

**APUSH Time Period 7 Exam****Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which major industry was transformed by use of the assembly line in the early 20th century?
- Steel
  - Electronics
  - Ship building
  - Automobile
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. By the end of the 1920s, where did a majority of the American population reside?
- In rural areas
  - In the northeastern part of the country
  - In towns and cities
  - In the western states
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following agencies was created during the Great Depression to regulate the banking industry?
- The Securities and Exchange Commission
  - The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
  - The Federal Reserve System
  - The Bank of the United States
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Progressive reformers attempted to ease corruption in state governments by adding which of the following to a number of state constitutions?
- The initiative process
  - Bicameral legislatures
  - Presidential term limits
  - The direct election of governors
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In 1920, which group had their right to vote expanded?
- Immigrants
  - African Americans
  - Young people ages 18–20
  - Women
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following New Deal programs had the most impact long term on U.S. life?
- The Agricultural Adjustment Agency
  - The Works Progress Administration
  - The Social Security Administration
  - The Civilian Conservation Corps

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Who promoted the Share Our Wealth concept and was considered a threat to President Franklin Roosevelt's reelection until he was assassinated in 1935?
- a. Huey Long
  - b. Father Charles Coughlin
  - c. Dr. Francis Townsend
  - d. Harry Hopkins
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Since the New Deal, aside from African Americans, the Democratic Party has had widespread support from
- a. Southerners and women.
  - b. union members and Jewish Americans.
  - c. Catholics and the middle class.
  - d. Hispanics and Midwesterners.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Tennessee Valley Authority led to an expansion of
- a. African American voting rights.
  - b. wheat production during World War II.
  - c. the recall movement in the South.
  - d. electrical power in rural areas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which region of the world accounted for the most substantial number of international migrants to the United States between 1890 and 1920?
- a. Western Europe
  - b. Southeastern Europe
  - c. Latin America
  - d. Asia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which decade saw the initial introduction of commercial radio broadcasts in the United States?
- a. 1900–1910
  - b. 1911–1920
  - c. 1921–1930
  - d. 1931–1940
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which organization experienced dramatic growth in the early 1920s as many conservative Americans resisted cultural and social changes?
- a. American Nazi Party
  - b. The Ku Klux Klan
  - c. The Know-Nothing Party
  - d. The Grange
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The movie *The Jazz Singer* was most notable because it was
- a. written by Langston Hughes.
  - b. the first movie to include African Americans in its cast.
  - c. transformed into a nationally broadcast radio program.
  - d. the first movie to include speaking roles.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which labor leader was arrested and convicted during World War I for violating the Espionage Act of 1917?
- a. "Mother" Mary Harris Jones
  - b. Walter Reuther
  - c. Eugene Debs
  - d. Samuel Gompers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer is best known for his association with the
- a. Lindbergh kidnapping case.
  - b. Scopes "Monkey Trial."
  - c. Teapot Dome Scandal.
  - d. Red Scare.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The Immigration Quota Act of 1921 and the Immigration Act of 1924 were designed to restrict migrants from
- a. southeastern Europe.
  - b. Mexico.
  - c. Japan.
  - d. China.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The "Great Migration" of African Americans out of the South during World War I was spurred primarily by
- a. racial violence.
  - b. a devastating drought in the South.
  - c. the growth of industrial jobs in the North.
  - d. the Harlem Renaissance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which region saw an influx of internal migrants due to both the Dust Bowl during the Great Depression and industrial development during World War II?
- a. The *Northeast*
  - b. The *South*
  - c. The *Midwest*
  - d. The *West*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Large numbers of Mexican migrants faced deportation during
- a. World War I.
  - b. the Red Scare.
  - c. the Great Depression.
  - d. World War II.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which labor union's leaders were a primary target of prosecution and deportation during the Red Scare?
- a. The American Federation of Labor
  - b. The Industrial Workers of the World
  - c. The United Mine Workers
  - d. The Congress of Industrial Organizations

- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Who authored the Frontier Thesis, which stated that the United States' western frontier was "closed"?
- a. Theodore Roosevelt
  - b. Frederick Jackson Turner
  - c. William Randolph Hearst
  - d. William McKinley
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Compared to the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection was
- a. longer but less deadly.
  - b. shorter but less deadly.
  - c. longer and more deadly.
  - d. shorter and more deadly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Following a series of raids on American towns and citizens led by Pancho Villa's forces, the United States
- a. invaded northern Mexico.
  - b. established a naval blockade of Mexican ports.
  - c. blamed Germany for the actions of Villa.
  - d. cut diplomatic relations with Mexico.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. "He Kept Us Out of War" was a slogan during the presidential reelection campaign of
- a. William McKinley.
  - b. Theodore Roosevelt.
  - c. William Taft.
  - d. Woodrow Wilson.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Who was President Wilson's strongest opponent during the debates over ratification of the Treaty of Versailles?
- a. William Jennings Bryan
  - b. Eugene Debs
  - c. Henry Cabot Lodge
  - d. Warren Harding
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Between the end of World War I and the beginning of World War II, in which region did the United States most often intervene with its military?
- a. Mexico
  - b. The Caribbean
  - c. South America
  - d. China

- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Which of the following best describes the home-front experience of many Americans during World War II?
- a. There were severe shortages of basic commodities throughout the nation.
  - b. No significant sacrifices were asked of Americans at home during the war.
  - c. Severe shortages of farmworkers required many women to leave their homes and families and work in agricultural regions.
  - d. The production of some consumer goods was limited or actually stopped.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Which of the following was true about the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II?
- a. It applied to anyone of Japanese ancestry living anywhere in the United States.
  - b. Japanese American citizens could leave the internment camps if they signed a loyalty oath.
  - c. Japanese American men living in the internment camps were not allowed to serve in the military.
  - d. It was the result of a Presidential executive order.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Franklin Roosevelt had a strong personal relationship with which foreign leader during World War II?
- a. Josef Stalin
  - b. Charles de Gaulle
  - c. Winston Churchill
  - d. Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. In which of the following areas did the United States make the greatest contribution among all of its allies?
- a. Industrial production
  - b. Combat casualties
  - c. Military tactics
  - d. Women in the workforce

**This question refers to the following quotation.**

“Wilson’s arrival in the White House in 1913 was a perfect instance of Victor Hugo’s saying, ‘Nothing is more powerful than an idea whose time has come.’ Since the Civil War, the United States had become by far the world’s richest country, with an industrial economy which made all others on earth seem small, and it had done so very largely through the uncoordinated efforts of thousands of individual entrepreneurs. The feeling had grown that it was time for the community as a whole, using the resources of the United States Constitution, to impose a little order on this new giant and to dress him in suitable clothes, labeled ‘The Public Interest.’ Theodore Roosevelt had already laid out some of these clothes, and Wilson was happy to steal them.”

Paul Johnson, *A History of the American People*, 1997

Paul Johnson, *A History of the American People* (New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1997), 634.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. In the early 1900s, which of the following groups most supported the political changes described in the excerpt above?
- Large corporations
  - Imperialists
  - Progressives
  - Recent migrants from southern and eastern Europe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Many of those who supported Wilson’s efforts to “impose a little order on this new giant” were also eager to
- preserve the social dominance of rural America.
  - strengthen the power of the states in the face of growing federal power.
  - keep all levels of government from getting involved in any social problems facing Americans.
  - see an expansion of democratic principles throughout the government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Which of the following events represents a continuation of the actions described in the passage above?
- Franklin Roosevelt’s efforts to bolster regulation of the banking system in the 1930s
  - Lyndon Johnson’s support of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - Harry Truman’s attempt to contain communism following World War II
  - Ronald Reagan’s attempt to shrink “big government” in the 1980s

**This question refers to the following quotation.**

“In our efforts for recovery we have avoided, on the one hand, the theory that business should and must be taken over into an all-embracing Government. We have avoided, on the other hand, the equally untenable theory that it is an interference with liberty to offer reasonable help when private enterprise is in need of help. The course we have followed fits the American practice of Government, a practice of taking action step by step, of regulating only to meet concrete needs, a practice of courageous recognition of change.”

Franklin D. Roosevelt, “Greater Security for the Average Man”, 1934  
Franklin D. Roosevelt, “On Moving Forward to Greater Freedom and Greater Security,” *Fireside Chats*, September 30, 1934.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. The approach Franklin Roosevelt outlines in the speech above is most consistent with the previous efforts of
- a. Radical Republicans during Reconstruction.
  - b. Populist farmer organizations during the late 19th century.
  - c. the women’s rights movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
  - d. the Progressives in the early 20th century.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. At the time of this speech in 1934, which of the following groups most opposed Roosevelt’s New Deal reforms?
- a. The Supreme Court
  - b. Labor unions
  - c. African Americans
  - d. Populist movements
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. The principles championed by President Roosevelt in the speech above directly challenged the
- a. view that the United States should remain a nation based largely on agriculture.
  - b. laissez-faire economic policies of the Gilded Age.
  - c. the efforts by Progressives to institute social reforms at all levels of society.
  - d. idea that large corporations had come to dominate the American economy.

**This question refers to the following quotation.**

“We younger Negro artists who create now intend to express our dark-skinned selves without fear or shame. If white people are pleased, we are glad. If they are not, it doesn’t matter. We know we are beautiful. And ugly too. The tom-tom cries and the tom-tom laughs. If colored people are pleased we are glad. If they are not, their displeasure doesn’t matter either. We build our temples for tomorrow, strong as we know how, and we stand on top of the mountain, free within ourselves.”

Langston Hughes, “The Negro Artist and the Racial Mountain,” 1926  
Langston Hughes, “The Negro Artist and the Racial Mountain,” *The Nation*, June 23, 1926.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. The sentiments expressed in the quotation above are best understood in the context of the
- existence of segregation laws in the South.
  - Harlem Renaissance movement.
  - restrictions on free speech coming out of World War I.
  - rise of cinema in the 1920s.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. The “Great Migration” out of the South by many African Americans during World War I was most immediately the result of
- the first Red Scare.
  - their economic displacement due to the rising number of migrants from Mexico moving into the South.
  - the influence of the mass media.
  - economic opportunities created by the demands of World War I.

**This question refers to the following quotation.**

“The year of the massacre at Wounded Knee, 1890, it was officially declared by the Bureau of the Census that the internal frontier was closed. The profit system, with its natural tendency for expansion, had already begun to look overseas. The severe depression that began in 1893 strengthened an idea developing with the political and financial elite of the country: that overseas markets for American goods might relieve the problem of underconsumption at home and prevent the economic crises that in the 1890s brought class war.”

Howard Zinn, “A People’s History of the United States, 1492–Present,” 1995  
Howard Zinn, *A People’s History of the United States* (New York: Harper Perennial, 1995), 290.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. Which of the following events in the late 19th and early 20th centuries resulted from the idea described in the passage above?
- The creation of Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal programs
  - America’s initial neutrality in World War I
  - President Wilson’s support for the League of Nations
  - The acquisition of island territories by the United States



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

ID: A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. What factor most influenced “the tendency for expansion” noted in Zinn’s passage above?
- a. The extension of public control over natural resources
  - b. The migration of large numbers of European immigrants to the United States throughout the 19th century
  - c. The rise of Populism in the late 19th century
  - d. The transition of the United States from a rural, agricultural society to an urban, industrial one

This question refers to the following 1942 poster for Westinghouse.



**World War II Factory Worker**  
National Archives

41. Which aspect of America's involvement in World War II is best illustrated by this painting?
- a. Technological and scientific contributions
  - b. The popular commitment to advancing democratic ideals
  - c. Questions about American values
  - d. The mass mobilization of American society to the war effort

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

ID: A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. The painting above best supports which of the following assertions?
- a. The Great Depression had been brought to an end by full employment.
  - b. The United States maintained an isolationist foreign policy.
  - c. African Americans were denied opportunities to participate in the wartime labor force.
  - d. America would play a dominant role in the postwar peace settlements due to its commitment to democratic ideals.

This question refers to the following 1917 U.S. government poster.



Government Poster  
Library of Congress

43. Which of the following early 20th-century cultural conflicts most directly contradicted the scene portrayed in the image above?
- a. Idealism versus disillusionment
  - b. Native-born versus new immigrants
  - c. Urban versus rural
  - d. Fundamentalism versus modernism

- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. Which of the following federal actions during World War I most directly undercut the message of the poster above?
- a. Restrictions on freedom of speech
  - b. A ban on all immigration to the United States
  - c. Limiting African American migration to northern cities
  - d. Outlawing labor union activities such as strikes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. In 1917, President Wilson brought the United States into World War I based on his stated intention to
- a. spread American culture and norms to others.
  - b. expand America's military and economic presence in Europe.
  - c. defend humanitarian and democratic principles.
  - d. pursue a unilateral foreign policy.

**This question refers to the following quotation.**

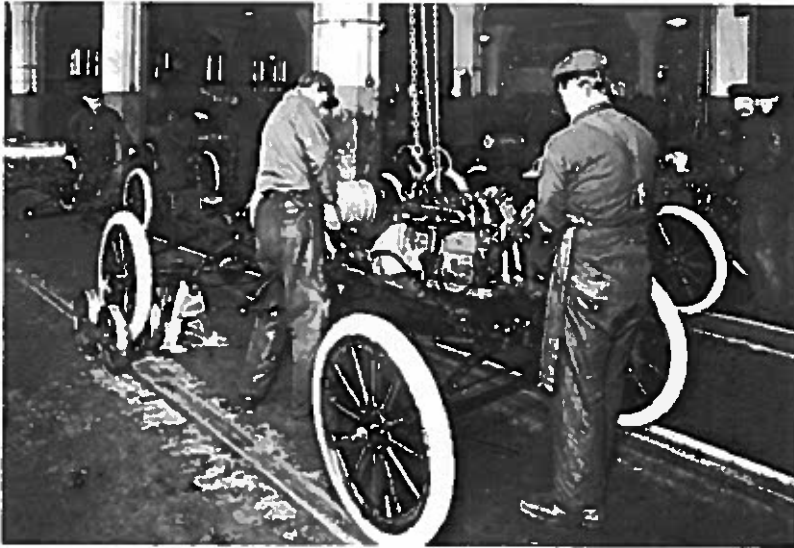
"In the field of national policy, the fundamental trouble with America has been, and is, that whereas their nation became in the twentieth century the most powerful and most vital nation in the world, nevertheless Americans were unable to accommodate themselves spiritually and practically to that fact. Hence they have failed to play their part as a world power—a failure which has had disastrous consequences for themselves and for all mankind. And the cure is this: to accept wholeheartedly our duty and our opportunity as the most powerful and vital nation in the world and in consequence to exert upon the world the full impact of our influence, for such purposes as we see fit and by such means as we see fit."

Henry R. Luce, "The American Century," *Life*, February 1941.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. Luce's remarks were most clearly an attack on America's
- a. initial neutrality in World War I.
  - b. highly restrictive immigration quotas in the early 20th century.
  - c. isolationism in the 1930s.
  - d. policies dealing with race and segregation during World War II.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. Which of the following American actions prior to Luce's comments most closely aligns with his position?
- a. Wilson's support of the League of Nations
  - b. Attacks on radicals and immigrants during the first Red Scare
  - c. The severe restrictions on Mexican immigration in the early 20th century
  - d. America's initial neutrality in World War I

48. Which of the following factors most strongly contributed to the realization of the goals outlined in the excerpt above?
- Improved socioeconomic positions for American women and minorities
  - The dominant American role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements following World War II
  - The end of the Great Depression
  - America's popular commitment to advancing democratic ideals

**This question refers the following photograph.**

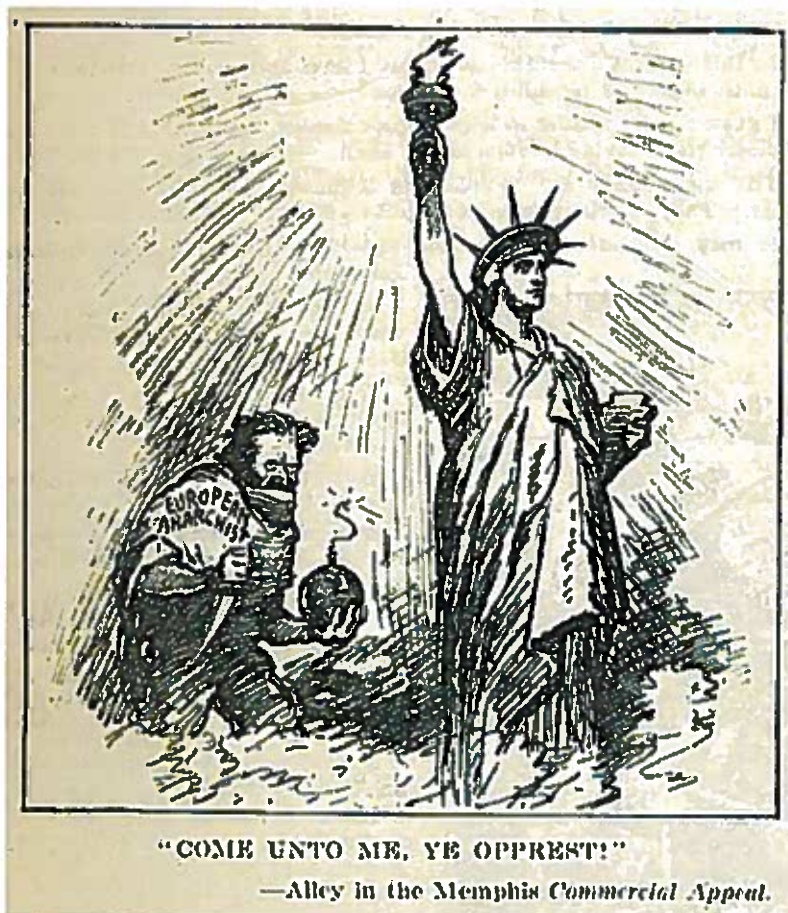


**Highland Park Ford Assembly Plant, c. 1908**  
Courtesy: CSU Archives / Everett Collection

49. The scene depicted in the photograph above was made possible by
- new technologies and manufacturing techniques.
  - new economic opportunities for women.
  - greater market and credit stability.
  - a decline in the domination of the United States economy by large corporations.
50. While industries such as the one in the photograph above led to increasing conflicts between management and labor from 1890 to 1930, they also contributed to
- a decrease in tensions between native-born and new immigrants.
  - better relations between the races.
  - improved standards of living.
  - an economy much less prone to economic distress.

51. How did Progressive reformers attempt to better the lives of workers such as those in the photograph above?
- a. Progressives pushed for a transition from a rural, agricultural society to an urban, industrial one.
  - b. Progressives called for less government intervention in the economy.
  - c. Progressives focused their reform efforts exclusively at the local level in order to assist workers more directly.
  - d. Progressives urged the creation of new organizations aimed at addressing social problems associated with an industrial society.

This question refers to the 1919 political cartoon below by James P. Alley.



Anarchist Political Cartoon

52. The concern illustrated in the cartoon above was most consistent with support for
- a. restrictive immigration quotas.
  - b. Progressive reforms.
  - c. U.S. entry into World War I.
  - d. labor unions.

53. Which of the following events most directly contributed to the attitudes expressed in the cartoon above?
- The debate over the League of Nations in the United States following World War I
  - The expansion of freedom of speech during World War I
  - Labor strikes which disrupted society following World War I
  - The shortage of an inexpensive supply of labor
54. The cartoon above is best understood in the context of
- the Great Migration.
  - the Red Scare.
  - American imperialism.
  - the Treaty of Versailles.

**This question refers to the following 1932 photograph.**



**Hooverville Photograph**  
Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum

55. Which of the following factors was most responsible for creating the conditions depicted in the photograph above?
- The transition from a rural society to an urban one
  - Episodes of credit and market instability
  - Political corruption
  - The failure of Progressive reforms



- \_\_\_\_\_ 56. In response to the conditions depicted in the photograph above, many American families
- advocated for overseas expansion.
  - disrupted society with racial strife.
  - migrated within the United States.
  - resented President Roosevelt's unwillingness to use government power to provide them with relief.

**This question refers to the following quotation.**

"All through the night I heard people getting up, dragging cots around. I stared at our little window, unable to sleep. I was glad Mother had put up a makeshift curtain on the window for I noticed a powerful beam of light sweeping across it every few seconds. The lights came from high towers placed around the camp....I remembered the wire fence encircling us, and a knot of anger tightened in my breast. What was I doing behind a fence like a criminal? Of one thing I was sure. The wire fence was real. I no longer had the right to walk out of it. It was because I had Japanese ancestors. It was also because some people had little faith in the ideas and ideals of democracy...."

Monica Itoi Stone, *Nisei Daughter*, 1953  
Monica Itoi Sone, *Nisei Daughter* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1953), 176–178.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 57. The experience described in the excerpt above was an example of
- internment.
  - segregation.
  - isolationism.
  - opportunities for women.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 58. Which of the following U.S. government efforts was most undermined by the federal policy that resulted in the events described above?
- The development of the atomic bomb and other technological and scientific advances
  - Securing Allied political cooperation
  - Promoting joint military operations with allies
  - The mass mobilization of American society for the war effort
- \_\_\_\_\_ 59. Which group faced comparable levels of intrusion on their rights as those described in Stone's passage above?
- Eastern European immigrants in the early 1900s
  - Mexican Americans during World War II
  - American Indians in the latter half of the 19th century
  - Progressives in the early 20th century

This question refers to the following 1929 magazine advertisement.

**IS THIS YOU FIVE YEARS FROM NOW?**  
*When tempted to over-indulge*  
**"Reach for a Lucky instead"**

No mistakes—no mistakes in all things, even in smoking. Avoid the heavy shadows by smoking even-toasted. If you would maintain the modern, very youthful figure, "Reach for a Lucky instead."

Lucky Strike, the finest Cigarette you ever smoked, made of the finest tobacco—The Crown of the Crop—"IT'S TOASTED." Lucky Strike has an extra, secret toasting process. Everyone knows that heat purifies and so 20,679 physicians say that Lucky are less irritating to your throat.

**"It's toasted"**  
**Your Throat Protection—against irritation—against cough.**  
\*We do not say smoking Lucky reduces flesh. We do say when tempted to over-indulge, "Reach for a Lucky instead."

Lucky Strike Advertisement  
Picture Research Consultants & Archives

60. The advertisement pictured above best demonstrates which of the following changes in the early decades of the 20th century?
- The increasing focus on producing consumer goods
  - The development of new technologies
  - Improved manufacturing techniques
  - The transition to an urban, industrial society

- \_\_\_\_\_ 61. Which of the following historical developments was most likely responsible for increasing the effectiveness of the advertisement above?
- a. Greater personal mobility
  - b. The continued development of the mass media
  - c. The cultural conflict of urban versus rural
  - d. Progressive attempts to regulate the abuses of the economy

**This question refers to the following quotation.**

“[Franklin] Roosevelt locked one group out of his honeymoon suite. The bankers and financiers, the rhetorical devils of his presidential campaign, were now resented or hated by millions of Americans. Even Hoover placed much of the blame for the stock market crash on speculation and poor banking ethics....The Emergency Banking Act...provided for the inspection of banks and certification of soundness before reopening. It may have saved the private banking system. The subsequent Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 provided for Federal Reserve regulation of bank investments...and created a Federal Depositors Insurance Corporation to insure small depositors, all of which strengthened banks and gave protection to the most innocent depositors.”

Paul K. Conkin, *The New Deal*, 1992

Paul K. Conkin, *The New Deal* (Arlington Heights, Illinois: Harlan Davidson, Inc., 1992), 46–47.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. The reforms described in the excerpt above were most directly a response to
- a. the decline of America’s rural, agricultural society.
  - b. internal U.S. migration during first two decades of the 20th century.
  - c. episodes of market and credit instability.
  - d. the decline of large corporations during the 1920s.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. The primary goal of the legislation described in the excerpt above was to
- a. foster a long-term political realignment.
  - b. make society and individuals more secure.
  - c. provide relief to the poor.
  - d. limit the scope of the New Deal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. The policies illustrated in excerpt above were most clearly contrary to
- a. laissez-faire capitalism.
  - b. Progressive reforms to regulate abuses of the economy.
  - c. transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state.
  - d. the goals of the Populist movement.

**This question refers to the following quotation.**

“That Americans were increasingly fearful of the Germans and Japanese is shown by their willingness to accept the Roosevelt administration’s bold support of Britain. Neither public opinion nor Congress prevented the President from doing what he thought was demanded by Britain’s plight, even when it involved using the Navy to patrol the North Atlantic in league with the British Navy....Roosevelt’s meeting in August, 1941, with Churchill...to write the Atlantic Charter and to agree on postwar aims was undoubtedly the most unneutral act ever committed by a professed neutral. Yet the Atlantic meeting aroused surprisingly little hostile sentiment except among a small group....The country, in short, was accepting the idea of support of Britain short of war....”

Carl N. Degler, *Out of Our Past*, 1984

Carl N. Degler, *Out of Our Past*, 3rd ed., (New York: HarperPerennial, 1984).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. Which of the following groups most opposed the actions of President Roosevelt described above?
- a. Imperialists
  - b. Anti-imperialists
  - c. Interventionists
  - d. Isolationists
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. One consequence of the change in Americans’ attitudes toward Germany and Japan described in the excerpt above was
- a. the questioning of American values.
  - b. the mass mobilization of American society for war.
  - c. an unnecessary extension of the Great Depression.
  - d. a decline in allied political cooperation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. Which of the following most likely resulted from the policy described in the passage above?
- a. Many Americans began to advocate overseas expansionism.
  - b. America played a dominant role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements.
  - c. The pursuit of a unilateral foreign policy by the United States.
  - d. Popular commitment to advancing democratic ideals.

**This question refers to the following quotation.**

“With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the...United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it...Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments...not by the will of their people. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship...towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy, who live amongst us...and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government....They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other...allegiance. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with a firm hand of stern repression....”

Woodrow Wilson, Address to Congress's War, April 2, 1917  
Woodrow Wilson, *War Messages*, 65<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> Sess. Senate Doc. No. 5, Serial No. 7264,  
Washington, D.C., 1917.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. In the excerpt above, President Wilson signaled a willingness to abandon which long-held American policy?
- a. The expansion of American culture and norms to other nations
  - b. Overseas expansionism
  - c. Advancing democratic ideals
  - d. Noninvolvement in European affairs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. Which of the following took place during World War I in response to Wilson's assurance made at the end of the excerpt above?
- a. Restrictions on freedom of speech
  - b. The first Red Scare
  - c. Restrictions on immigration from nations in the Western Hemisphere
  - d. The internment of Japanese Americans
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. Which foreign policy approach is most consistent with the sentiments expressed by Wilson in the excerpt above?
- a. The pursuit of a unilateral foreign policy
  - b. The United States taking a leading military role in the war
  - c. The maintaining of isolationism by the United States
  - d. The defense of humanitarian and democratic principles