

student on the right seems more independent of the teacher.

3. The illustration presents the Klan favorably. Klan violence is portrayed rather romantically by the upheld sword and the foot on the black man. The torch suggests that the Klan is a defense against black violence.

## Chapter 24

### II. A.

1. False. Grant's lack of political experience made him an unsuccessful president.
2. True
3. False. The political mistakes of the Liberal Republicans caused them to fail.
4. True
5. False. The parties agreed on national issues; their disagreements were at the local level.
6. True
7. False. The Republicans got the presidency and the Democrats other political and economic concessions.
8. True
9. True
10. False. Arthur had previously supported the patronage system and opposed civil service.
11. True
12. False. The campaign was based on personal mudslinging rather than issues.
13. True
14. True
15. False. The most ambitious and talented people went into business rather than government.

### II. B.

1. c
2. b

3. c
4. a
5. d
6. c
7. a
8. d
9. b
10. d

### II. C.

1. bloody shirt
2. Crédit Mobilier
3. Liberal Republican
4. silver
5. Greenback Labor party
6. Gilded Age
7. Grand Army of the Republic
8. Stalwarts
9. Half-Breeds
10. Compromise of 1877
11. Chinese
12. civil service
13. Mugwumps
14. rum, romanism, and rebellion
15. pensions

### II. D.

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. N
5. J
6. H
7. I
8. K
9. O
10. C
11. G

- 12. E
- 13. L
- 14. F
- 15. M

- II. E.
- 4
- 1
- 5
- 3
- 2

- II. F.
- 1. G
- 2. E
- 3. C
- 4. I
- 5. A
- 6. J
- 7. B
- 8. F
- 9. D
- 10. H

II. G.

- 1. The fundamental difference was in their ethnic and religious composition. The Republicans were based on morally-oriented groups with Puritan backgrounds; the Democrats on immigrant ethnic groups of Catholic or Lutheran background.
- 2. Most of the controversial issues existed at the state or local level.
- 3. The two parties each had well-mobilized machines that got out the vote no matter who the candidates were.
- 4. Winning elections was crucial for patronage—passing out jobs to party supporters.

II. H.

- 1. none
- 2. Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Indiana
- 3. four
- 4. Texas
- 5. none

Chapter 25

II. A.

- 1. False. The railroads received subsidies and land grants to build the rail lines.
- 2. True
- 3. True
- 4. False. Railroads were often unfair and corrupt in their dealings with shippers, the government, and the public.
- 5. True
- 6. False. The description applies to Carnegie's technique of "vertical integration." Rockefeller's "horizontal integration" meant consolidating with competitors in the same market.
- 7. True
- 8. True
- 9. False. The South remained poor and dependent, despite the "new South."
- 10. True
- 11. False. Industrialization gave the wage earner less control and status.
- 12. False. The public did not generally sympathize with unions.
- 13. True
- 14. True
- 15. True

II. B.

1. b
2. d
3. b
4. d
5. c
6. c
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. b

II. C.

1. land grants
2. Union Pacific Railroad
3. Central Pacific Railroad
4. Great Northern Railroad
5. stock watering
6. *Wabash* case
7. Interstate Commerce Commission
8. telephone
9. Standard Oil Company
10. United States Steel Corporation
11. new South
12. National Labor Union
13. Knights of Labor
14. craft unions
15. American Federation of Labor (or AF of L)

II. D.

1. J
2. H
3. M
4. G
5. F
6. O
7. A

8. I

9. E

10. B

11. D

12. L

13. N

14. C

15. K

II. E.

5

4

3

2

1

II. F.

1. I

2. D

3. E

4. H

5. A

6. B

7. J

8. F

9. G

10. C

II. G.

1. The scene takes place in front of the owner's house. The men have evidently come directly from the factory. There appears to have been some conflict over wages or working conditions.

2. The owner and the woman—evidently his wife—are very well dressed. The workers, and worker's family on the left, are shabbily dressed. The painting illustrates the considerable class difference between the owner and his immigrant work force.

3. The workers are conversing with the owner and his wife, and also with one another. The first conversation is probably about the grievance. The second may be about what the workers should do next—whether to strike or resort to violence (as the one worker seems about to do).
4. The presence of women and children points out that factory conditions affected families as well as employees. The woman at the center is probably the owner's wife. Her fine dress and vigorous manner is contrasted with the poverty and passive condition of the worker's wife.

### Chapter 26

- II. A.
1. True
  2. False. They came from southern and eastern Europe.
  3. False. Most were originally peasants driven from the countryside.
  4. True
  5. True
  6. True
  7. False. Darwinian science weakened the churches and religious belief.
  8. False. Secondary education was increasingly carried out in public schools.
  9. False. Washington advocated economic equality but not social equality.
  10. True
  11. True
  12. False. They favored social realism in their fiction.
  13. False. They disagreed sharply over sexual morality and the role of women.
  14. True
  15. True

II. B.

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. d
6. d
7. d
8. b
9. a
10. d

II. C.

1. dumbbell tenement
2. New Immigration
3. birds of passage
4. social gospel
5. Hull House
6. social work
7. American Protective Association
8. Roman Catholicism
9. Christian Science
10. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (or NAACP)
11. *Progress and Poverty*
12. Comstock Law
13. *Women and Economics*
14. National American Women's Suffrage Association (or NAWSA)
15. Women's Christian Temperance Union (or WCTU)

II. D.

1. M
2. E
3. J
4. N
5. D

- 6. F
- 7. L
- 8. G
- 9. A
- 10. O
- 11. B
- 12. H
- 13. K
- 14. I
- 15. C

- II. E.
- 4
- 2
- 3
- 5
- 1

- II. F.
- 1. G
- 2. B
- 3. E
- 4. I
- 5. H
- 6. C
- 7. F
- 8. A
- 9. J
- 10. D

II. G.

- 1. Five peaks: end of Civil War, anti-Jewish pogroms, early twentieth century prosperity, the end of World War I, and the end of World War II and the quota system.  
Four valleys: Panic of 1873, Panic of 1893, World War I, and the introduction of quotas.
- 2. Each major period lasted 15–20 years. The most recent growth period has lasted for 40 years.

- 3. Sharpest rise: 1900–1905. Sharpest decline: 1915–1920.
- 4. 800,000: Approximately 1882, 1910, 1920.  
200,000: About 1867, 1875, 1880, 1898–99, 1917, 1932, 1948–49.
- 5. About a million fewer (1.2 million to 200,000).  
About 350,000 to 400,000 more (About 225,000 to 600,000).

Chapter 27

II. A.

- 1. True
- 2. False. The Indians were defeated only slowly and with difficulty.
- 3. True
- 4. False. Humanitarian reformers did not respect the Indians' culture and tried to destroy their tribal way of life.
- 5. True
- 6. True
- 7. False. More families acquired land from the states and private owners than from the federal government under the Homestead Act.
- 8. True
- 9. False. They grew wheat through the technique of "dry farming."
- 10. True
- 11. True
- 12. True
- 13. False. The problem was deflation in the price of the products they had to sell.
- 14. False. They were unable to consolidate their production, so they turned to political action.
- 15. True

II. B.

- 1. d

- 2. b
  - 3. d
  - 4. a
  - 5. c
  - 6. d
  - 7. c
  - 8. a
  - 9. b
  - 10. c
- II. C.**
- 1. Sioux
  - 2. Apaches
  - 3. reservations
  - 4. Ghost Dance
  - 5. Dawes Severalty Act
  - 6. Comstock Lode
  - 7. long drive
  - 8. Homestead Act
  - 9. barbed wire
  - 10. Oklahoma
  - 11. safety valve
  - 12. Grange
  - 13. Greenback Labor party
  - 14. Farmers' Alliances
  - 15. Populists or People's Party
- II. D.**
- 1. H
  - 2. J
  - 3. E
  - 4. B
  - 5. G
  - 6. I
  - 7. F
  - 8. C
  - 9. K
  - 10. D

- 11. L
  - 12. A
- II. E.**
- 3
  - 5
  - 2
  - 1
  - 4
- II. F.**
- 1. J
  - 2. E
  - 3. I
  - 4. D
  - 5. H
  - 6. C
  - 7. G
  - 8. B
  - 9. F
  - 10. A
- II. G.**
- 1. Washington state
  - 2. Battles near an army fort: Skeleton Canyon, Red River War, Wounded Knee, Sand Creek Massacre.  
Battles not near a fort: Little Big Horn, Bear Paw Mountain.
  - 3. Forts inside reservations: Fort Randall, Fort Yates, Fort Lapwai, Fort Hall (any three)  
Forts adjacent to reservations: Fort Abercrombie, Fort Berthold, Fort Sully, Fort Meade, Fort Niobrara, Fort Reno, Fort Riley, Fort Crittenden, Fort Churchill, Fort Colville, Fort Klamath (any five)
- II. H.**
- 1. wheat and cattle
  - 2. Dakota Territory, Indian Territory, and Montana Territory
  - 3. Chisholm Trail

4. North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas
5. Nevada, Utah, California, and Arizona

**Chapter 28**

**II. A.**

1. True
2. False. They were designed to increase federal spending and reduce the Treasury surplus.
3. False. High tariffs raised the prices for manufactured goods and thus hurt farmers.
4. True
5. True
6. False. They made him unpopular with farmers and workers.
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. False. He was first nominated by the Democrats, then by the Populists.
11. False. McKinley far outspent Bryan.
12. True
13. True
14. False. It began a long era of Republican domination.
15. False. It faded because of the discovery of new gold deposits and returning prosperity.

**II. B.**

1. b
2. b
3. c
4. c
5. b
6. a
7. d

8. a
9. b
10. c

**II. C.**

1. billion-dollar Congress
2. Sherman Silver Purchase Act
3. McKinley Bill
4. Populists
5. "Commonwealth Army" or Coxey's Army
6. Pullman strike
7. income tax
8. *Coin's Financial School*
9. "Cross of Gold"
10. fourth party system

**II. C.**

1. C
2. G
3. B
4. F
5. I
6. H
7. D
8. A
9. E
10. J

**II. D.**

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 1

**II. E.**

1. I
2. G

3. C
4. B
5. A
6. F
7. E
8. D
9. J
10. H

II. G.

1. All six (Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho) were carried by Bryan.
2. Any six of the following: New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, California. Most were in the Midwest or Middle Atlantic region.
3. Republican: any five of the following: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Washington. Democratic: any five of the southern states, plus Missouri.

II. H.

1. Montana, Washington, and California
2. Texas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Georgia
3. thirty-seven
4. none
5. *seven* went Democratic (South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and Nevada); *two* went Republican (Oregon and North Dakota)

Chapter 29

II. A.

1. True

2. False. He argued that control of the sea was the key to history.
3. False. It nearly resulted in war with Britain.
4. False. It was resolved when *Britain* backed down because of its conflict with Germany.
5. True
6. True
7. False. The Hearst press promoted war with Spain.
8. False. Business and Wall Street opposed war; the pressure came from the public and the press.
9. True
10. True
11. False. It was inefficient but cost few battlefield casualties.
12. True
13. False. It was approved by a narrow margin—one vote.
14. False. It ruled that these constitutional rights did not apply.
15. True

II. B.

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. a
10. d

II. C.

1. Pan-American Congress
2. Samoan Islands
3. Chile

4. Monroe Doctrine
5. Pearl Harbor
6. yellow press or yellow journalism
7. *Maine*
8. Teller Amendment
9. Manila Bay
10. Rough Riders
11. Puerto Rico
12. Anti-Imperialist League
13. insular cases
14. Platt Amendment
15. yellow fever

II. D.

1. J
2. F
3. K
4. D
5. N
6. C
7. H
8. L
9. G
10. A
11. O
12. E
13. B
14. M
15. I

II. E.

- 1
- 3
- 2
- 5
- 4

II. F.

1. F

2. C
3. E
4. G
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. I
9. J
10. H

II. G.

1. The Spanish are portrayed as sinister and immoral.  
The American woman is noble and innocent.  
The reader is supposed to identify with the American and be outraged at the Spanish.
2. A search by female attendants would not create the same moral outrage at the Spanish that Hearst wanted.
3. It makes the war not a political or diplomatic question but a moral issue: defence of decency.
4. Adjectives: brutal, subhuman, vicious, bloody, primitive (other answers possible)  
The half-animal brute "Spain" seems both immorally subhuman and yet a dangerous enemy.
5. The Spanish brute has not only murdered the *Maine* sailors but is now trampling on their grave. The cartoon presents the murder as a proven fact (on the tombstone), not a question.

II. H.

1. Great Britain
2. (a) Pago Pago Harbor; (b) Pearl Harbor
3. Luzon
4. San Juan Hill
5. Puerto Rico

**Chapter 30**

**II. A.**

1. True
2. False. Foreign intervention in China continued, and the notes were not the reason partition was prevented.
3. True
4. False. Roosevelt believed in active international involvements for the United States and the presidency.
5. True
6. False. A canal could have been built through Nicaragua.
7. True
8. False. It earned the hostility of both Russia and Japan.
9. True
10. True

**II. B.**

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. c
9. b
10. b

**II. C.**

1. Open Door
2. Boxer Rebellion
3. big stick
4. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
5. Colombia
6. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty
7. Roosevelt corollary
8. Russo-Japanese War

9. "Gentlemen's Agreement"

10. Great White Fleet

**II. D.**

1. G
2. D
3. J
4. H
5. F
6. I
7. A
8. E
9. C
10. B

**II. E.**

- 4
- 1
- 2
- 5
- 3

**II. F.**

1. E
2. A
3. H
4. C
5. F
6. I
7. G
8. J
9. D
10. B

**II. G.**

Any three of the details in each section acceptable:

1. *Little Brown Brothers*: The Filipinos revolted against American rule; the war turned into a brutal guerrilla conflict; water torture and

concentration camps were used; the Filipinos continued to resent American control. (other answers possible)

2. *TR*: Roosevelt published books by age twenty-four; he was athletic and could shake thousands of hands and ride horseback many miles; he loved people and mingled with all ranks; he was a showman who was always front-page copy; he condemned the courts and law as too slow. (other answers possible)
3. *Uncle Sam*: American naval forces prevented Colombia from putting down the uprising; Roosevelt recognized Panama three days after the revolt; Washington immediately signed a Canal treaty with Panama; the conspirators knew of Roosevelt's sympathies and counted on his support. (other answers possible)
4. *Monroe Doctrine*: The U.S. intervened in the Dominican customs collection in 1905; the Corollary led to repeated landing of American marines; Latin Americans came to curse the Monroe Doctrine; the U.S. intervened in Cuba in 1906. (other answers possible)
5. *Roosevelt on World Stage*: Japanese officials asked Roosevelt to end the war; both sides presented outrageous demands; Roosevelt blustered them both into a compromise; Roosevelt received the Nobel Prize; Russia accused Roosevelt of robbing them of military victory; Japan felt robbed of its indemnity. (other answers possible)

### Chapter 31

#### II. A.

1. False. Progressives favored the growth of government power over the economy and society.
2. True

3. False. The progressives arose mostly from the middle class.
4. True
5. False. He threatened the owners with federal intervention, saying he would seize their mines.
6. True
7. False. He believed that there were "good trusts" and "bad trusts," and that only the bad trusts should be broken up.
8. False. It was intended to focus attention on the plight of the meat-packing workers.
9. True
10. True
11. True
12. False. Dollar diplomacy failed and resulted in little American business investment.
13. False. Taft actually broke more trusts than Roosevelt; their anger was over Taft's tariff and conservation policies.
14. True
15. True

#### II. B.

1. c
2. a
3. c
4. d
5. b
6. d
7. d
8. a
9. c
10. c

#### II. C.

1. progressivism
2. muckrakers

3. initiative
4. recall
5. Square Deal
6. Hepburn Act
7. Northern Securities Company
8. *The Jungle*
9. Roosevelt panic
10. dollar diplomacy
11. Standard Oil Company
12. New Nationalism

II. D.

1. E
2. I
3. F
4. K
5. D
6. C
7. H
8. J
9. B
10. A
11. L
12. G

II. E.

- 5
- 1
- 4
- 2
- 3

II. F.

1. I
2. B
3. G
4. C
5. J
6. D

7. A
8. F
9. H
10. E

II. G.

A. Political progressivism

Movement for women's suffrage  
 Direct election of senators  
 Initiative, referendum, recall

B. Economic producer progressivism

Ten-hour law for bakers  
 Anthracite coal strike of 1902  
 Hepburn Act of 1906

C. Consumer progressivism

Meat Inspection Act of 1906  
 Pure Food and Drug Act

D. Conservation progressivism

Newlands Act of 1902  
 Carey Act of 1894

Chapter 32

II. A.

1. True
2. False. Wilson's "New Freedom" favored small enterprise and antitrust activities; Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" favored federal regulation and social activism.
3. True
4. True
5. False. Wilson's policies were unfavorable to blacks.
6. True
7. False. Wilson sent troops to Haiti and Santo Domingo.
8. True
9. True
10. False. It was sent in response to Villa's raids into New Mexico and the killing of United States citizens.

11. False. Most Americans sympathized with Britain from the beginning.
12. True
13. False. The East was ready to go to war; the Midwest and West favored attempts at negotiation.
14. True
15. True

II. B.

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. c
5. b
6. a
7. d
8. c
9. d
10. d

II. C.

1. bull moose
2. New Freedom
3. Underwood Tariff
4. Federal Reserve Board
5. Federal Trade Commission
6. Clayton Anti-Trust Act
7. Federal Farm Loan Act
8. Haiti
9. ABC Powers
10. Central Powers
11. Allies
12. submarine
13. *Lusitania*
14. *Sussex* pledge
15. California

II. D.

1. H

2. K
3. L
4. I
5. D
6. O
7. M
8. C
9. B
10. G
11. F
12. A
13. N
14. J
15. E

II. E.

- 5
- 2
- 1
- 4
- 3

II. F.

1. D
2. B
3. I
4. E
5. J
6. G
7. H
8. A
9. F
10. C

II. G.

1. German policy was that they would not *try* to sink neutral shipping, but they warned that mistakes might occur.

2. America was an important neutral, and Germany had no reason to want American civilians to be killed. The warning could be used to take the burden of responsibility off Germany and put it on those passengers who chose to travel anyway.
3. Germany knew that the *Lusitania* was in fact carrying 4200 cases of ammunition.
4. America claimed a complete right of neutral and unarmed civilian travel on the high seas. Issuing a warning did nothing to affect that.

### Chapter 33

#### II. A.

1. False. Germany responded by resuming unrestricted submarine warfare.
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False. The primary targets were antiwar Socialists and members of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWWs).
6. True
7. False. Hoover achieved those goals by *voluntary* methods.
8. False. There was no provision for hiring substitutes, as in the Civil War draft.
9. True
10. False. American troops played a large role in the Allied victory.
11. True
12. False. His poor handling of domestic politics weakened his hand in Paris.
13. True
14. True

15. False. Cox supported the League, while Harding tried to evade the issue.

#### II. B.

1. b
2. ~~b~~ c
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. c
7. c
8. b
9. d
10. b

#### II. C.

1. "peace without victory"
2. Zimmerman note
3. Fourteen Points
4. Committee on Public Information
5. Industrial Workers of the World (IWWs)
6. War Industries Board
7. Nineteenth Amendment
8. Liberty Loans
9. Big Four
10. League of Nations
11. Treaty of Versailles
12. Foreign Relations Committee
13. irreconcilables
14. Lodge reservations
15. "solemn referendum"

#### II. D.

1. E
2. O
3. N
4. H
5. K

6. I
7. C
8. G
9. A
10. M
11. D
12. B
13. J
14. L
15. F

- II. D.
- 2
  - 5
  - 1
  - 3
  - 4

- II. E.
1. E
  2. H
  3. G
  4. J
  5. A
  6. C
  7. F
  8. I
  9. D
  10. B

- II. G.
1. Arrogant, militaristic, lawless, piratical (other answers possible). The kaiser is portrayed in uniform with helmet and sword; his mustache is exaggerated; his arms are defiantly folded and his chest thrust out; he stands under a pirate flag.
  2. The German brute is charging directly at the viewer and trampling on America. The way to "destroy this mad brute" is to "Enlist" in the Army. The fight is for civilization against violence and barbarism.

3. The kaiser here is weaker, vulnerable, and guilty—a captured criminal. Uncle Sam is noble, confident, honest, courageous (other adjectives possible).
4. This poster is not directed at the war itself, but at American civilian production. The audience is farmers and perhaps consumers. The comic cartoon "food" characters are lined up and expected to "do their duty," somewhat like soldiers.
5. The three figures are a young civilian, a sailor, and the idealized female holding the flag. "Columbia" and the flag are above the sailor, who is urging the civilian to join him in fighting the war. It is those in the service who are really serving the cause of American freedom. The slogan suggests that the way to "make American history" is by active service in the war.
6. The point is that all American young men must back the war either by working in military industries or by being drafted into the army. Both are necessary, but Uncle Sam is plainly demanding that young men do one or the other. The draft is a tough necessity, something the nation (Uncle Sam) has to thrust on its youth.

#### Chapter 34

- II. A.
1. False. It resulted in attacks on alleged Communists and radicals inside the United States.
  2. True
  3. False. It was strongest in the Midwest and South.
  4. True
  5. True
  6. False. Scopes was found guilty, and the law was upheld.
  7. True

8. True
9. True
10. False. They emphasized entertainment and commercial advertising from the beginning.
11. False. The decade saw a further loosening of sexual behavior, especially by women.
12. True
13. False. They attacked small-town values and reflected the more critical values of the cities.
14. True
15. False. He increased the burden on the middle class but reduced the burden on the wealthy.

II. B.

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. d
6. a
7. b
8. d
9. b
10. d

II. C.

1. big red scare
2. Ku Klux Klan
3. Immigration Act of 1924
4. Eighteenth Amendment
5. Bible Belt
6. Scopes trial ("monkey trial")
7. advertising
8. Model T
9. airplane
10. radio
11. *The Jazz Singer*

12. birth control
13. jazz
14. *American Mercury*
15. stock market

II. D.

1. E
2. C
3. G
4. L
5. H
6. D
7. J
8. O
9. M
10. A
11. K
12. F
13. N
14. B
15. I

II. E.

- 4
- 1
- 5
- 2
- 3

II. F.

1. C
2. A
3. J
4. E
5. F
6. I
7. B
8. H
9. D

10. G

II. G.

1. Hollywood's movies, like Henry Ford's cars, were mass-produced consumers products created by industry.
2. New products helped free women from the home and from their traditional roles.
3. Fitzgerald's novel idealized the moral and sexual liberation of youth from the past, and suggested that personal freedom and pleasure were goals of the new affluent American society.
4. These writers all endorsed new moral and social values at odds with those of the American past. Before the 1920s most Americans lived on farms or in small towns, and such values were widely shared. Now there was an audience ready to hear what such writers were saying.

### Chapter 35

II. A.

1. False. The corrupt cabinet officers were the secretary of the interior and the attorney general.
2. False. The antitrust laws were generally not enforced.
3. False. They pursued disarmament policies and reduced military spending.
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. False. The main source of La Follette's support was farmers.
8. True
9. True
10. True
11. False. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff represented a policy of economic

isolationism and helped undercut international trade.

12. True

13. True

14. False. He modified his policies somewhat and provided some federal funds for relief and recovery.

15. True

II. B.

1. d

2. a

3. c

4. d

5. b

6. b

7. a

8. d

9. a

10. c

II. C.

1. Ohio Gang

2. *Adkins v. Children's Hospital*

3. American Legion

4. Five-Power Naval Treaty

5. Kellogg-Briand Pact

6. Teapot Dome

7. McNary-Haugen Bill

8. Dawes plan

9. Hoovercrats

10. Hawley-Smoot Tariff

11. Black Tuesday

12. Hoovervilles

13. Reconstruction Finance Corporation

14. Bonus Army (Bonus Expeditionary Force)

15. Manchuria

II. D.

1. I
2. G
3. H
4. M
5. E
6. D
7. F
8. O
9. L
10. K
11. C
12. A
13. B
14. N
15. J

II. E.

- 5
- 2
- 1
- 4
- 3

II. F.

1. B
2. E
3. I
4. F
5. D
6. J
7. A
8. C
9. G
10. H

II. G.

1. Americans were private investors in Germany. America also collected

allied war debts from France and Britain.

2. France and Britain collected war reparations from Germany.
3. Britain and France both owed war debts to the U.S.
4. Credit from U.S. bankers was the only thing that enabled the whole international financial system to function. When Wall Street collapsed in 1929, Europe and the whole financial system collapsed with it.

Chapter 36

II. A.

1. True
2. False. The economy was turning downward.
3. True
4. False. FDR took the United States off the gold standard and devalued the dollar.
5. False. They were designed for relief.
6. True
7. False. It was excessive farm production, causing falling prices.
8. True
9. False. It was also designed to provide jobs, electricity, and low-income housing to residents of the area.
10. True
11. True
12. False. The Supreme Court "switched" and began approving New Deal measures.
13. True
14. True
15. False. Unemployment remained high despite the New Deal.

II. B.

1. c
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. d
6. c
7. b
8. d
9. a
10. c

II. C.

1. "forgotten man"
2. brain trust
3. Hundred Days
4. Civilian Conservation Corps
5. Works Progress Administration (WPA)
6. blue eagle
7. Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)
8. dust bowl
9. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
10. Social Security
11. Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO)
12. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
13. American Liberty League
14. "Roosevelt depression"
15. Hatch Act

II. D.

1. G
2. E
3. L
4. J
5. B

6. F

7. N

8. K

9. C

10. O

11. H

12. A

13. I

14. M

15. D

II. E.

2

1

4

5

3

II. F.

1. E

2. I

3. G

4. A

5. F

6. B

7. J

8. H

9. C

10. D

II. G.

1. National Recovery Administration (NRA)

2. FDR closes banks, Emergency Banking Relief Act.  
FDR orders gold surrender and abandons gold standard.  
Gold-payment clause repealed. (any three)

3. Securities Exchange Commission, Social Security Act, Public Utilities Holding Company Act
4. National Housing Act creating the FHA.
5. Second Agricultural Adjustment Act
6. The Hundred Days was aimed primarily at Recovery, the later New Deal at Relief and Reform. The most continuity was in measures aimed at Relief.

II. H.

1. Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia
2. a) five b) three
3. 1920
4. 8 million

Chapter 37

II. A.

1. False. It showed that he put domestic recovery ahead of establishing a stable international economic order.
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False. The United States adhered to its neutrality laws and refused to help the Loyalist government.
6. False. The United States reacted mildly to the Japanese attack.
7. True
8. True
9. False. It strengthened the movement to give aid to Britain.
10. True
11. False. Willkie agreed with Roosevelt's pro-British stance and did not attack him on foreign policy.

12. True
13. False. It was an agreement between Britain and the United States.
14. True
15. False. The point of conflict was Japan's refusal to withdraw from China.

II. B.

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. d
6. a
7. d
8. b
9. c
10. c

II. C.

1. London Conference
2. Good Neighbor policy
3. reciprocal trade agreements
4. Neutrality Acts
5. Spanish Civil War
6. "Quarantine Speech"
7. *Panay*
8. Munich
9. Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies
10. America First
11. lend-lease
12. Soviet Union
13. Atlantic Charter
14. *Reuben James*
15. Pearl Harbor

II. D.

1. **L**

2. E
3. K
4. F
5. O
6. C
7. J
8. N
9. G
10. B
11. D
12. A
13. M
14. I
15. H

- II. E.
- 1
  - 2
  - 5
  - 4
  - 3

- II. F.
1. G
  2. C
  3. I
  4. H
  5. B
  6. F
  7. D
  8. J
  9. E
  10. A

II. G.

<i>Order</i>	<i>Context</i>
4	4
6	7
1	2

- 2 3
- 7 1
- 5 5
- 3 6

II. H.

1. Placentia Harbor (Newfoundland), Bermuda, Great Exuma (Bahamas), and Galleon Harbor (Jamaica)
2. forty-one
3. forty-one
4. Europe
5. Soviet Union

Chapter 38

II. A.

1. False. The decision was to fight Hitler first and then Japan.
2. False. Americans were unified in support of World War II.
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. False. Americans enjoyed economic prosperity during World War II.
8. False. The Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway enabled the United States to block Japanese domination of the Pacific sea-lanes.
9. False. The plan was to "island-hop" directly toward Japan.
10. False. The Soviet Union bore the heaviest burden of the ground fighting.
11. True
12. True
13. False. It was conservative Democrats who dumped Wallace for Truman.
14. False. He died just before Germany surrendered.
15. True

II. B.

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. d
6. d
7. c
8. b
9. d
10. a

II. C.

1. Japanese-Americans
2. War Production Board
3. WAACS and WAVES
4. *braceros*
5. "Rosie the Riveter"
6. Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC)
7. Philippines
8. Battle of Midway
9. New Guinea
10. Casablanca
11. Teheran
12. D-Day
13. Battle of the Bulge
14. Iwo Jima and Okinawa
15. atomic bomb

II. D.

1. F
2. I
3. N
4. E
5. O
6. G
7. J
8. A

9. K

10. D
11. M
12. C
13. H
14. L
15. B

II. E.

- 3
- 4
- 1
- 2

II. E.

1. I
2. H
3. C
4. G
5. E
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. F
10. J

II. G.

1. a. Russians: Leningrad and Stalingrad  
b. Americans and British: Tunisia, North Africa
2. invading the Ukraine
3. about ten months (July 1944 to May 1945)
4. southern Germany (Austria). The British and Americans were coming from Italy and France, the Russians from Hungary.

II. H.

1. 116,000
2. 7

3. Detroit and New York
4. 1940-1945
5. 6
6. India and Australia
7. Tunisia
8. Poland, Hungary, and Romania
9. France, Netherlands, and Belgium
10. Elbe

**Chapter 39**

**II. A.**

1. False. The economy struggled from 1945 to 1950, but began to grow dramatically after 1950.
2. True
3. False. Most new jobs came in the white collar and service sectors.
4. False. The sunbelt relied more than the North on federal spending.
5. True
6. True
7. False. The United States and Russia had allied to defeat Germany, not out of common ideals.
8. False. The Russians wanted to break Germany apart.
9. True
10. False. The threat was to Greece and Turkey.
11. False. It was developed in response to the economic weakness and threat of domestic communism in Western Europe.
12. True
13. True
14. False. Truman defeated Dewey despite splits in his own Democratic party.
15. True

**II. B.**

1. a
2. d
3. b
4. d
5. c
6. b
7. d
8. a
9. c
10. d

**II. C.**

1. GI Bill of Rights
2. productivity
3. service sector
4. International Business Machines (IBM)
5. Yalta
6. Cold War
7. Bretton Woods
8. United Nations
9. iron curtain
10. Marshall Plan
11. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
12. Nationalists
13. hydrogen bomb
14. House Un-American Activities Committee
15. 38th parallel

**II. D.**

1. B
2. A
3. K
4. M

5. D
6. O
7. L
8. E
9. J
10. H
11. C
12. I
13. G
14. N
15. F

II. E.

- 2
- 4
- 1
- 3
- 5

II. F.

1. A
2. E
3. B
4. H
5. J
6. G
7. C
8. D
9. I
10. F

II. G.

1. 1970
2. 1980
3. 1980-1990
4. 1950-1960: 20%  
1970-1980: -20%  
1980-1990: 5%

Chapter 40

II. A.

1. False. He presented himself as a nonpartisan president above narrow political battles.
2. True
3. True
4. False. It held that segregation was inherently unequal, overturning the old "separate but equal" doctrine of *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
5. False. Eisenhower refrained from using his personal or presidential influence on behalf of the civil rights movement.
6. True
7. False. Eisenhower did not try to repeal the New Deal laws, even though he disliked many of them.
8. True
9. False. Eisenhower refused to send American troops to aid the French in 1954.
10. True
11. True
12. False. He refused any attempt to alter the status of Berlin, and Khrushchev backed down from his threats.
13. True
14. True
15. False. Eisenhower's presidency was prosperous and generally peaceful.

II. B.

1. d
2. d
3. c
4. a
5. b
6. d

- 7. b
- 8. d
- 9. d
- 10. c
- II. C.
- 1. McCarthyism
- 2. *Brown v. Board of Education*
- 3. Dien Bien Phu
- 4. SEATO or Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
- 5. Suez Canal
- 6. *Sputnik*
- 7. Eisenhower Doctrine
- 8. U-2
- 9. Cuba
- 10. Roman Catholicism

II. D.

- 1. G
- 2. K
- 3. O
- 4. F
- 5. L
- 6. B
- 7. M
- 8. A
- 9. H
- 10. N
- 11. D
- 12. J
- 13. C
- 14. E
- 15. I

II. E.

- 3
- 5
- 1

4

2

II. F.

- 1. F
- 2. A
- 3. G
- 4. E
- 5. C
- 6. J
- 7. B
- 8. H
- 9. D
- 10. I

II. G.

- 1. Missouri
- 2. Virginia, Florida, Tennessee
- 3. Texas and Louisiana
- 4. Ten: Nevada: 3, Hawaii: 3, New Mexico: 4
- 5. 60

Chapter 41

II. A.

- 1. True
- 2. False. It was applied mostly to struggles with communism in the underdeveloped world—Asia and Latin America.
- 3. False. The coup brought military dictatorships and political instability.
- 4. True
- 5. True
- 6. False. The civil rights movement encouraged Kennedy to become more outspoken.
- 7. False. Johnson won in every part of the country except the traditionally Democratic Deep South.

8. False. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution gave the president a blank check for the whole war in Vietnam.
9. False. The Great Society authorized deficit spending and gave more power to the federal government.
10. True
11. False. The riots showed that race was a northern as well as a southern problem.
12. True
13. False. They argued that the objectives of the war were unclear and that the costs were too great to be justified by the supposed benefits.
14. True
15. True

**II. B.**

1. c
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. b
6. d
7. c
8. d
9. b
10. a

**II. C.**

1. Peace Corps
2. Berlin Wall
3. Special Forces or Green Berets
4. Alliance for Progress
5. Bay of Pigs
6. Cuban missile crisis
7. sit-in
8. Great Society
9. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

10. Voting Rights Act of 1965
11. Black Power
12. Operation Rolling Thunder
13. Viet Cong
14. Tet
15. Chicago

**II. D.**

1. J
2. G
3. M
4. E
5. B
6. L
7. H
8. O
9. N
10. A
11. F
12. C
13. D
14. K
15. I

**II. E.**

- 3
- 1
- 2
- 4
- 5

**II. F.**

1. C
2. H
3. E
4. G
5. D
6. I
7. B

- 8. J
- 9. A
- 10. F

II. G.

- 1. 1974 (1973 or 1975 acceptable answers)
- 2. 1973, 1978
- 3. From about 1974 to 1976. The difference would be explained by a rise in the total U.S. population.
- 4. 1980

II. H.

- 1. Laos and Cambodia
- 2. North Vietnam
- 3. five
- 4. Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Delaware
- 5. Michigan, Minnesota, Washington, Texas, and Hawaii

Chapter 42

II. A.

- 1. False. It sought to transfer the burden of the war to the South Vietnamese while Americans withdrew.
- 2. True
- 3. True
- 4. False. Relations with Russia improved at the same time.
- 5. True
- 6. False. The basic issue was Vietnam.
- 7. True
- 8. False. It was that he had obstructed justice by using the CIA and the FBI to cover up the Watergate crimes.
- 9. False. It led to the War Powers Act, which put congressional restraints on presidential authority to take military action.

- 10. True
- 11. False. Both conservative Republicans and liberal Democrats called for Nixon's resignation.
- 12. False. The attack on the *Mayaguez* came after the Communist victory in Vietnam, which the United States did not attempt to stop.
- 13. False. Carter's "outsider" status made it difficult for him to get his programs through Congress.
- 14. False. The Camp David agreement brought peace between Egypt and Israel but did nothing to alleviate American energy and economic difficulties.

- 15. True

II. B.

- 1. d
- 2. c
- 3. d
- 4. a
- 5. c
- 6. c
- 7. b
- 8. d
- 9. c
- 10. d

II. C.

- 1. Vietnamization
- 2. Kent State
- 3. Pentagon Papers
- 4. ABM (Anti-Ballistic Missile) Treaty
- 5. southern strategy
- 6. Watergate
- 7. Saturday Night Massacre
- 8. War Powers Act
- 9. oil embargo
- 10. pardon

11. Helsinki accords
12. détente
13. SALT II
14. OPEC or Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
15. hostages

II. D.

1. L
2. D
3. H
4. K
5. E
6. C
7. I
8. N
9. B
10. M
11. J
12. F
13. O
14. A
15. G

II. D.

- 6
- 4
- 2
- 1
- 3
- 5

II. E.

1. C
2. G
3. H
4. D
5. F
6. A

7. J
8. I
9. B
10. E

II. F.

1. Nixon's diplomacy involved a delicate and dangerous effort to deal with both the Communist powers. His balance bar is a head of wheat—showing his use of American grain sales as a key to his diplomatic effort.
2. Nixon's career as a tough "law and order" anti-crime politician is satirized. The attempt to "cover up" the Watergate crimes is not very successful, since the burglar's tools and tapes are plainly visible.
3. The cartoon suggests that Nixon was really behind the "Ford mask." Both cartoons portray Nixon as deceptive.
4. Nixon is portrayed as only one of the long line of presidents involved in Vietnam.

Chapter 43

II. A.

1. True
2. True
3. False. Reagan carried out his conservative campaign promises.
4. False. Reagan's success in passing his economic program broke the seventies stalemate and reestablished presidential domination.
5. False. It was successful in bringing down inflation and creating economic growth but had difficulty lowering interest rates and balancing the budget.
6. True
7. False. Reagan had lifted the grain embargo on the Soviet Union; he imposed economic sanctions on Poland.

8. False. They failed to restore peace and were withdrawn after two hundred were killed in a bombing incident.
  9. True
  10. True
  11. False. Mondale relied on labor and the South to win the nomination.
  12. False. It attempted to eliminate the balance of terror by building a space based defense against nuclear weapons.
  13. True
  14. False. The level of tension and violence in the Middle East remained high.
  15. True
- II. B.
1. c
  2. d
  3. a
  4. c
  5. b
  6. a
  7. c
  8. a
  9. c
  10. d
- II. C.
1. new right
  2. Moral Majority
  3. supply-side
  4. Sagebrush Rebellion
  5. boll weevils
  6. Solidarity
  7. Sandinistas
  8. star wars
  9. *glasnost*
  10. *perestroika*
11. INF
  12. Iran-contra affair
  13. Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act
  14. *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services*
  15. savings and loans
- II. D.
1. G
  2. K
  3. O
  4. B
  5. I
  6. D
  7. M
  8. J
  9. A
  10. H
  11. N
  12. F
  13. E
  14. C
  15. L
- II. E.
- 3
  - 5
  - 1
  - 2
  - 4
- II. F.
1. I
  2. E
  3. G
  4. A
  5. C
  6. J
  7. B

8. F
9. H
10. D
11. N
12. O
13. K
14. M
15. L

**II. G.**

1. 1983
2. two years
3. United States aids antileftist forces in Central America.  
U.S. marines killed in Lebanon.  
U.S. invasion of Grenada
4. 1985: U.S. Soviet arms control talks resume  
First Reagan-Gorbachev summit  
Second Reagan-Gorbachev summit  
1987: Third Reagan-Gorbachev summit  
1988: Fourth Reagan-Gorbachev summit  
(any three of the above)

**Chapter 44**

**II. A.**

1. True
2. False. The United States lost the dominant position it had immediately after World War II.
3. True
4. False. The Social Security system was hard pressed to keep up with the growing numbers of senior citizens.
5. False. Hispanics were most heavily concentrated in the Southwest.
6. True
7. True
8. False. The number of Americans living alone substantially increased.
9. True

10. False. Many black and Jewish writers achieved prominence in the 1940s and 1950s.

**II. B.**

1. c
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. b
6. a
7. d
8. d
9. b
10. d

**II. C.**

1. transistor
2. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
3. Civil Rights Act
4. Social Security
5. Immigration Reform and Control Act
6. United Farm Workers
7. crack
8. neoconservatism
9. Jews
10. greenhouse effect

**II. D.**

1. F
2. J
3. B
4. E
5. C
6. A
7. H
8. N
9. I

10. G
11. K
12. L
13. D
14. O
15. M

II. E.

- 1
- 4
- 2
- 3

II. F.

1. H
2. E
3. I
4. B
5. D
6. J
7. A
8. G
9. C
10. F

II. G.

1. Income security
2. Education
3. 1960-1970
4. About 12%