

## AP U.S. History Mini-Test 2

### Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Senator Joseph McCarthy was known for
  - (A) leading a “witch hunt” to expose Communists in the United States.
  - (B) recommending large-scale American intervention in Vietnam.
  - (C) helping to formulate a major economic aid plan for Western Europe in the late 1940s.
  - (D) leading the peace faction of the Democratic party in the 1968 presidential campaign.
  - (E) being the first American Senator convicted of spying for the Soviet Union (in 1956).
  
2. The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 was aimed primarily at
  - (A) increasing interstate trade by forbidding states from levying tariffs on goods transported from other states.
  - (B) curbing abusive pricing and hauling policies by the nation’s railroads.
  - (C) increasing interstate trade through government assistance in efforts to build new canals, roads, and railroads.
  - (D) curbing abusive pricing and hauling policies by the nation’s oceangoing, river-going, and canal-going shipping companies.
  - (E) increasing interstate commerce by offering financial incentives to companies that operated offices or manufacturing plants in more than one state.
  
3. All of the following contributed to the Great Depression EXCEPT
  - (A) excessive stocks and securities speculation.
  - (B) protectionist trade measures.
  - (C) huge farm debts resulting from collapsed crop prices.
  - (D) lack of credit to help consumers sustain economic growth.
  - (E) an imbalance of distribution of wealth in which the rich controlled far too much of the available income.
  
4. Which of the following was the *major* reason Truman used to justify his decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in August 1945?
  - (A) He believed it would shorten the war and eliminate the need for an invasion of Japan.
  - (B) He believed it would end up saving Japanese civilian lives, when compared to the casualties expected from an invasion of Japan.
  - (C) He wanted to send a strong warning message to the Russians to watch their step in the Pacific after Japan was defeated.

- (D) He believed it would be an appropriate revenge for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
  - (E) Once the bomb was completed, Truman felt he had to use it in order to justify the huge investments in time, resources, scientific expertise, and expense involved in developing it.
5. When the United States Supreme Court failed to rule favorably on New Deal legislation, President Franklin Roosevelt
- (A) introduced a judiciary reorganization bill that would increase the number of Supreme Court justices.
  - (B) attempted to circumvent the Court by having cases involving New Deal legislation appealed to state supreme courts.
  - (C) called for the election of federal judges.
  - (D) used his emergency powers and appointed three new justices to the Supreme Court.
  - (E) threatened to have Congress reduce the justices' salaries.
6. What event, in 1957, caused a near panic among U.S. leaders and led to a massive increase in spending for science and other research programs in U.S. schools and institutions?
- (A) The revelation of huge Soviet stockpiles of deadly chemical weapons to be used in any future confrontation with the United States
  - (B) The launching of *Sputnik* by the Soviet Union
  - (C) The detonation of a hydrogen bomb by the Soviet Union
  - (D) The development of the microprocessor by the Soviet Union
  - (E) Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's promise to "bury" the West
7. The "Lost Generation" refers to
- (A) those young adults whose lives and families were devastated by the Great Depression of the 1930s.
  - (B) the millions of young men killed in the senseless trench warfare of World War I.
  - (C) young writers disillusioned by the materialism, decadence, and conformity dominating 1920s America.
  - (D) the thousands of workers killed or injured in efforts to form and promote worker safety in turn-of-the-20<sup>th</sup> century America.
  - (E) the generation of young Americans caught up in the turmoil of war protests and moral collapse during the 1960s.
8. The internment of Japanese-Americans by the United States during World War II was primarily because

- (A) of evidence that they were involved in treasonous activity.
  - (B) of racism relating to their Japanese heritage.
  - (C) of desires by business leaders to grab valuable Japanese-owned properties in California.
  - (D) many of them openly supported Japanese government policies, even after Pearl Harbor, although none of them actually engaged in treasonous behavior.
  - (E) most of them refused to take oaths of loyalty to the United States even though they also publicly denounced Japanese government actions and condemned the Pearl Harbor attack.
9. Industrial committees that helped mobilize the country's war efforts during World War I were
- (A) instrumental in preventing corruption and labor dissension from crippling the mobilization campaign.
  - (B) so dominated by greedy businessmen cashing in on the war they were disbanded and replaced by the War Industries Board.
  - (C) the key to an efficient war effort following the collapse of the War Industries Board.
  - (D) ruled unconstitutional by the conservative Supreme Court and were forced to reorganize as unfunded private consulting groups.
  - (E) not formed until so late in the war effort that they had little impact other than to streamline the process for the transfer of men and equipment from the United States to France.
10. The "War on Poverty" was an attempt by
- (A) President Richard Nixon to aid Latin American nations.
  - (B) President Lyndon Johnson to end hunger and economic despair in the United States.
  - (C) President John F. Kennedy to organize the Peace Corps.
  - (D) George Marshall to feed the people of Europe after World War II.
  - (E) President Dwight Eisenhower to reduce the number of people on public assistance.
11. The United States policy of Lend-Lease in 1940 benefited what allied nation the most?
- (A) France
  - (B) Great Britain
  - (C) Denmark
  - (D) Germany
  - (E) Sweden
12. The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962

- (A) displayed Soviet nuclear superiority.
  - (B) forced President Kennedy to quarantine military equipment shipped to Cuba.
  - (C) boosted Nikita Krushchev's position in the international community.
  - (D) enabled the Cubans to deploy nuclear warheads.
  - (E) helped the United States prepare for the Bay of Pigs invasion.
13. The Populist Party in the 1890s had a great economic and political impact on the United States mainly due to
- (A) the elimination of the income tax.
  - (B) its platform that raised the issue of uncontrolled industrial capitalism.
  - (C) James B. Weaver's advocacy of complete government ownership of all railroads.
  - (D) the free gold issue.
  - (E) its fight against the presidential veto.
14. The rejection of the Versailles Treaty by the United States Senate signaled what future for American foreign policy?
- (A) The United States retreated into isolationism and backed away from a world leadership role.
  - (B) The United States rejected playing a secondary role to the European powers and took a more aggressive role in dominating world politics.
  - (C) The United States began taking an active part in promoting internationalism through its leadership in the League of Nations.
  - (D) The United States formed a defensive alliance with Britain and France to protect against any further abuses by the Germans.
  - (E) The United States launched an aggressive campaign to force all the European powers to relinquish their colonial holdings to U.S. control and eventual independence.
15. The Truman Doctrine was issued in response to
- (A) the threat of Communist expansion in Greece and Turkey.
  - (B) the devastated economic condition of post-war Europe.
  - (C) the threat presented by the Red Army in Central Europe.
  - (D) the Communist North Korean invasion of South Korea.
  - (E) the Communist threat to South Vietnam.
16. The "yellow journalism" of the late nineteenth century might best be described as
- (A) focusing on the influx of Chinese immigrants to the West Coast and calling for restrictions on such immigration.

- (B) attempting to alarm the public about the supposed “Yellow Peril” of Japan’s growing naval and industrial might.
  - (C) focusing exclusively on corruptions and abuses in government and big business.
  - (D) reporting the news in an exaggerated, distorted, and sensationalized manner.
  - (E) dominated by the funding of large corporations so as to take a stance consistently favorable to big business.
17. The phrase “Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, and eight hours for what we will” emphasizes a turn-of-the-century trend toward
- (A) more daily devotion to religious activities.
  - (B) a greater emphasis on volunteerism and civic activities among the wealthy industrialists and landowners.
  - (C) a greater emphasis on the Protestant work ethic by the middle and upper classes.
  - (D) a greater availability of leisure time for working Americans.
  - (E) the deterioration of moral standards among the middle class at this time.
18. Marcus Garvey, leader of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, argued for
- (A) equal rights.
  - (B) a return to Africa.
  - (C) racial desegregation.
  - (D) violence in the cities.
  - (E) more representation in Congress for Washington, D.C.
19. The United States Supreme Court Case of *Brown v. Board of Education* was significant because it
- (A) prohibited prayer in public schools on the grounds of separation of church and state.
  - (B) legally upheld the doctrine of “separate but equal” educational facilities for Blacks and Whites.
  - (C) clarified the constitutional rights of minors and restricted the rights of school administrators to set dress codes or otherwise infringe on students’ rights.
  - (D) upheld school districts’ rights to use aptitude and psychological tests to “track” students and segregate them into “college prep” and “vocational” programs.
  - (E) ordered the desegregation of public schools, prohibiting the practice of segregation via “separate but equal” schools for Blacks and Whites.
20. In the 1880s, the issue of tariffs on imported goods became a major controversy because

- (A) the free-trade policies in effect at that time were allowing underpriced foreign goods to destroy fledgling American industries and virtually eliminate American crop exports to Europe.
- (B) individual states refused to give up their right to enact tariffs on goods brought across state lines from neighboring states items.
- (C) high tariffs were resulting in unnecessarily high prices on manufactured goods, hurting both farmers and consumers while protecting several wealthy manufacturers.
- (D) Democrats forced the enactment of free trade legislation in the U.S. but European countries responded by raising their tariffs on U.S. manufactured goods, throwing the U.S. economy into a depression.
- (E) Democrats allowed tariffs to be enacted only on imported farm goods, which protected American farmers but left U.S. manufacturers vulnerable to European tariffs.

21. A member of the Social Gospel movement would probably

- (A) consider such social sins as alcohol abuse and sexual permissiveness as society's most serious problems.
- (B) assert that the poor were themselves at fault for their circumstances.
- (C) maintain that abuses and social degradation resulted solely from a lack of willpower on the part of those who committed them.
- (D) hold that religion is an entirely individualistic matter.
- (E) argue that Christians should work to reorganize the industrial system and bring about international peace.

22. Sinclair Lewis generally depicted small-town America as
- (A) an island of sincerity amid the cynicism of American life.
  - (B) the home of such traditional virtues as honesty, hard work, and wholesomeness.
  - (C) merely a smaller-scale version of big-city life.
  - (D) dreary, prejudiced, and vulgar.
  - (E) open and accepting but naive and easily taken in.
23. Mark Twain's classic stories, such as *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn*, typified a trend toward which of the following themes in turn-of-the-20<sup>th</sup> century U.S. literature?
- (A) Romantic
  - (B) Gothic
  - (C) Fantasy
  - (D) Realistic
  - (E) Heroic

24. All of the following statements are true about Herbert Hoover's responses to the Great Depression EXCEPT:
- (A) He at first stressed the desirability of localism and private initiative rather than government intervention.
  - (B) He saw the Depression as akin to an act of nature, about which nothing could be done except to ride it out.
  - (C) He urged the nation's business leaders to maintain wages and full employment.
  - (D) His strategy for ending the Depression was a failure.
  - (E) He was not able to avoid increasing unpopularity.
25. Which of the following had the greatest effect in moving the United States toward participation in the First World War?
- (A) The German disregard of treaty obligations in violating Belgian neutrality
  - (B) Germany's declaration of its intent to wage unrestricted submarine warfare
  - (C) A German offer to reward Mexico with U.S. territory should it join Germany in a war against the United States
  - (D) The beginning of the Russian Revolution
  - (E) The rapidly deteriorating situation for the Allies
26. Which of the following statements best summarizes Theodore Roosevelt's position on trusts?
- (A) Trusts are an economic evil and should be destroyed in every case.
  - (B) Only trusts in the railroad and oil industries are acceptable.
  - (C) Good trusts should be tolerated while bad trusts are prevented from manipulating markets.
  - (D) Only trusts in the meatpacking industry should be broken up.
  - (E) Anything that stands in the way of complete and unrestricted economic competition is evil and should be removed.
27. Which of the following is true of the Gulf of Tonkin incident?
- (A) It involved a clash of U.S. and Soviet warships.
  - (B) In it, two North Vietnamese fighter-bombers were shot down as they neared U.S. Navy ships.
  - (C) It involved the seizure, by North Vietnam, of a U.S. Navy intelligence ship in international waters.
  - (D) It led to major U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.



- (E) In it, a U.S. Navy destroyer was damaged by a guided missile fired by a North Vietnamese plane.
28. Which of the following best describes the spirit of American intellectuals in the 1920s?
- (A) Alienation
  - (B) Complacency
  - (C) Romanticism
  - (D) Patriotism
  - (E) Pietism
29. In order to deal with the crisis in banking at the time of his inauguration, Franklin Roosevelt
- (A) drastically curtailed government spending and cut taxes.
  - (B) declared a four-day “banking holiday” and prohibited the export of money.
  - (C) urged Congress to pass legislation banning fractional reserve banking and holding bank trustees responsible for all deposits.
  - (D) announced a multibillion-dollar federal bailout package.
  - (E) announced the nationalization of all banks with over \$100 million in total assets.
30. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890
- (A) required the federal government to purchase silver.
  - (B) forbade the federal government to purchase silver.
  - (C) made it illegal for private citizens to purchase silver.
  - (D) made it illegal for private citizens to purchase federal lands with anything but silver.
  - (E) allowed the federal government to buy silver at the discretion of the president.
31. In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson sent General John J. Pershing into Mexico with the purpose of ending raids on United States soil and capturing
- (A) Pancho Villa.
  - (B) Porfirio Diaz.
  - (C) Francisco Madera.
  - (D) Venustiano Carranza.
  - (E) Victoriana Huerta.
32. President Woodrow Wilson’s idealism led to
- (A) international acceptance of the Fourteen Points.
  - (B) conflicts with European leaders.
  - (C) the creation of the United Nations.
  - (D) the Treaty of Versailles.

- (E) conciliation between France, Great Britain, and Germany.
33. As a result of his role as mediator in the Russo-Japanese War peace talks in 1905, Theodore Roosevelt
- (A) received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906.
  - (B) won the presidential election of 1912.
  - (C) antagonized the Chinese government that nearly resulted in war with the United States.
  - (D) created a cold war atmosphere between the United States and Russia.
  - (E) signed the Treaty of Sakhalin Island that ended the war.
34. Following World War I, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge led the fight against the
- (A) establishment of the new nations of Europe.
  - (B) harsh treatment of Germany.
  - (C) United States occupation of Germany.
  - (D) discrimination of Blacks and women.
  - (E) League of Nations.
35. Droughts, high tariffs, bankruptcies, and low prices during the late 1920s had the greatest impact on
- (A) urban America.
  - (B) the United States Stock Market.
  - (C) rural America.
  - (D) maritime ventures.
  - (E) Northern manufacturers.
36. William M. Tweed of New York City
- (A) headed a “ring” of politicians that cheated New York City of \$100 million through fraudulent city contracts and extortion.
  - (B) was an outspoken supporter of fiscal integrity in municipal government.
  - (C) pioneered the regulation of tenement house construction and sanitation.
  - (D) urged the New York state legislature to adopt the governmental reforms advocated by the Progressives.
  - (E) served as Secretary of Interior in President Ulysses Grant’s administrations.
37. “The business of our nation is business” was an aphorism of
- (A) Calvin Coolidge.

- (B) Herbert Hoover.
  - (C) Warren G. Harding.
  - (D) Franklin Roosevelt.
  - (E) Charles Evans Hughes.
38. 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) Asserted that the United States would take action to guarantee that Latin American nations paid their debts
  - (B) Stated that the United States could intervene in the affairs of Western Hemisphere nations to forestall the intervention of other powers.
  - (C) Was preceded by Roosevelt's assertion that the Monroe Doctrine prohibited Europeans from using force in the Americas.
  - (D) Led to protracted intervention in Santo Domingo and, subsequently, to intervention in Haiti, Nicaragua, and Cuba.
  - (E) Proposed a massive foreign aid program to stabilize the governments of Latin America.
39. The growth of most American cities in 1880 was determined primarily by
- (A) urban planning by local officials.
  - (B) public needs.
  - (C) federal regulations.
  - (D) British models of ideal urban growth patterns.
  - (E) profit motives.
40. William Howard Taft's approach to American Imperialism was known as
- (A) "Dollar Diplomacy."
  - (B) the "Big Stick" policy.
  - (C) the "Open Door" policy.
  - (D) the "Good Neighbor" policy.
  - (E) "appeasement."