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TEACHER _____

PERIOD _____

End of Unit 2 Test

1.

1. Tour of the Great White Fleet
2. Spanish-American War
3. Acquisition of Guam, Philippines, and Puerto Rico
4. Explosion of U.S.S. Maine off the coast of Havana, Cuba

What is the correct chronological order of the events listed above?

- A** 1, 4, 2, 3
- B** 2, 4, 3, 1
- C** 4, 2, 3, 1
- D** 4, 2, 1, 3

2. Which of the following provides the best example of nationalism?

- A** Gavrilo Princip's assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
- B** Secretary Hay's open door policy
- C** Wilson's creation of the League of Nations
- D** Germany's Sussex Pledge

3. Which of the following is NOT an effect of battle techniques used in World War I?

- A** Airplane pilots gained information on the enemy by spying from above.
- B** The use of large troop platoons to attack enemy trenches saved many lives.
- C** Tanks were viewed as an effective tool for breaking down barriers to enemy territories.
- D** The use of poisonous gasses led to illnesses that struck troops after they returned from war.

4. What was the primary reason for the growth of U.S. imperialism?
- A** Increasing industrialization created a large demand for natural resources and new markets.
 - B** Americans had a duty to spread the gifts of democracy and Christianity.
 - C** Naval advances meant that countries could expand their power.
 - D** Belief in Anglo-Saxon superiority led to a desire to dominate non-Anglo-Saxon nations.
5. Which statement best characterizes Wilson's response to German U-boat attacks on merchant ships?
- A** Wilson insisted that German U-boats provide a warning before firing on merchant ships.
 - B** Wilson demanded that Germany pay for the goods destroyed in the sinking of the Lusitania and Sussex.
 - C** Wilson urged the Germans to stop U-boat attacks completely.
 - D** Wilson requested that Germans sign the Sussex Pledge, allowing for U.S. attacks on U-boats if they failed to comply with the terms of the agreement.
6. The cultural diversity of the American population made it difficult for the nation to decide:
- A** Whether to acquire the Philippines
 - B** Whether to enter the Spanish-American War
 - C** Whether to enter World War I
 - D** Whether to join the Allies or the Central Powers
7. Which of the following is NOT an example of Roosevelt's Corollary?
- A** The U.S. decision to enter World War I
 - B** The sinking of the Spanish armada outside of Santiago
 - C** The U.S. acquisition of Hawaii
 - D** The demands outlined in the Treaty of Versailles
8. Americans' reactions to the shift from isolationism to expansionism can best be summarized as:
- A** Agreement among all Americans that the United States would benefit from having European allies
 - B** A feeling a moral obligation among nearly all Americans to expand the country's sphere of influence
 - C** Disagreement among many Americans about expanding U.S. engagement in the affairs of other countries
 - D** Recognition among all Americans that the shift toward a globally connected world was inevitable
9. Nationalism could be cited as the cause of all of the following, EXCEPT:
- A** The creation of alliances among nations
 - B** The expansion of spheres of influence
 - C** The acquisition of territories to build military bases
 - D** The actions to achieve self-government

10. Which of the following is NOT a correct match between a cause and an effect of an important event that occurred between 1890 and 1919?
- A** The desire to show the world the power of “big stick” diplomacy led to the tour of the Great White Fleet.
 - B** The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand led to the outbreak of World War I.
 - C** The Treaty of Paris led to the U.S. acquisition of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.
 - D** Roosevelt’s desire to create a trade route through Central America led to Panama’s declaration of independence from Columbia.
11. Which of the following best demonstrates Wilson’s willingness to suspend citizens’ rights to protect the nation?
- A** Selective Service Act
 - B** Fourteen Points
 - C** Espionage and Sedition Acts
 - D** Joining the Allies
12. Which of the following outcomes of the negotiations in Paris following World War I satisfied Wilson most?
- A** Forcing Germany to pay reparations
 - B** The creation of the League of Nations
 - C** The dissolution of the Russian Empire
 - D** The establishment of Poland as an independent country
13. Which of the following is a true statement about the negotiations that led to the Treaty of Versailles?
- A** All four leaders of the Allies wanted Germany to take full responsibility for the outbreak of the war.
 - B** The resistance to the treaty that Wilson faced at home did not affect his influence among the Allied powers.
 - C** The League of Nations was created despite the United States’ lack of membership.
 - D** Wilson agreed that the Germans should pay \$33 billion in reparations.
14. Why did the Treaty of Versailles fail to make World War I the “war to end all wars”?
- A** The Treaty of Versailles did not demand enough repayment for damages caused during the war.
 - B** The Treaty of Versailles was not signed by the United States.
 - C** The Treaty of Versailles left the Austro-Hungarian Empire intact.
 - D** The Treaty of Versailles left Germany bitter and bankrupt.

15. The most significant consequence of World War I for the United States was:

- A** Increased entanglement with other countries
 - B** The emergence of smaller, self-governed nations in Europe
 - C** Increased ability to suspend the First Amendment rights of citizens
 - D** The emergence of an alliance between Germany and Russia that would be critical in World War II
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Muckrakers

1. Writers of exposés of corruption in business and government helped spur progressive era reforms and became known as muckrakers. Theodore Roosevelt popularized the term in an April 14, 1906, speech. In it, he compared reform-minded writers to the Man with the Muck-rake in Bunyan's work *Pilgrim's Progress*. The Man remained so intent on raking the filth at his feet that he failed to look up and see the crown. Roosevelt argued that the muckrakers remained so focused on the evils in society that they failed to reaffirm the vision of America's promise. The label stuck and was applied to all journalists engaged in uncovering scandal and corruption.
 2. Lincoln Steffens' "Tweed Days in St. Louis," which appeared in the October 1902 issue of *McClure's Magazine*, is generally regarded as the first true muckraking article. Other classic pieces of muckraking include Steffens' series on municipal corruption, "Shame of the Cities," Ida Tarbell's "The History of the Standard Oil Company," and Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle*. Many of the muckrakers' works were first published in popular journals. This relationship established a close connection between the muckrakers and a new generation of mass-produced magazines. Editors such as S.S. McClure and John Brisben Walker combined their commitment to reform with their drive to reach a new readership and boost circulation, thus providing fertile ground for the muckrakers' talents. The new genre merged elements of investigation, advocacy, and sensationalism.
 3. The muckrakers' best work provided hard-hitting, factual revelations of wrongdoing in the nation's most powerful institutions. What distinguished the muckrakers from previous reform-minded writers was their emphasis on concrete detail, rather than moral persuasion. It was the revelation of facts based on verifiable information and firsthand experience that gave the muckrakers their impact. At its worst, however, muckraking sometimes degenerated into sensationalism and yellow journalism, lending support to Roosevelt's criticism.
 4. The muckrakers' influence reached its peak between 1904 and 1908. During this time, exposés on patent-medicine fraud, meat processing, insurance swindles, monopolies, political corruption, and racial violence led to criminal indictments and reform legislation. Reforms sparked by the muckrakers included the Pure Food and Drug Act, the breakup of Standard Oil, the direct election of senators, investigations into the insurance and finance industries, and the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. But the muckrakers' fame diminished by 1911, when most of the magazines they had published in were under pressure from businesses and politicians to silence the muckrakers' attacks. Advertiser boycotts forced some magazines to close. Others publications had their loans recalled and faced creditors that insisted on immediate payment if the publications continued to publish the muckrakers' articles.
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16. What is the purpose of paragraph 1?
- A** To describe how the term *muckraker* became popular
 - B** To emphasize the writers of exposés
 - C** To tell about the first muckraking article ever published
 - D** To indicate how the muckrakers initiated reform
17. What made muckrakers different from other reform-centered writers?
- A** They had no morals.
 - B** They were overtly compassionate in their articles.
 - C** They focused on the facts and firsthand material.
 - D** They persuaded many people.
18. Which of the following is the correct pairing of an author and a piece of writing?
- A** Upton Sinclair and “Tweed Days in St. Louis”
 - B** Ida Tarbell and “The History of the Standard Oil Company”
 - C** John Brisben Walker and “Shame of the Cities”
 - D** Lincoln Steffens and “The Jungle”
19. Which of the following is NOT a reason why the publication of muckraking articles decreased after 1911?
- A** Local banks threatened to recall loans if publication of muckraking articles continued.
 - B** Many magazines felt pressure from local businesses to stop publication.
 - C** Vendors no longer wished to advertise in magazines that published slanderous articles.
 - D** The reforms generated by the publication of muckraking articles satisfied all Americans.
20. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?
- A** Muckraker articles sparked political reform.
 - B** Muckrakers’ fame reached a high point but soon diminished due to struggles to publish articles.
 - C** The breakup of Standard Oil is directly linked to muckrakers.
 - D** Businesses began to boycott magazines that published muckraking articles.