Choose the best answer and place it on the scantron sheet.

1. The Civil War lasted from
   A) 1846-1848
   B) 1857-1860
   C) 1861-1863
   D) 1861-1865

2. Reconstruction lasted from
   A) 1861-1865
   B) 1860-1867
   C) 1865-1877
   D) 1877-1890

3. Abraham Lincoln was considered a _____ Republican.
   A) conservative
   B) moderate
   C) radical

4. Lincoln’s Vice President Andrew Johnson
   A) was a pro-Union Democrat
   B) pardoned many ex-Confederates between 1865 and 1868
   C) angered Radical Republicans in Congress
   D) all of the above

5. Radical Reconstruction’s aim was to
   A) allow the southern states back into the union with minimal Union intervention
   B) protect civil rights of the freedmen and help to develop the South’s economy
   C) free the slaves
   D) return the South to a primarily agricultural economy

6. The 14th Amendment
   A) nationalized citizenship
   B) provided penalties for states that infringed on the voting rights of the freedmen
   C) bound the states to protect all citizens’ due process rights and accord all citizens equal protection under the law
   D) all of the above

7. Which of the following was NOT an accomplishment under Radical Reconstruction?
   A) military occupation of the South
   B) federal funding for infrastructure development in the South
   C) provided advancements in education in the South
   D) redistribution of land to the freedmen
8. What was the **direct** reason the House of Representatives impeached Andrew Johnson?
   A) he allowed southern states to rejoin the Union without first securing their commitment to civil rights
   B) he campaigned for Democrats in the 1866 elections
   C) he fired Secretary of War Edwin Stanton in violation of the Tenure of Office Act
   D) he ignored/allowed the black codes

9. What event ended Reconstruction?
   A) race riots in New Orleans
   B) the 1874 Congressional elections
   C) the election of 1876 and its outcome in 1877
   D) the launching of the first transcontinental railroad project

10. Who was president from 1868-1876 and from what party was he?
    A) Andrew Johnson - Democrat
    B) Ulysses S. Grant - Republican
    C) Ulysses S. Grant - Democrat
    D) Rutherford B. Hayes - Republican

11. Which of the following was NOT an effect of the end of Reconstruction in the South?
    A) the rise of Jim Crow
    B) a great migration of blacks to the North
    C) the return to power of a white “Redeemer” class
    D) the return of the South to a primarily agricultural economic base

12. Which was the largest infrastructural project of the Civil War and Reconstruction eras?
    A) the National Road
    B) the Interstate Highway Act
    C) creation of the Land Grant Colleges
    D) the transcontinental railroad

13. “What the Mediterranean Sea was to the Greeks, breaking the bond of custom, offering new experiences, calling out new institutions and activities, that and more, the ever retreating frontier has been the United States.” Who wrote the above?
    A) Lincoln Steffens
    B) Frederick Jackson Turner
    C) Alfred Thayer Mahan
    D) Teddy Roosevelt

14. According to the person quoted above, the history of the American West
    A) was central to the story of America’s history
    B) was triumphant and masculine
    C) ended in the 1890s
    D) all of the above

15. Which event marked the end of the Indian Wars?
    A) the Sand Creek Massacre
    B) Congress’ passage of the reservations policy
13. Which of the following events was the major stimulant of industry in the 19th century United States?
   A) the Civil War
   B) the Mexican War
   C) the election of 1876
   D) the election of 1880

14. Which region of the country was the main region of post Civil War industrialization?
   A) the South
   B) the Great Lakes Midwest
   C) the Northeast
   D) the Far West

15. Which of the following is UNTRUE of the immediate post-Civil War period?
   A) new sources of raw materials were discovered
   B) immigration increased
   C) new types of business organizations were devised by ambitious entrepreneurs
   D) a great migration of blacks moved North for jobs

16. Which of the following was the most important multiplier industry of the Industrial Age?
   A) steel
   B) coal
   C) oil
   D) railroad

17. Which industry gave birth to new forms of business combinations, hastening the growth of big business?
   A) iron
   B) railroad
   C) textile
   D) commercial farming

18. Which of the following describes the relationship between the federal government and big business during the post-Civil War industrial age?
   A) careful government regulation
   B) laissez-faire
   C)
   D) all of the above

19. The concept of Social Darwinism said that
   A) the laws of nature applied to human society
   B) those that could not succeed in modern industrial society were inherently flawed
   C) regulating big business would harm society
   D) all of the above

20. In his Gospel of Wealth Andrew Carnegie claimed that
   A) those with great wealth had an obligation to build cultural institutions for the advancement of society
   B) those that could not prosper in industrial America should have access to government loans
   C) the best kind of social reform would provide direct financial aid to the poor
   D) all of the above

21. Which of the following strikes was the result of a major economic recession/depression?
   A) Great Railroad
   B) Homestead
   C) Pullman
   D) A and C
22. What role did Eugene V. Debs play in the Pullman Strike?
   A) he led the American Railway Union in joining the strike
   B) he obeyed the injunction to end the strike
   C) he appealed to Governor Altgeld to convince the workers to go back to work
   D) he warned the strikers they were violating the constitution

23. Why did machine politics become so popular in the latter half of the 19th century?
   A) because city institutions were overwhelmed by massive urbanization
   B) because political parties practiced patronage
   C) because the parties had few, if any, clear policy positions
   D) all of the above

24. Which of the following is LEAST associated with corruption?
   A) popular election of U.S. Senators
   B) the spoils system
   C) Grantism
   D) the Credit Mobilier

26. Which of the following was NOT a demand of the Populist Party?
   A) the abolition of national banks
   B) the establishment of a graduated income tax
   C) a return to the gold standard
   D) prohibition of absentee ownership of land

28. In the 1896 presidential election
   A) William Jennings Bryan was the choice of the Populist and Democratic parties
   B) William McKinley favored bimetallism
   C) William Jennings Bryan favored the gold standard as evidenced in his “Cross of Gold” Speech
   D) William Jennings Bryan defeated Republican William McKinley

29. Alfred Thayer Mahan’s famous 1890 book was about
   A) the grim realities of life in the urban tenements
   B) the importance of defending the Monroe Doctrine
   C) the mistreatment of Indians by the U.S. government
   D) the necessity of having coaling stations around the world

30. Which of the following is NOT directly associated with the Spanish-American War?
   A) the New Manifest Destiny
   B) Theodore Roosevelt
   C) the Open Door Notes
   D) Secretary of State John Hay

31. The Spanish-American War occurred in
   A) 1872
   B) 1898
   C) 1914
32. Just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Theodore Roosevelt was
   A) Secretary of the Navy
   B) Assistant Secretary of the Navy
   C) New York Assemblyman
   D) Governor of New York

33. Of the following, who did NOT support annexation of the Philippines at the end of the Spanish-American War?
   A) William Jennings Bryan
   B) Josiah Strong
   C) Albert Beveridge
   D) Theodore Roosevelt

34. The Open Door Policy was ____ idea; it applied to ____.
   A) John Hay’s -- China
   B) Theodore Roosevelt’s -- Latin America
   C) Albert Beveridge’s -- Cuba
   D) Emilio Aguinaldo’s -- the Philippines

35. Which of the following was NOT a basic Progressive belief?
   A) political ideology
   B) anti-corruption
   C) anti-monopoly
   D) efficiency

36. True or False: Many reforms supported by the Populists were enacted by Progressives.

37. Which of the following events, and its subsequent investigation, encouraged the growth of the Progressive Movement?
   A) the sinking of the battleship Maine
   B) Haymarket
   C) Wounded Knee
   D) the Triangle Fire

38. “To those of my race who depend on bettering their condition in a foreign land or who underestimate the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the Southern white man, who is their next-door neighbor, I would say: “Cast down your bucket where you are”— cast it down in making friends in every manly way of the people of all races by whom we are surrounded... Cast it down in agriculture, mechanics, in commerce, in domestic service, and in the professions.” Who said this?

39. “The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly[mistake], and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of ... constant struggle rather than of artificial forcing.” Who said this?
40. “If we make money the object of man-training, we shall develop money-makers but not necessarily men; if we make technical skill the object of education, we may possess artisans but not, in nature, men. Men we shall have only as we make manhood the object of the work of the schools—intelligence, broad sympathy, knowledge of the world that was and is, and of the relation of men to it—this is the curriculum of that Higher Education which must underlie true life.” Who said this?

A) W.E.B. DuBois  B) Booker T. Washington

41. The “natural rights” argument in support of woman suffrage
   A) tended to alienate mainstream middle class Americans
   B) was generally supported by most Americans
   C) was very popular with members of Congress
   D) was accepted by President Wilson

42. Who was the founder of the [more radical] National Women’s Party?
   A) Anna Howard Shaw
   B) Alice Paul
   C) Carrie Chapman Catt
   D) Phyllis Schlafly

43. Eugene V. Debs is known for all of the following EXCEPT
   A) he led the ARU in the Pullman Strike
   B) he was arrested during WW I for speaking out against the draft
   C) he was the head of the American Socialist Party
   D) he supported the complete overthrow of the American economic system

44. Theodore Roosevelt was the creator of the
   A) Fair Deal
   B) New Deal
   C) Square Deal
   D) New Freedom

45. In 1900, Theodore Roosevelt ran as a
   A) Democrat
   B) Progressive Democrat
   C) Republican
   D) Progressive Republican

46. Theodore Roosevelt added the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. This foreign policy made the U.S., in effect,
   A) the protector of all non-communist countries around the world
   B) the policeman of the Western Hemisphere
   C) the enforcer of Chinese tariff laws
D) the main capitalist nation in the world

47. Taft’s biggest challenge as a Progressive president was
   A) finding suitable appointees to the Supreme Court
   B) supporting American business interests in Latin America
   C) resisting anti-reform conservatives in his own party
   D) replacing Roosevelt’s cabinet appointees

48. The Latin American foreign policy William Howard Taft adopted was known as
   A) Dollar Diplomacy
   B) the Open Door Policy
   C) the Roosevelt Corollary
   D) The Big Stick

49. Why did Theodore Roosevelt run for the presidency in 1912?
   A) because he was upset with Taft for betraying progressivism
   B) because he promised he would run for a third term
   C) because he believed he was the only Republican who could defeat Wilson
   D) because he knew he’d split the Republican ticket and he wanted Wilson to win

50. What was Roosevelt’s platform called in the 1912 election?
   A) New Frontier
   B) Square Deal
   C) Contract with America
   D) New Nationalism

51. Which two constitutional amendments were ratified as part of Woodrow Wilson’s “New Freedom?”
   A) 14th and 15th
   B) 16th and 17th
   C) 20th and 21st
   D) 12th and 13th

52. For what reason did Woodrow Wilson declare war on Germany in 1917?
   A) they attacked neutral Belgium
   B) they attacked Mexico
   C) they killed every single living inhabitant in a French market town
   D) they renewed unrestricted submarine warfare in the Atlantic

53. With what legislation were dissenters silenced during WW I?
   A) the Selective Service Act
   B) the Fordney-McCumber Act
   C) the Espionage and Sedition Acts
   D) the Subversion Act

54. The main reason Republicans rejected the Treaty of Versailles was that they felt it
A) would threaten American sovereignty  
B) gave too much power to Britain and France  
C) was too punitive towards Germany  
D) would cause our debtors to default on their loans

55. Which of the following was NOT characteristic of politics in the 1920s?  
   A) progressivism  
   B) conservativism  
   C) pro-business  
   D) laissez-faire

56. Which of the following was a cause of the Red Scare in 1919-1920?  
   A) postwar labor strikes  
   B) the Progressive movement  
   C) the Allied victory in WW I  
   D) the Zimmermann note

57. Urban-rural tensions of the 1920s produced rural: resistance to modern values and a resurgence of  
   A) Populist activism  
   B) labor radicalism  
   C) religious fundamentalism  
   D) the Democratic party

58. The law that John T. Scopes broke was a state law that prohibited the teaching of____ in the public schools.  
   A) religion  
   B) biology  
   C) evolution  
   D) modern mechanics

59. The Lost Generation of writers of the 1920s reflected the  
   A) hopeful experimentation of the progressives  
   B) disillusionment of the intellectuals  
   C) romantic innocence of an earlier age  
   D) liberal faith in the basic goodness and reasonableness of people

60. The flourishing of black literature, theatre, and music during the 1920s was known as the  
   A) Harlem Renaissance  
   B) Back to Africa Movement  
   C) Black Power Movement  
   D) Pan-African Renaissance

61. Which of the following was a major problem with the 1920s economy?  
   A) businesses were not producing enough to meet the demands of the new consumer society  
   B) there was too much long-term investment in the stock market  
   C) the middle class had grown to record size  
   D) the nation’s wealth was owned by too small a segment of the population
62. Part of Herbert Hoover’s program for easing the depression called for the federal government to
   A) take control of bankrupt state and local relief programs
   B) provide direct federal relief to the unemployed
   C) lend funds to banks and corporations on the verge of collapse
   D) prohibit manufacturers from cutting wages or laying off workers

63. Who was FDR’s main (most vocal) critic from the political left?
   A) the Radio Priest, Father Charles Coughlin
   B) former president, Herbert Hoover
   C) Louisiana senator, Huey Long
   D) American aviation hero, Charles Lindbergh

64. Eleanor Roosevelt urged her husband to provide more relief for
   A) women, children and minorities
   B) auto workers and farmers
   C) the urban poor
   D) convicts and the mentally ill

65. Frances Perkins was
   A) Secretary of State under FDR when WW II broke out in Europe
   B) Secretary of Labor under FDR
   C) the first African American woman to head a federal agency
   D) appointed head of the Works Progress Administration

66. The New Deal brought about what political realignment?
   A) Southern Democrats left the party
   B) African Americans left the party of Lincoln
   C) Republicans lost the support of big business
   D) urban Democrats left the party

67. What changed, fundamentally, as a result of the New Deal and its legacy?
   A) the two parties
   B) the role of the federal government
   C) civil rights
   D) American capitalism

68. What did Britain and France agree to at Munich in 1938?
   A) Hitler’s annexation of the western part of Czechoslovakia
   B) a repeal of the Treaty of Versailles
   C) Francisco Franco’s regime in Spain
   D) rearmament of Germany

69. What event marked the outbreak of WW II in Europe?
   A) the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941
   B) Hitler’s annexation of Austria in 1938
   C) the bombing of Guernica, Spain in 1937
   D) Hitler’s invasion of Poland in 1939

70. Isei and Nisei were
A) Japanese code words used in the Pearl Harbor attack
B) First and second generation Japanese American detainees
C) The two Japanese ambassadors who were negotiating for a release of Japanese assets in the U.S. when Pearl Harbor was attacked
D) The two islands closest to the Japanese home islands that the U.S. bombed just before Hiroshima

71. A. Philip Randolph was the leader of the
   A) American Railway Union
   B) United Auto Workers
   C) Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
   D) Teamsters Union

72. Historian Arthur D. Morse wrote a book in 1965 about
   A) Japanese internment during WW II
   B) German internment during WW II
   C) the American government’s apathy regarding the Holocaust
   D) Civil Rights in the WW II era

73. What event sparked the modern Civil Rights movement?
   A) the shooting of Medgar Evers
   B) the Birmingham police loosing attack dogs on peaceful protestors
   C) the integration of Central High School in Little Rock
   D) the Montgomery bus boycott

74. Eisenhower
   A) allowed the Arkansas National Guard to keep black students out of Central High School
   B) integrated the United States armed forces
   C) signed the most sweeping civil rights legislation since Reconstruction
   D) federalized troops to integrate Central High School

75. The State Department official who advocated the policy of containment was
   A) Alger Hiss
   B) George Kennan
   C) John Foster Dulles
   D) Dean Acheson

76. Which of the following escalated Cold War fears during the Truman and Eisenhower administrations?
   A) the “loss of China”
   B) the inability to “win” in Korea
   C) the doctrine of massive retaliation and the arms build up
   D) all of the above

77. What was the military policy advocated by Eisenhower’s Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles?
   A) flexible response
   B) massive retaliation
   C) containment
   D) brush fire warfare

78. One of the earliest leaders of the new women’s liberation movement, whose book, The Feminine Mystique
(1963), raised the consciousness of numerous women, was
A) Jane Fonda
B) Gloria Steinem
C) Betty Friedan
D) Bella Abzug

79. Why was Lyndon Johnson able to sign sweeping civil rights legislation, whereas Truman and Kennedy did not?
   A) he was a Republican
   B) he had a longstanding commitment to it
   C) he was a southerner
   D) he was more persuasive

80. The leader of the SCLC and of the nonviolent civil rights movement was
   A) Martin Luther King, Jr.
   B) Bayard Rustin
   C) James Farmer
   D) Roy Wilkins

81. Which of the following is NOT a civil rights organization?
   A) Urban League
   B) Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
   C) Alliance for Progress
   D) NAACP

82. The 1954 Geneva Conference called for free elections to reunite a divided Vietnam. Why did Ngo Dinh Diem not allow those elections to go forward?
   A) because it was apparent that Ho Chi Minh and the communists would most likely win
   B) because the South wanted to remain separate from the North
   C) because of the threat of Soviet intervention
   D) because China threatened to invade the North if the elections went ahead

83. Which of the following was a significant change in presidential politics after WW II?
   A) they became more focused on cutting government spending
   B) cabinet advisers played a lesser role
   C) their military powers increased
   D) Supreme Court appointees became less politicized

   (A)       (B)

84. True or False? The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution gave the president free rein to use military powers in Vietnam.

85. Why did the war in Vietnam become so unpopular?
   A) the government was not honest about how the war was proceeding
   B) American casualties grew, but we were unable to bring about the downfall of the communist North Vietnamese
   C) the cost of the war eclipsed Great Society reforms and government spending soared
   D) all of the above
86. All of the following are true of the year 1968 EXCEPT
   A) Richard Nixon was re-elected president
   B) the Democratic party fragmented
   C) the Tet Offensive alarmed the American public
   D) there were two assassinations

87. “A skinny long-haired kid of about seventeen skidded down the sidewalk, and four overweight cops leaped on him, chopping strokes on his head. His hair flew from the force of the blows. A dozen small rivulets of blood began to cascade down the kid’s temple and onto the sidewalk…A doctor in a white uniform and Red Cross arm band began to run toward the kid, but two other cops caught him from behind and knocked him down. One of them jammed his knee into the doctor’s throat and began clubbing his rib cage.” The above happened in
   A) Miami, Florida in 1968
   B) Chicago, Illinois in 1968
   C) Kent, Ohio, 1970
   D) Washington, D.C. in 1972

88. The demonstrations at Kent State and other universities were a response to Nixon’s decision to
   A) mine the North Vietnamese harbors
   B) bomb Cambodia
   C) bomb Hanoi
   D) abolish student deferments from the draft

89. The Watergate scandal began on June 17, 1972 when members from the Committee to Re-elect the President were arrested while
   A) forging State Department documents
   B) breaking into the Democratic headquarters to install eavesdropping devices
   C) destroying records of illegal campaign contributions to President Nixon
   D) placing illegal wiretaps on telephones of journalists critical to the Nixon administration

90. When Spiro Agnew resigned from the Vice-Presidency in 1973, he was replaced by
   A) Nelson A. Rockefeller
   B) Barry Goldwater
   C) Howard H. Baker
   D) Gerald R. Ford

91. “From the discussions I have had with Congressional and other leaders, I have concluded that... I might not have the support of the Congress that I would consider necessary to ...carry out the duties of this office in the way the interests of the Nation would require. I have never been a quitter. To leave office before my term is completed is abhorrent to every instinct in my body. But as President, I must put the interests of America first.” This author is
   A) Lyndon Johnson
   B) Richard Nixon
   C) Jimmy Carter
   D) Gerald Ford

92. Besides his decision to pardon Nixon, Gerald Ford’s presidency saw
   A) a plan to grant amnesty to draft dodgers
   B) massive expansion of defense spending
93. Among President Carter’s accomplishments was
   A) a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel
   B) an end to the Cold War
   C) the successful release of the American hostages in Iran
   D) all of the above

94. Which of the following is a reason conservatism saw an upsurge in the early 1980s?
   A) population migrations to “Sunbelt” areas of the South and West
   B) the growing resentment of the federal government’s size and power
   C) a more organized “Christian Right”
   D) all of the above

95. What particular problem plagued the American economy throughout the presidencies of Ford and Carter?
   A) Cold War fears
   B) overspending on defense
   C) stagflation
   D) a credit crunch (banks were not lending money)

96. Which is NOT a characteristic of “Reaganomics”?
   A) increasing domestic spending
   B) cutting income and capital gains taxes
   C) increasing defense spending
   D) reducing regulation of the economy

97. Reagan helped bring about the collapse of Soviet power by
   A) increasing defense spending
   B) making an oil agreement with the Saudis
   C) increasing diplomacy with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev
   D) all of the above

98. Why did H.W. Bush lose re-election to Clinton?
   A) he raised taxes after he said he would not
   B) the conservative Republican base began to fracture
   C) he ran a boring campaign
   D) all of the above

99. Which was an effective Clinton campaign slogan in 1992?
   A) Had Enough?
   B) Read My Lips; No New Taxes
   C) It’s a “Reagannightmare”
   D) It’s the Economy, Stupid

100. Which is a significant difference in the American population now, as compared with the 1950s and 1960s?
   C) economic prosperity
   D) an end to Social Security
A) the baby boomers are aging, posing a new set of challenges for the country
B) there is a significant black middle class now
C) most women work outside the home
D) all of the above