***America: Past and Present***

**Chapter 24 The Nation at War**

24.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) The German sinking of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1915 cost 128 American lives and enraged the American public.

A) *Sussex*

B) *Arabic*

C) *Reuben James*

D) *Lusitania*

E) *Queen Mary*

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 596 [Factual]

2) American foreign policy between 1901 and 1920

A) was aggressive and nationalistic.

B) was strongly influenced by isolationist tradition.

C) was relatively inactive.

D) did little to reflect the nation's new economic power.

E) was geared toward cooperation and peace.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 599 [Factual]

3) In terms of foreign policy, Theodore Roosevelt

A) did little to foster American aims.

B) reflected the influence of isolationism.

C) sought to prepare the country for its role as a world power.

D) sought to further insulate the United States from foreign affairs.

E) was supremely concerned with world peace.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 599 [Factual]

4) The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty

A) secured Colombia's permission for the building of the Panama Canal.

B) gave the United States control of the Panama Canal Zone.

C) transferred rights to the Panama Canal from France to the United States.

D) ended hostilities with Mexico in 1914.

E) gave the United States control of the Philippines.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 600 [Factual]

5) The Roosevelt Corollary

A) reflected America's increasing trust in the motives of Europe.

B) indicated a new American spirit of cooperation with Latin America.

C) resulted from America's fear that Latin American debts to Europe invited intervention.

D) had relatively little influence on American foreign policy.

E) stated "speak softly and carry a big stick."

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 600 [Factual]

6) The Roosevelt Corollary was an extension of the

A) Lodge Corollary.

B) Monroe Doctrine.

C) Open Door policy.

D) Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty.

E) Kansas-Nebraska Act.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 600 [Factual]

7) In his mediation of the conflict between Russia and Japan, Roosevelt

A) showed little real interest in the final outcome.

B) sided with Russia.

C) took a totally neutral stance.

D) recognized the increasing importance of Japan.

E) tried to play both sides against the other with disastrous results.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 600 [Factual]

8) In the 1905 Taft-Katsura Agreement,

A) the U.S. and Japan agreed not to attack each other for at least 50 years.

B) the U.S. exchanged recognition of Japanese control of Korea for a Japanese pledge not to invade the Philippines.

C) Japan agreed to limit emigration to the U.S.

D) the U.S. and Japan agreed to a policy of mutual free trade.

E) the U.S. and Japan agreed to uphold the Open Door and support Chinese independence.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 600 [Factual]

9) Which one of the following prohibited foreign corporations from building or purchasing sites with military potential in the Western Hemisphere?

A) *Sussex* Pledge

B) Zimmermann Note

C) Roosevelt Corollary

D) Lodge Corollary

E) Foster Testimony

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 600 [Factual]

10) Taft's policy of "dollar diplomacy"

A) promoted American financial and business interests abroad.

B) was primarily aimed at helping underdeveloped countries.

C) resulted in less American influence in Latin America.

D) had little influence on American national security interests.

E) helped establish the prestige of the United States in Asia.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 601 [Factual]

11) When he took office, Woodrow Wilson

A) had no experience in foreign affairs.

B) had little experience, but had studied foreign affairs intensely.

C) had few fears of being unable to deal with foreign policy.

D) left foreign policy issues to his staff.

E) lacked confidence in himself and had to be advised at every turn.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 602 [Factual]

12) In his approach to foreign affairs, Wilson could be described as

A) a militarist.

B) a moralist.

C) being primarily concerned with economic matters.

D) a global strategist.

E) a pacifist.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 602 [Factual]

13) In conducting foreign policy, Woodrow Wilson did each of the following EXCEPT

A) carry on major negotiations without informing the secretary of state.

B) compose important diplomatic notes on his own typewriter.

C) assign only experienced foreign service experts to major diplomatic posts.

D) bypass the State Department and conduct diplomacy through personal emissaries.

E) base his foreign policy on idealism rather than reality.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 602 [Factual]

13) Woodrow Wilson’s foreign policy was known as

A) dollar diplomacy.

B) the American Protection Plan.

C) a failure.

D) moral diplomacy.

E) the Open Door policy.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 602 [Factual]

14) As secretary of state, William Jennings Bryan

A) relied heavily on State Department experts.

B) opposed many of Wilson's policies.

C) believed international disputes should be settled on the battlefield.

D) brought a practical approach to the position.

E) embarked on a campaign to negotiate arbitration treaties.

Answer: E

 Page Ref: 602 [Factual]

15) With respect to Mexico, Wilson

A) intervened militarily.

B) showed little interest in the area.

C) refused to intervene in the region.

D) had Congress declare war in 1913.

E) adopted a policy of shared wealth.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 602-603 [Factual]

16) Woodrow Wilson's treatment of Mexico

A) indicated his lack of interest in the region.

B) showed his condescension toward the country.

C) evidenced his respect for its political system and culture.

D) was primarily motivated by economic concerns.

E) demonstrated his desire for reconciliation.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 602-603 [Factual]

17) Woodrow Wilson's decision to invade Mexico in 1916 came after the murder of several Americans by

A) Vittorio Zapata.

B) Pancho Villa.

C) Francisco Madero.

D) Victoriano Huerta.

E) Carlo Ponti.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 603 [Factual]

18) At the beginning of World War I, Americans

A) showed little interest in the conflict.

B) sided strongly with the British.

C) were eager to enter the conflict.

D) sided strongly with the Germans.

E) generally accepted neutrality.

Answer: E

 Page Ref: 604 [Factual]

19) American Progressives viewed World War I

A) as a potential threat to their reforms.

B) as an opportunity to help Germany.

C) with little concern.

D) as an opportunity to extend the scope of their movement.

E) as a great way to "jump start" the U.S. economy.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 604 [Factual]

20) President Wilson's initial reaction to the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 was to

A) declare war on Germany.

B) come to the military assistance of Russia.

C) praise the assassination of the archduke of Austria.

D) declare United States neutrality.

E) begin construction of U-boats.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 603-604 [Factual]

21) At the beginning of World War I, Great Britain

A) respected American neutrality.

B) made few attempts to influence American policy.

C) sought the military aid of the United States.

D) sought to restrict American trade with Germany.

E) briefly considered surrender.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 604 [Factual]

22) Compared with William Jennings Bryan, Robert Lansing

A) was more idealistic.

B) favored the German side in the war.

C) urged a strong stand against the Germans.

D) had little experience in foreign affairs.

E) exemplified the philosophy "live and let live."

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 605 [Factual]

23) The *Sussex* Pledge

A) renounced American bank loans to the Allies.

B) indicated Germany's intention to yield to Wilson's demands.

C) marked an intensification in the use of submarines.

D) was opposed by Great Britain.

E) was viewed by most Americans as a call to arms.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 605 [Factual]

24) In 1915, Wilson came out in favor of preparedness because of

A) the need to stimulate the American economy.

B) the growing U-boat crisis.

C) demands from progressives who desired to defend democracy.

D) the revelation of a German plot to get Mexico to invade the American Southwest.

E) his secret desire to create an empire in Latin America.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 606 [Factual]

25) The "preparedness" issue

A) united the country behind Wilson's approach to the war.

B) brought Wilson the support of Roosevelt and others.

C) was ignored by Wilson.

D) became a major source of controversy.

E) was rejected by Hughes and Roosevelt in the 1916 election.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 605-606 [Factual]

26) In winning re-election in 1916, Wilson defeated

A) Theodore Roosevelt.

B) William Jennings Bryan.

C) Charles Evans Hughes.

D) Warren G. Harding.

E) William Howard Taft.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 606 [Factual]

27) The Zimmermann Telegram

A) announced Germany's European war aims.

B) pledged Germany's intention to end the war peacefully.

C) proposed an alliance between Germany and Mexico.

D) had little effect on America's move toward war.

E) hinted at an alliance between Germany and Canada.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 607 [Factual]

28) The leader of the American Expeditionary Force was

A) Theodore Roosevelt.

B) John J. Pershing.

C) Alfred T. Mahan.

D) Douglas MacArthur.

E) Omar Bradley.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 607-608 [Factual]

29) The American Expeditionary Force

A) was primarily made up of draftees.

B) consisted, for the most part, of the existing U.S. Army.

C) was primarily a volunteer army.

D) was initially well-prepared and trained for war.

E) was a spearhead of elite commandos.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 607-608 [Factual]

30) During World War I, approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ American soldiers died in Europe.

A) 25,000

B) 62,000

C) 112,000

D) 300,000

E) 500,000

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 612 [Factual]

31) The American contribution in World War I

A) was mostly monetary.

B) was small but vital to Allied success.

C) played a relatively minor role in ending the war.

D) was much greater than that of the Allies.

E) came too late to offer any real assistance.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 612 [Factual]

32) The Committee on Public Information

A) had little influence on public perceptions.

B) exerted a positive influence on the public.

C) called for understanding from the American people.

D) launched a vitriolic campaign against Germany.

E) was always careful to avoid emotional appeals.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 612 [Factual]

33) The leader of the Committee on Public Information was

A) Eugene V. Debs.

B) George Creel.

C) Robert Lansing.

D) Herbert Hoover.

E) Howard Dawes.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 612 [Factual]

34) Woodrow Wilson

A) was disturbed by American vigilantism and superpatriotism.

B) actually encouraged repressive activities during World War I.

C) paid little attention to American propaganda efforts.

D) fought congressional actions against espionage.

E) personally shut down several newspapers because of their reluctance regarding self-censorship.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 613 [Factual]

35) To finance the war effort, the U.S. government relied primarily on

A) higher income tax rates.

B) printing and spending large sums of paper money.

C) sale of "Liberty Bonds."

D) new discoveries of gold in Alaska.

E) loans from foreign governments.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 614 [Factual]

36) When communist Bolsheviks gained control of the Russian government in 1917, President Wilson did each of the following EXCEPT

A) send American troops into the new Soviet Union.

B) join in an economic blockade of Russia.

C) try to block weapons shipments to contending revolutionary factions in Russia.

D) keep Russia out of the postwar peace negotiations.

E) refuse to recognize the new Soviet government.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 614 [Factual]

37) During World War I, the War Industries Board

A) controlled the entire war mobilization effort.

B) was led by Herbert Hoover.

C) oversaw the production of America's factories.

D) failed to lead American industry effectively.

E) was concerned with building new munitions plants.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 614 [Factual]

38) The Fuel Administration did each of the following EXCEPT

A) ration coal and oil.

B) impose gasless days when motorists could not drive.

C) introduce daylight savings time

D) shut down nonessential factories one day each week to conserve coal.

E) encourage research to find alternatives to fossil fuels.

Answer: E

 Page Ref: 615 [Factual]

39) The Food Administration in World War I was headed by

A) Herbert Hoover.

B) Bernard Baruch.

C) Harry Garfield.

D) Samuel Gompers.

E) Mother Jones.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 614 [Factual]

40) During the war, organized labor

A) refused to cooperate with government mobilization efforts.

B) ran into stiff opposition from Wilson.

C) encouraged serious strikes.

D) saw an opportunity to trade labor peace for labor advances.

E) practically ceased to exist.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 615[Factual]

41) The head of the War Labor Board was

A) Samuel Gompers.

B) George Salisbury.

C) Eugene V. Debs.

D) Daniel De Leon.

E) Felix Frankfurter.

Answer: E

 Page Ref: 615-616 [Factual]

42) The War Labor Board did each of the following EXCEPT

A) prohibit strikes.

B) give women equal pay for equal work in war industries.

C) take over businesses that disobeyed union rules.

D) standardize wages and hours.

E) protect the right of collective bargaining.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 616 [Factual]



**True Blue, 1917**

(National Archives)

43) The print publication shown above was aimed at African American families during World War I. Examine the drawing carefully. All of the following patriotic elements appear in the drawing EXCEPT:

A) Blue Star Service flag in window of home to show a family member in military service.

B) Wife and children gathered around the family hearth admiring photo of father in military uniform.

C) American flags draped above the photo of the father in uniform.

D) Photos and drawings of Presidents Washington, Lincoln, and Wilson displayed on family hearth.

E) Copy of the Emancipation Proclamation displayed in living room.

Answer: E

 Page Ref: 616-617 [Factual]

44) A major effect of the war labor shortage was

A) a dramatic rise in wages for all workers.

B) a great migration of southern African Americans to northern cities.

C) a worsening in government-labor relations.

D) a decrease in the number of working women.

E) the construction of more factories.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 616-617 [Factual]

45) As a result of their participation in the war effort, African Americans

A) faced even worse discrimination in America.

B) became more accepting of the conditions they faced.

C) found greater acceptance of their place in American society.

D) were more and more inclined to fight discrimination.

E) generally were allowed to remain in Europe.

Answer: D

 Page Ref: 616-617 [Factual]

46) The only one of the following components of Wilson's Fourteen Points to actually be implemented was

A) open diplomacy.

B) freedom of the seas.

C) removal of barriers to international trade.

D) military disarmament.

E) establishment of an independent Poland.

Answer: E

 Page Ref: 618 [Factual]

47) In forming his delegation for the Paris Peace Conference, Wilson

A) wanted a group he could control.

B) readily sought advice from his Republican opponents.

C) tried to create a bipartisan group.

D) included only his personal friends.

E) was turned down by several prominent Republicans.

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 618-619 [Factual]

48) One of Wilson's major goals at Paris was

A) to punish Germany for starting the war.

B) to recompense the British and French for their great losses.

C) to found a League of Nations to enforce peace.

D) to bring the Russians to the peace table.

E) to see the Eiffel Tower.

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 619 [Factual]

49) Which one of the following was NOT one of the Big Four?

A) Winston Churchill

B) Woodrow Wilson

C) David Lloyd George

D) Georges Clemenceau

E) Vittorio Orlando

Answer: A

 Page Ref: 619 [Factual]

50) Wilson hurt his chances for the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles.

A) through his failure to ask for the American people's support.

B) because he was unwilling to compromise with opponents.

C) by working too closely with isolationist opponents.

D) because he did not work hard enough.

E) through his vague and hostile demands.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 620 [Factual]

51) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were fourteen Republican senators who steadfastly opposed every aspect of the League of Nations.

A) mild reservationists

B) strong reservationists

C) irreconcilables

D) irreparables

E) curmudgeons

Answer: C

 Page Ref: 620 [Factual]



**Blowing Bubbles, 1919**

(National Archives)

52) The artist of the cartoon is making which of the following suggestions?

A) The Treaty of Versailles will not solve the underlying problems that began World War I and will probably lead to a future world conflict.

B) The concepts embodied in Wilson's idea of a League of Nations are too idealistic to work.

C) Wilson's unrealistic view of the world and its affairs make him a very poor candidate for president in 1920.

D) Woodrow Wilson is an impractical dreamer whose plans as president are unworkable.

E) The Treaty of Versailles is an unworkable fantasy.

Answer: B

 Page Ref: 619-621 [Conceptual]

24.2 True/False Questions

1) The United States gained the rights to the Panama Canal Zone by working cooperatively with the government of Colombia.

Answer: FALSE

 Page Ref: 599-600 [Factual]

2) The policy of "dollar diplomacy" aimed to substitute economic ties for military alliances as a way to achieve lasting peace.

Answer: TRUE

 Page Ref: 601 [Factual]

3) Leading members of the progressive movement were among the strongest supporters of the idea of entering World War I to help England.

Answer: FALSE

 Page Ref: 604 [Factual]

4) In the election of 1916, President Woodrow Wilson defeated Republican candidate Charles Evans Hughes.

Answer: TRUE

 Page Ref: 606 [Factual]

5) During World War I, German Americans were treated fairly by most other Americans.

Answer: FALSE

 Page Ref: 612-613 [Factual]

6) Overall, the American labor movement can be said to have benefited from the experience of World War I.

Answer: TRUE

 Page Ref: 614-617 [Factual]

7) Wilson's major achievement at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 was to secure global disarmament agreements

Answer: FALSE

 Page Ref: 618 [Factual]

8) When Wilson returned to the United States in 1919 with the Treaty of Versailles, he found there was general popular support for the treaty.

Answer: TRUE

 Page Ref: 620 [Factual]

9) In his attempt to secure ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, President Wilson demonstrated a willingness to compromise with Republicans.

Answer: FALSE

 Page Ref: 620-621 [Factual]

10) The winner of the presidential election of 1920 was Warren G. Harding.

Answer: TRUE

 Page Ref: 621 [Factual]

24.3 Essay Questions

1) What major factors motivated United States policy toward Latin America between 1900 and 1920?

 Page Ref: 599-602 [Factual]

2) Compare and contrast Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy with that of Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft.

 Page Ref: 599-603 [Factual and Conceptual]

3) How did World War I affect the situation of labor, women, and minorities in the United States between 1914 and 1920?

 Page Ref: 615-617 [Factual]

4) Although the United States officially adopted a policy of neutrality at the beginning of World War I, there was considerable pressure on the government to alter that stance. What were the key sources of that pressure?

 Page Ref: 604-607 [Factual]

5) Discuss the fight over the question of ratifying the Treaty of Versailles. How did that fight reflect the key issue confronting American foreign policymakers at the end of World War I?

 Page Ref: 618-621 [Conceptual]