

Name: _____

Unit 4 Take-Home Test Answer Sheet

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| 1. _____ | 11. _____ | 21. _____ | 31. _____ | 41. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ | 22. _____ | 32. _____ | 42. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ | 23. _____ | 33. _____ | 43. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ | 24. _____ | 34. _____ | 44. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ | 25. _____ | 35. _____ | 45. _____ |
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| 7. _____ | 17. _____ | 27. _____ | 37. _____ | 47. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ | 28. _____ | 38. _____ | 48. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ | 29. _____ | 39. _____ | 49. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ | 30. _____ | 40. _____ | 50. _____ |

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Unit 4 Take-Home Test

- During the late 19th century, the growth of capitalism encouraged United States imperialism because of the desire of businesses to
 - 1) compete with foreign industries
 - 2) industrialize underdeveloped nations
 - 3) obtain new markets for American products
 - 4) provide humanitarian aid to poor nations
- One result of the Spanish-American War of 1898 was that the United States was
 - 1) recognized as a world power
 - 2) committed to isolationism
 - 3) drawn into World War II
 - 4) forced into an economic depression
- Which headline is the best example of "yellow journalism," as practiced in the late 1890s?
 - 1) Maine Sunk in Havana Harbor
 - 2) Several Sailor Die in Maine Sinking
 - 3) Maine Split by Enemy's Secret Infernal Machine
 - 4) Anti-Imperialists Opposed War with Spain
- News organizations were engaging in yellow journalism before the Spanish-American War when
 - 1) publishers tried to prevent the war
 - 2) articles about Cuba were fair and balanced
 - 3) editors exaggerated events to build support for war
 - 4) writers ignored the situation in Cuba
- Which United States policy is most closely associated with the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines?
 - 1) Neutrality
 - 2) imperialism
 - 3) isolationism
 - 4) international cooperation
- The main reason the United States implemented the Open Door policy in China was to
 - 1) promote immigration
 - 2) expand democratic reforms
 - 3) encourage religious freedom
 - 4) guarantee access to markets
- President Theodore Roosevelt's Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine primarily affected Latin America by
 - 1) guaranteeing human rights throughout the Western Hemisphere
 - 2) supporting independence movements in many countries
 - 3) encouraging immigration to the United States
 - 4) increasing United States intervention in the region
- A goal of President Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick policy and President William Howard Taft's Dollar Diplomacy policy toward Latin America was to
 - 1) join Western Hemisphere nations in a military alliance
 - 2) protect American economic and political interests
 - 3) encourage foreign nations to establish colonies
 - 4) raise Latin America's standard of living
- As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States saw the need to build the Panama Canal because
 - 1) new colonies had been acquired in Africa
 - 2) Spanish opposition to the canal had ended
 - 3) the United States navy could then move more quickly between oceans
 - 4) United States railroads could not transport enough manufactured goods
- President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy was designed mainly to
 - 1) reduce border conflicts with Canada
 - 2) increase acceptance of minorities within the United States
 - 3) encourage Germany and the Soviet Union to resolve their differences
 - 4) improve relations with Latin America

- 11.** A major reason the United States entered World War I was to
- 1) gain additional colonial possessions
 - 2) react to the bombing of Pearl Harbor
 - 3) safeguard freedom of the seas for United States ships
 - 4) honor prewar commitments to its military allies
- 12.** Which action was a result of the other three?
- 1) Germany's policy of unrestricted submarine warfare
 - 2) United States entry into World War I
 - 3) interception of the Zimmermann Note
 - 4) United States loans to Allied nations
- 13.** The "clear and present danger" doctrine stated by the Supreme Court in the case of *Schenck v. United States* (1919) had an important impact on the Bill of Rights because it
- 1) limited the powers of the president
 - 2) placed limits on freedom of speech
 - 3) clarified standards for a fair trial
 - 4) expanded the rights of persons accused of crimes
- 14.** The Fourteen Points proposed by President Woodrow Wilson are best described as a
- 1) statement of principles that would govern the postwar world
 - 2) program the United States could follow to achieve victory in World War I
 - 3) list of reasons for the United States to remain neutral in World War I
 - 4) policy dealing with the threat of international communism
- 15.** United States Senators who opposed the Treaty of Versailles mainly objected to
- 1) United States membership in the League of Nations
 - 2) payment of reparations by Germany to the Allied Nations
 - 3) the transfer of Germany's colonial possessions to the League of Nations
 - 4) the creation of new and independent nations in Eastern Europe
- 16.** Isolationists in the Senate objected to the United States joining the League of Nations because they opposed
- 1) creation of the Security Council
 - 2) colonialism in Africa and Asia
 - 3) membership in the League by Germany
 - 4) involvement in future foreign wars
- 17.** The Neutrality Acts of the 1930s were primarily designed to
- 1) avoid the kinds of foreign policy decisions that led to the United States entry into World War I
 - 2) prevent the United States from joining the League of Nations
 - 3) avoid spending money on military development
 - 4) strengthen the economy of the United States
- 18.** Prior to the start of World War II, Great Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement when they
- 1) rejected an alliance with the Soviet Union
 - 2) allowed Germany to expand its territory
 - 3) signed the agreements at the Yalta Conference
 - 4) opposed United States efforts to rearm
- 19.** Before entering World War II, the United States acted as the "arsenal of democracy" by using the Lend-Lease Act to
- 1) create a weapons stockpile for use after the war
 - 2) finance overseas radio broadcasts in support of democracy
 - 3) provide workers for overseas factories
 - 4) supply war materials to the Allies
- 20.** Which event brought the United States directly into World War II?
- 1) the sinking of the Lusitania by Germany
 - 2) the invasion of Poland by Germany
 - 3) the murder of many Jews throughout Europe
 - 4) the bombing of Pearl Harbor by Japan
- 21.** Women played a major role on the domestic front during World War II by
- 1) becoming candidates for public office
 - 2) campaigning for woman's suffrage
 - 3) demonstrating against involvement in the war
 - 4) taking jobs in the defense industry

- 22.** Consumer rationing was used during WWII as a way to
- 1) increase exploration for natural resources
 - 2) limit supplies of weapons to American allies
 - 3) draft men into the armed forces
 - 4) ensure that the military had essential materials
- 23.** A violation of civil rights that occurred in the United States during World War II was the
- 1) arrests made as a result of the Palmer raids
 - 2) passage of an open immigration law
 - 3) internment of Japanese Americans
 - 4) forced removal of Native American Indians from their reservations
- 24.** In both *Schenck v. United States* (1919) and *Korematsu v. United States* (1944), the Supreme Court ruled that during wartime
- 1) civil liberties may be limited
 - 2) women can fight in combat
 - 3) drafting of noncitizens is permitted
 - 4) sale of alcohol is illegal
- 25.** The D-Day invasion in June 1944 was important to the outcome of World War II because it
- 1) opened a new Allied front in Europe
 - 2) avoided use of the atomic bomb against civilian targets
 - 3) forced Italy to surrender
 - 4) stopped Soviet advances in eastern Europe
- 26.** During World War II, the Manhattan Project was the name of the plan to
- 1) open a second front in Europe
 - 2) capture Pacific islands held by the Japanese
 - 3) develop the atomic bomb
 - 4) liberate German concentration camps
- 27.** President Harry Truman's decision to use atomic bombs against Japan was primarily based on his belief that
- 1) an invasion of Japan would result in excessive casualties
 - 2) Germany would refuse to surrender in Europe
 - 3) an alliance was developing between Japan and the Soviet Union
 - 4) Japan was in the process of developing its own atomic weapons
- 28.** One reason the Nuremberg trials following World War II were held was to
- 1) bring Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo to justice
 - 2) force Japan to pay for the attack on Pearl Harbor
 - 3) make German leaders accountable for the Holocaust
 - 4) punish the German government for bombing England
- 29.** One similarity between the League of Nations and the United Nations is that both were created to
- 1) establish an international armed force to police trouble spots in the world
 - 2) manage the development of industry in economically distressed nations
 - 3) prevent international disputes from escalating into major wars
 - 4) bring democratic government to member nations
- 30.** What was one similarity between the Red Scare following World War I and the Cold War following World War II?
- 1) Fear of communism led to the suppression of the civil liberties of some Americans.
 - 2) Large numbers of Russian revolutionaries settled in the United States.
 - 3) congressional investigations proved that the federal government was heavily infiltrated by communist spies.
 - 4) Renewed fighting between wartime enemies was a constant threat.
- 31.** The Berlin airlift was used during the Cold War to
- 1) rescue people fleeing West Germany
 - 2) prevent a communist takeover of Greece and Turkey
 - 3) overcome a blockade created by the Soviet Union
 - 4) support peacekeeping efforts by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- 32.** The main reason that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed after World War II was to
- 1) provide collective security against international Communist aggression
 - 2) increase trade between European nations
 - 3) encourage "people-to-people" peaceful diplomacy
 - 4) rebuild Western European economies

- 33.** The primary goal of the United States foreign policy of containment was to
- 1) return to noninvolvement in world affairs
 - 2) stop communist influence from spreading
 - 3) gain territories in Africa and Latin America
 - 4) overthrow existing dictatorships
- 34.** Which statement about the Marshall Plan is most accurate?
- 1) It was used to finance rearmament after World War II.
 - 2) It was denied to all former World War II enemies.
 - 3) It was used to rebuild European nations after World War II.
 - 4) It was given to all African and Asian allies during the Cold War.
- 35.** The Truman Doctrine and the Eisenhower Doctrine were United States policies concerning
- 1) the international balance of payments
 - 2) the containment of communism
 - 3) worldwide environmental pollution
 - 4) nuclear disarmament
- 36.** Which conclusion can best be drawn from the United States involvement in the Korean War and the Vietnam War?
- 1) The Cold War extended beyond direct conflict with the Soviet Union.
 - 2) Popular wars have assured the reelection of incumbent presidents.
 - 3) War is the best way to support developing nations.
 - 4) The threat of nuclear war is necessary to settle a military conflict.
- 37.** The growth of McCarthyism in the early 1950s was based on
- 1) public fear concerning the spread of communism
 - 2) outrage over government corruption
 - 3) dissatisfaction with the results of WWII
 - 4) opposition to the policy of containment
- 38.** What was a cause for the investigations of the House Un-American Activities Committee in the late 1940s and the investigations of a Senate committee headed by Joseph McCarthy in the early 1950s?
- 1) the belief that there were Communist agents in the federal government
 - 2) excessive spending by the United States military
 - 3) the corruption and bribery of members of Congress
 - 4) actions of President Harry Truman that might have led to his impeachment
- 39.** Controversies involving Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg reflected the post-World War II concern over
- 1) testing nuclear missiles
 - 2) joining the United Nations
 - 3) placing weapons in outer space
 - 4) spying by communists in the United States
- 40.** President John F. Kennedy supported the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba as an effort to
- 1) remove a communist dictator from power
 - 2) stop the flow of illegal drugs to the United States
 - 3) support Fidel Castro's efforts for reform
 - 4) rescue hostages held by Cuban freedom fighters
- 41.** The Cuban missile crisis was effectively ended when the
- 1) Soviet Union agreed to withdraw weapons from Cuba
 - 2) Bay of Pigs invasion removed Fidel Castro from power
 - 3) Cuban authorities signed new trade agreements with the United States
 - 4) United States announced the formation of the Alliance for Progress
- 42.** Which development led to the other three?
- 1) The United States government increased funding for science and math education.
 - 2) The Soviet Union launched the Sputnik satellite.
 - 3) A joint Soviet-American space mission was announced.
 - 4) President John F. Kennedy set the goal of landing a man on the Moon.

- 43.** The Peace Corps was established by President John F. Kennedy in an effort to provide
- 1) support to developing nations of the world
 - 2) job training for the unemployed
 - 3) markets for consumer goods
 - 4) teachers for inner-city areas

- 44.** Which development is most closely associated with the belief in the domino theory?
- 1) military involvement in Vietnam
 - 2) construction of the Berlin Wall
 - 3) signing of the nuclear test ban treaty
 - 4) end of the Korean War

- 45.** "Resolved..., that the Congress approves and supports the determination of the President, as Commander in Chief, to take all necessary measures to repeal any armed attack against the forces of the United States..."

-Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

This congressional resolution provided justification for

- 1) William Howard Taft's Dollar Diplomacy
 - 2) Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points
 - 3) Lyndon Johnson's involvement in Vietnam
 - 4) Ronald Reagan's invasion of Grenada
- 46.** A constitutional issue that was frequently raised about United States involvement in the Korean conflict and the Vietnam conflict was the
- 1) right to regulate commerce with foreign nations
 - 2) use of deficit spending to finance wars
 - 3) lack of a formal declaration of war by Congress
 - 4) Supreme Court's role in foreign policy decision making
- 47.** The primary purpose of the War Powers Act (1973) is to
- 1) limit presidential power to send troops into combat
 - 2) allow for a quicker response to a military attack
 - 3) assure adequate defense of the Western Hemisphere
 - 4) stop the use of troops for nonmilitary purposes

- 48.** Which series of events leading to World War II is in the correct chronological order?

- 1) Neutrality Acts > Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor > Lend-Lease Act > United States declaration of war on Japan
- 2) Lend-Lease Act > Neutrality Acts > United States declaration of war on Japan > Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
- 3) United States declaration of war on Japan > Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor > Lend-Lease Act > Neutrality Acts
- 4) Neutrality Acts > Lend-Lease Act > Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor > United States declaration of war on Japan

- 49.** Which list of wars that involved the United States is in the correct chronological order?

- 1) Vietnam War > War on Terrorism > Korean War > World War II
- 2) Korean War > World War II > Vietnam War > War on Terrorism
- 3) World War II > Vietnam War > War on Terrorism > Korean War
- 4) World War II > Korean War > Vietnam War > War on Terrorism

- 50.** "... We choose to go to the moon. We choose to go to the moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard, because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills, because that challenge is one that we are willing to accept, one we are unwilling to postpone, and one which we intend to win..."

— President John F. Kennedy, 1962

The main purpose of this speech was to win public support for

- 1) establishing a missile defense system on the Moon
- 2) cooperating with communist countries in exploring space
- 3) surpassing the Soviet Union in the space race
- 4) controlling the spread of nuclear weapons