sherman AA 1890

23) The Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 was supposed to

- \*a) prevent the formation of monopoly corporations.
- b) set a minimum wage in inter-state corporations.
- c) deregulate industry.
- d) set fair railroad rates.

Title: D16-Employers & workers

24) Which of the following is the best description of what late 19<sup>th</sup> century corporate employers thought about their workers?

- \*a. Employers thought workers were disposable commodities since there were many more workers than there were jobs available.
- b. Employers considered workers indispensable to the success of the business.
- c. Employers worried about the safety of workers – especially in the dangerous trades like railroads, steel, and oil.
- d. Employers were always concerned about the families of workers.

Title: D16-Indian citizenship

25) Native Americans were not necessarily considered citizens under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment because

- \*a. Indians were born on tribal territory – not in the U.S.
- b. the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment applied only to former slaves.
- c. they became citizens under the Dawes Act.
- d. Indians were considered prisoners of war.

Title: D16-Horizontal integration

26) Integrating horizontally allowed a corporation to

- \*a. control prices of the commodity it produced.
- b. control all the costs of the business, including raw materials, packaging, and distribution.
- c. increase productivity by hiring fewer workers.
- d. spend less on land, since the business would fit on a smaller lot.

Title: D16-Government & railroads

27) The U.S. government subsidized the railroad industry in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by

- \*a. granting large amounts of land to railroad companies for building railroad tracks.
- b. providing low-interest loans for housing for railroad workers.
- c. providing low-interest loans for land to build railroad tracks.
- d. providing tax credits for miles of track laid by a railroad company.

Title: D17-BT Washington

29) In his 1895 speech in Atlanta, Georgia, Booker T. Washington called upon black people to

- a. get a classical education in order to compete successfully for professional jobs.
- \*b. train for industrial jobs that white people would hire them for.
- c. unite and organize in order to fight successfully for equal rights.
- d. join a political party and stay active in politics.

Title: D17-Teller Amendment

30) Based the Amendment named after him in 1898, we can assume that Senator Teller was

- \*a. an anti-imperialist.
- b. a strong imperialist.
- c. a civil rights activist.
- d. an advocate for women's rights.

Title: D17-Lynching

31) Lynching in the South in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century was part of an attempt to

- \*a. preserve white supremacy.
- b. ensure community stability by preventing mob violence.
- c. demonstrate justice by ensuring a speedy trial.
- d. prevent citizens from trespassing on private property abandoned in the wake of the Civil War.

Title: D17-White supremacy

32) After passage of the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments, one of the ways southern governments legally maintained white supremacy was by

- \*a. making it hard for poor people to vote.
- b. passing laws that prohibited former slaves from voting.
- c. prohibiting black people from working on farms.
- d. requiring that public facilities always had to include white people as well as black people.

Title: D17-Involuntary servitude

33) Southern businesses could get cheap labor by taking advantage of a provision of the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment that allows

- \*a. involuntary servitude as punishment for crime.
- b. no minimum wage laws for certain types of jobs.
- c. illegal immigrants to be used as slaves.
- d. women workers to be exempt from the Amendment in certain cases.

Title: D17-Populist platform 1892

34) Which of the following was NOT part of the Populist Party platform of 1892?

- \*a. high tariffs to protect the textile industry
- b. direct election of Senators
- c. a graduated income tax
- d. government ownership of railroads

Title: D17-U.S. territories

35) Which of the following is NOT a territory acquired by the U.S. as a result of the Spanish-American War of 1898?

- \*a. Hawaii

- b. Puerto Rico
- c. Guam
- d. Philippine Islands

Title: D17-Emilio Aguinaldo

- 36) As a result of the efforts of Emilio Aguinaldo, the U.S.
- \*a. fought a 4-year war against the Filipino people.
  - b. easily took control of Havana in the Spanish-American war.
  - c. became the major supplier of the world's cotton by 1890.
  - d. lost the opportunity to annex Cuba.

Title: D17-Guantanamo Bay

- 37) A U.S. military base occupies Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, today because of
- \*a. the Platt Amendment of 1901.
  - b. the Bargain of 1877.
  - c. the Pendleton Act of 1883.
  - d. the efforts of southern Redeemers.

Title: D18-Use of Sherman Anti-Trust Act

- 39) The first case to successfully use the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was brought by
- \*a. President Theodore Roosevelt.
  - b. J.P. Morgan.
  - c. President Woodrow Wilson.
  - d. Andrew Carnegie.

Title: D18-16<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- 40) An income tax became a regular source of revenue for the U.S. government as a result of
- \*a) ratification of the 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1913.
  - b) the obvious need for additional funds in order to fight WWII.
  - c) Radical Republican reforms in the 1860s.
  - d) President Herbert Hoover's attempts to solve the financial problems of the Great Depression.

Title: D18-Federal Reserve Act

- 41) A primary purpose of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 was to
- \*a) give the federal government control over issuance of currency and practices in the banking industry.
  - b) return control of the currency and banking practices to private companies.
  - c) create warehouses for farmers to reserve their produce in years when crops were plentiful.
  - d) provide cheap home loans.

Title: D18-Carlos Montezuma

- 42) According to your textbook, which of the following is NOT one of the demands made by Carlos Montezuma in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century?
- a. All Indians be granted full citizenship.
  - \*b. The U.S. government should increase welfare payments to individual Indians.
  - c. Indians be left alone in order to be independent.
  - d. The Bureau of Indian Affairs must be abolished.

Title: D19-Nationalist state

- 44) Eric Foner claimed that World War I made the U.S. a "national state" because
- \*a) the federal government assumed unprecedented control of businesses and private lives.
  - b) two constitutional amendments were passed immediately after the war.
  - c) the military took over government powers in many states.
  - d) the U.S. designed the peace treaty that ended the war.

Title: D19-WWI African American migration

- 45) Over 500,00 African Americans migrated to the north in the decade around World War I primarily in order to
- \*a) get better paying jobs that were available in defense industries.
  - b) escape the revitalized Ku Klux Klan.
  - c) find cheaper farm land.
  - d) reunite with family members who had migrated during the Reconstruction Era.

Title: D19-Prohibition groups

46) Which of the following was NOT one of the groups that advocated Prohibition in 1918?

- \*a) German brewers
- b) women social reformers
- c) native-born Protestants
- d) businessmen

Title: D19-Prohibition era

47) The so-called Prohibition era began when

- \*a) the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1919.
- b) the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1920.
- c) Herbert Hoover was elected President in 1928.
- d) Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected President in 1932.

Title: D19-End Prohibition era

48) The so-called Prohibition era ended when

- \*a) the 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution repealed the Prohibition Amendment.
- b) Congress nullified the Suffrage Amendment.
- c) over 2/3 of the states passed laws protecting the right to drink and sell liquor.
- d) organized crime took over the liquor industry.

Title: D19-Fourteen Points

49) President Woodrow Wilson proposed the Fourteen Points in order to

- \*a) assert that World War I was fought for a just cause.
- b) convince Congress to vote for a declaration of war.
- c) discourage Mexico from acting on the Zimmermann telegram.
- d) encourage Germany to stop bombing U.S. merchant ships.

Title: D19-14 Points2

50) Which of the following is NOT one of President Wilson's Fourteen Points?

- \*a) The U.S. would strengthen troop deployments on the border between Mexico and the U.S.
- b) Seas would be kept open to ships of all nations.
- c) An association of all nations of the world would be established.
- d) Colonized people would be free to decide their own fates.

Title: D19-DuBois

51) Which of the following statements distinguishes W.E.B. DuBois from Booker T. Washington?

- \*a) DuBois challenged African Americans to fight for social and economic equality.
- b) DuBois appealed to white people to hire African Americans for manufacturing and domestic work.
- c) DuBois challenged African Americans to become better educated.
- d) DuBois tried to instill a sense of pride in the African American community.

Title: D19-Niagara Movement

52) W.E.B. DuBois started the so-called Niagara Movement in order to

- \*a) organize black leaders to agitate for equal rights.
- b) organize unskilled workers in northern industries.
- c) assert black supremacy.
- d) celebrate the traditional culture and arts of African American people.

Title: D19-Debs speech

54) In 1918, Eugene Debs made a speech to a jury because

- \*a) he was defending himself against a charge of treason.
- b) he was acting as a Four-Minute Man.
- c) he was a candidate for President.
- d) he thought that knowledge of history was crucial to the war effort.

Title: D19-Debs speech2

55) In his 1918 speech to the jury, Eugene Debs argued that

- \*a) dissent is part of the American way.
- b) dissenters deserved the death penalty.
- c) Americans were in danger from internal spies.
- d) criticizing the government was a new development in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Title: D20-Hoover's tactics

57) Which of the following is NOT one of the actions President Hoover took in the early 1930s to try to stop the Depression?

- a. He passed a high tariff to protect American industry.
- b. He created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend money to failing banks.
- c. He tried to restore confidence by claiming that "the tide had turned."
- \*d. He lowered taxes.

Title: D20-Harlem Ren people

59) Which ONE of the following is NOT associated with the Harlem Renaissance?

- \*a) Ice-T
- b) the NAACP
- c) Langston Hughes
- d) Zora Neale Hurston

Title: D21-Eleanor Roos activities

60) Which of the following is NOT one of Eleanor Roosevelt's activities?

- \*a) She organized a labor union.
- b) She wrote a newspaper column.
- c) She was the chair of the UN Committee on the Declaration of Human Rights.
- d) She lobbied for benefits to minorities in New Deal legislation.

Title: D21-Perkins2

61) The Secretary of Labor appointed by President Franklin Roosevelt was

- \*a) Frances Perkins.
- b) Eleanor Roosevelt.
- c) Herbert Hoover.
- d) Eugene Debs.

Title: D22-WWII beginning

62) Britain declared war on Germany in 1939 when

- \*a) Germany invaded Poland.
- b) Germany made a treaty with Russia.
- c) Germany invaded Austria.
- d) a Serbian nationalist assassinated the Archduke of Austria.

Title: D22-Adversary both WWI & WWII

63) The U.S. fought the following country in both WWI and in WWII:

- \*a) Germany
- b) Russia
- c) Japan
- d) Iraq

Title: D22-Challenges before WWs

64) Before entering both WWI and WWII, the U.S. spent several years ignoring the following:

- \*a) attacks on U.S. shipping by the nations that were at war
- b) loss of global economic dominance
- c) increased incidence of desertion in the U.S. military
- d) food shortages due to loss of trade from abroad

Title: D22-Internment

65) A person in a U.S. internment camp in 1942 as a result of Executive Order 9066 would have been

- \*a) Japanese.
- b) German.
- c) Middle Eastern.
- d) Irish.

Title: D-C23-Civil Rights 1940s-50s

66) Which of the following is NOT one of the improvements in civil rights that occurred in the late 1940s and early 1950s?

- \*a) U.S. law mandated affirmative action policies in businesses and universities.

- b) The U.S. Supreme Court in the case *Brown v. Board of Education* ruled that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.
- c) Major league baseball began to integrate when Jackie Robinson was hired by the Brooklyn Dodgers.
- d) President Truman ordered that the U.S. military be desegregated.

Title: D-C23-Anti-communism

67) Which of the following was NOT part of the U.S. campaign against communism in the 1940s and 1950s?

- \*a) President Nixon signed the first anti-nuclear treaty with Soviet Russia.
- b) President Truman established a loyalty review system to investigate government employees.
- c) The House Un-American Activities Committee began an investigation of Hollywood celebrities.
- d) Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed for passing nuclear secrets to the Soviet Union.

Title: D23-1950s civil rights

69) During the 1950s, groups demanding civil rights were accused of being

- \*a) communist.
- b) non-conformist.
- c) violent.
- d) courageous.

Title: D-C23-Labor unions and communism

70) Labor unions responded to the anti-communist movement in the 1940s and 1950s by

- \*a) expelling their most radical members and becoming more conservative.
- b) becoming more vocal about capitalist abuses against workers.
- c) seeking support from socialist groups.
- d) seeking more support from feminist and minority groups.

Title: D26-Soviets in Afghanistan

71) When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979, the U.S. responded by

- \*a) placing an embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union.
- b) allying with the Russians as part of the SALT II treaty.
- c) challenging the Russians to an Olympic contest.
- d) declaring war.

Title: D26-Vietnamization

72) President Nixon's plan under the policy of vietnamization was to

- \*a) withdraw American troops from Viet Nam so the Vietnamese army could take over the fighting.
- b) increase troop deployments to Viet Nam in order to bring an end to the war.
- c) mediate an agreement between North and South Viet Nam to form a federal government that included both regions.
- d) help the French in their efforts to maintain Viet Nam for the Vietnamese.

Title: D26-War Powers Act

73) The purpose of the War Powers Act of 1973 was to

- \*a) return the power over U.S. military engagements to the U.S. Congress.
- b) strengthen the power of the U.S. President as Commander-in-Chief during wartime.
- c) give the U.S. government more control over the economy during WWII.
- d) allow President Johnson to declare war on North Viet Nam.

Title: D26-Nixon's fall

74) Eric Foner claims that, although Nixon was a Republican, his impeachment resulted in a defeat for Democrats because

- \*a) Nixon's actions proved the Republican belief that strong government was dangerous to liberty.
- b) the Democratic Congress supported Nixon's corrupt actions.
- c) Democrats had engineered the scandal that brought Nixon down.
- d) Nixon's corrupt actions reinforced conservative beliefs that a strong government is necessary to safeguard liberty.

Title: A16-Western development

75) The economic development of the American West in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was based on

- \*a. farming, ranching, lumber, and mining industries.
- b. self-sufficient farmers and ranchers.
- c. newly-built roads and canals.



d. cooperation with the Plains Indians.

Type: MR

Title: D16-Dawes Act

76) Which TWO of the following were results of the Dawes Act of 1887 (SELECT TWO)?

- \*a. Some Indians became private land owners.
- \*b. Indian tribes lost significant amounts of their reservation land.
- c. Indian tribes were moved onto reservations.
- d. Many Indian children were educated in white schools.

Type: MR

Title: D17-Spanish-American war

77) Which TWO of the following events led to Spanish-American war in 1898 (SELECT TWO)?

- \*a) Cuba's revolution against Spain
- \*b) the explosion of the battleship *Maine*
- c) the Zimmermann telegram
- d) the bombing of Havana Harbor

Type: MR

Title: D17-Women's lives 19<sup>th</sup> century

78) Which TWO of the following offered new opportunities for women in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (SELECT TWO)?

- \*a. retail jobs
- \*b. college education
- c. domestic work
- d. field work

Type: MR

Title: D15-1877 Compromise

79) TWO of the following were parts of the so-called Bargain of 1877 (SELECT TWO):

- \*a. Rutherford B. Hayes would be U.S. President.
- \*b. President Hayes would appoint a southern Democrat to his Cabinet.
- c. Southern states would eliminate the Black Codes.
- d. The House of Representatives would resolve the election of 1876 by secret ballot.

Type: MR

Title: D15-Reconstruction Act

80) TWO of the following happened as a result of the Reconstruction Act of 1867 (SELECT TWO):

- \*a) A military commander took control of the government in several southern states.
- \*b) Large numbers of former slaves took part in electing representatives to state constitutional conventions.
- c) Slavery was abolished in states where it persisted.
- d) Feminists split into two hostile groups.

Type: MR

Title: D16-Railroads & expansion

81) Which TWO of the following describe reasons why railroads enabled the tremendous economic expansion of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (SELECT TWO)?

- \*a. Railroads enabled many more goods to be distributed to many more places.
- \*b. Railroads significantly reduced the costs of transporting both people and goods throughout the country.
- c. The high wages for railroad work significantly increased consumer buying power.
- d. Wealthy railroad tycoons funded schools to educate ordinary people.

Type: MR

Title: D16-Tariffs

82) Which TWO of the following are benefits provided by tariffs (SELECT TWO)?

- \*a. income for the government
- \*b. price advantage for local products
- c. increased competition with foreign products
- d. higher productivity

Type: MR

Title: D16-Freedom debate

83) According to Eric Foner, the debate about freedom in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century was framed around TWO of the following issues (SELECT TWO):

- \*a. the role of government
- \*b. social inequalities created by the development of large corporations and cities
- c. poll taxes
- d. Indian wars

Type: MR

Title: D18-Wilson reforms

84) Which TWO of the following reforms were enacted during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson (SELECT TWO)?

- \*a) protection of workers' right to strike
- \*b) prohibition against child labor in industries involved in interstate commerce
- c) outlawing segregation in public schools
- d) prohibition of poll taxes

Type: MR

Title: D19-Suffrage factors

85) Which TWO of the following were important factors in getting the suffrage amendment passed in 1919 (SELECT TWO)?

- \*a) Women's patriotic activism during WWI gave them lots of publicity and a new argument for citizenship rights.
- \*b) Women like Alice Paul used more confrontational tactics to demand passage of the amendment.
- c) Women like Susan B. Anthony used more lady-like tactics to charm legislators.
- d) Women soldiers demonstrated that women could do everything men can do.

Type: MR

Title: D19-Espionage Acts

86) Which TWO of the following describe outcomes of the Espionage and Sedition Acts of 1917 and 1918 (SELECT TWO)?

- \*a) Ordinary citizens did prison time for criticizing the actions of the U.S. military.
- \*b) The entire socialist press was shutdown.
- c) Less than 10% of people who were arrested were ultimately convicted of anything.
- d) Well-known, outspoken socialist activists were ignored.

Type: MR

Title: D20-Signs of trouble

87) Which TWO of the following, according to Eric Foner, were "signs of trouble" within the prosperity of the 1920s (SELECT TWO)?

- \*a. Corporations were getting richer much faster than their workers were.
- \*b. Corporations moved to locations with cheaper workers, leaving many people out of work.
- c. Corporations were producing a lot more products.
- d. Americans made heroes of sports figures and film stars.

Type: MR

Title: D20-Farmers in WWI

88) Which TWO of the following were reasons why farming was a profitable enterprise in the U.S. during WWI (SELECT TWO)?

- \*a) Demand from war-torn Europe was high.
- \*b) The U.S. government paid subsidies to farmers to support food production.
- c) Trade to war-torn Europe was interrupted, so there was a lot of produce left over.
- d) An infestation of the wheat germ destroyed entire crops, raising the price of wheat worldwide.

Type: MR

Title: D20-Depressed farming

89) According to Eric Foner, the farm industry was depressed early in the 1920s because of the following two phenomena (SELECT TWO):

- \*a. Increased use of fertilizers and insecticides increased farm production, thus lowering prices worldwide.
- \*b. Wartime government subsidies ended.
- c. Many people were buying farms in an effort to escape urban blight.
- d. Farmers couldn't keep up with the demand from war-devastated Europe.

Type: MR

Title: D22-December 1941

90) Which TWO of the following events happened between December 7 and December 15, 1941 (SELECT TWO)?

- \*a) The U.S. declared war on Japan.
- \*b) Germany declared war on the U.S.
- c) Japan invaded Russia.
- d) Germany invaded Poland.

Type: MR

Title: A24-1950s inventions

91) Which TWO of the following were innovations of the 1950s that helped to transform American's daily lives (SELECT TWO)?

- \*a. Jet air travel
- b. Cellular phones
- \*c. Television
- d. Home movies

Type: MR

Title: D-Sitins-White excuses

92) Which TWO of the following are reasons white people gave for opposing the sit-ins in the \*Eyes on the Prize\* video about the Nashville sit-ins (SELECT TWO)?

- \*a) Restaurant owners have a right to serve whomever they want.
- \*b) White people are not used to eating with black people.
- c) Black people really don't want to eat with white people.
- d) Black people are violent.

Type: MR

Title: A-C24-Cold War antagonists

94) Which TWO of the following were the major antagonists of the Cold War (SELECT TWO)?

- \*a) the U.S.
- \*b) the Soviet Union
- c) Viet Nam
- d) China