

2023 US History Unit 5 Test-A Version

Directions: You have 1 hour to complete this test. Remember that Multiple-Choice are worth 2 points; and Short-Answer are worth 4 Points. *Since Short-Answers are worth 4 points you MUST explain with some specific examples, details, important names, dates, etc for full credit!*

For Multiple-Choice Clearly Circle the letter of your answer!

1. Whose assassination in June 1914 is credited by many History books with triggering the start of World War I?

- a. Kaiser Wilhelm I
- b. Kaiser Wilhelm II
- c. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria
- d. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Serbia

2. 4 Point Short-Answer Question: NOT including the assassination in Question #1, explain what are 2 DIFFERENT causes of World War I?

① Germany attacked Serbia and Russia joined to help aid Serbia. This began World War I.
 in want of land and power and domination
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② Central powers such as Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Ottoman Empire came together to fight allied powers such as England, France, and Russia which were the Triple Entente (USA not involved in the beginning) for world power, everyone wanted to have land and power.

*USA joined afterwards towards the end of WWI because of these main causes (reuniting in their movement) which eventually they won the war.

good
The Zimmerman telegram and military or the Lusitania were called off the war because of

3. Which of the following is the name of the ship sunk on May 7, 1915, killing 128 Americans, and is used by the US government to encourage Americans to support officially entering WWI?

- a. Louisiana
- b. Lusitania
- c. Zimmermann
- d. US Wilson

4. 4 Point Short-Answer Question: Explain why the USA's involvement is crucial to ending World War I?

* Germany would have won and the outcome, the world would be different. The allied powers needed the aid of the US to win the war over the central powers.

Because since USA was a world #1 power, it had weapons, power, military, and strength. So, during that time, when Germany and Russia signed a peace agreement that Germany would stop attacking the eastern front and would instead send all its power and weapons and troops to the western front (Russia ending its involvement in the war), the USA also at that time joined the war. So, the US also sent all its power, troops, and weapons to the western front (side of the allied powers/allies) which resulted in Germany surrendering and US winning the war. If US didn't join the war, *

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5. All of the following are part of President Wilson's FOURTEEN POINTS Plan he presents to the world in 1918 after WWI EXCEPT....

- a. A League of Nations should be created to use diplomacy instead of war to handle international disputes.
- b. Freedom of the seas and trade should be encouraged around the world.
- c. Allied countries should be allowed to keep their imperial colonies to rebuild economies.
- d. Military arms around the world should be jointly reduced 'to the lowest points possible.'

6. 4 Point Short-Answer Question: Explain why many consider the REALITY of Wilson's 14 Points more of a failure than a success?

Because only one out of Wilson's 14 points really happened, all other 13 points didn't become a reality. * Also, it didn't actually end WWI, the treaty of Versailles did. This is because Wilson's 14 points were actually to punish Germany and the established of the League of Nations did happen, but countries joined it except for the US. Wilson wanted to join it but the Senate and Congress decided not to as they have the final say, they wanted the US to be isolated and away from world affairs. So, Wilson's 14 points were more of a failure than a success because other than majority of the points failing to succeed, the end of WWI actually directly led to the beginning of WWII. Hitler was rising in Germany, but the League of Nations didn't have the power to stop him as the US wasn't a part of the corporation.

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7. One piece of evidence that World War I had a POSITIVE ECONOMIC EFFECT on the USA was that average income for Americans rises from \$627/year in 1914 to HOW MUCH in 1920?

- a. \$1,407/year
- b. \$14,007/year
- c. \$140,007/year
- d. \$6,207/year

627
 1000
 1627
 1654

8. 4 Point Short-Answer Question: Explain however why some historians claim the evidence for Question #7 does not explain the entire story, and why there are other NEGATIVE ECONOMIC EFFECTS of World War I on the USA?

Because from \$627/year to \$1407/year, the average income was actually only benefited the top 10% of the economy. There was an unequal distribution of wealth and even though for blue-collar wages such as shipbuilding and meat packing, their wages rose by 20%, inflation was still a negative economic effect so people toward the bottom of the social hierarchy still had to pay inflated prices for necessities and taxes. Eventually, all the money went towards wealthy people, the top 1% of the economy like government people. Inflation is still a negative economic effect. Also, in the economy, minorities were also paid less (low wages) so they technically didn't benefit at all from the increase in average income (relative still in society America). Also,

another negative: there were bad working conditions and workers were suffering, this led to annual low strikes. Economy was declining.

9. One reason the USA can mobilize so quickly for WWI is because this US Government regulatory body was created to control the US economy from applying price controls to telling businesses what to produce during the war...

- a. CPI
- b. WIB
- c. CCC
- d. WPA

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10. 4 Point Short-Answer Question: Explain however why some historians believe there were several **NEGATIVE POLITICAL EFFECTS** of World War I on the USA?

Because an effect (political) of WWI, there was anti-immigrant hysteria. The CPI used propaganda to ^{essentially} make Americans hate on Germans which led to anti-immigrant hysteria. This affected the USA as this led to many acts and cases of violence. Also many riots, lynchings and deaths. Moreover, there was a 1918 Espionage and Sedition Act that made it illegal to criticize the govt or WWI. So, this was a negative political effect as individuals such as Emma Goldman were imprisoned and sentenced for 12 years. In 1917, there ~~was~~ was the Schenck v. US which ^{perpetrated} ~~was~~ limited the 1st Amendment, 1st Amendment if clear and present danger. However, the govt ~~did~~ not stop this after 1919. → negative political effect overall.

11. Many consider him to be the leading voice of The Harlem Renaissance with poems such as "Harlem", "I Too Sing America", and "Let America Be America."

- a. Claude McKay
- b. Langston Hughes
- c. Marcus Garvey
- d. Duke Ellington

12. 4 Point Short-Answer Question: Explain 2 Different People who were famous or important in the "Roaring 1920s" in the USA and why?

① Josephine Baker was an American-French born singer in the Roaring 1920s. She not only entertained people through singing and dancing and was the life of the party, but also fought against racial segregation and injustice. She spoke against it for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and believed that cultural and racial harmony would provide exist. She gave individuals and women and young people someone to look up to as well as hope.

② Aline Paul was an American women's rights suffragist in the Roaring 20s and fought for women's rights, equal rights, and a women's rights amendment in the constitution. Her fighting, determination, and perseverance, as well as leadership in the National Women's Party showed many women that

13. Perhaps the biggest short-term cause of the 1930s Great Depression in the USA is the October 1929 Stock Market Crash. Many historians blame this crash on a change in people putting money in the stock market from 1910s _____ to 1920s _____.

- a. From upper class to lower class
- b. From lower class to upper class
- c. From Investors to Speculators
- d. From Speculators to Investors

14. 4 Point Short-Answer Question: You CANNOT use the Stock Market Crash of 1929 in this answer. Instead- explain 2 DIFFERENT other causes of the 1930s Great Depression in the USA?

1) Credit: Credit was a system that many people used

when buying things that they were not able to pay for at the time. It helped a lot of people be able to buy things to support their needs even when they did not have a lot of money. However when it came time to pay for the things they bought on credit, they were not able to & this pushed many people into debt.

2) overproduction: During WWI, the demand for products were extremely high. However after the war, many of these products were no longer wanted & so demand dropped dramatically. But because of the very high demand during war, many companies had overproduced, thinking that they would be able to sell all of their items, when no one had wanted them anymore. This caused them to lose lots of money & even close down.

15. He was President of the USA from 1928-1932, and being a Republican, believed in a laissez-faire approach. Therefore, he did not support government involvement or programs to fix the Great Depression in the USA.

- a. Herbert Hoover
- b. Woodrow Wilson
- c. Warren Harding
- d. Calvin Coolidge

16. 4 Point Short-Answer Question: Explain how FDR's 1st New Deal (1932-34) tried to fix the USA's broken economic and financial system AND ALSO give your ANALYSIS of it and why.

- FDR's 1st New Deal aimed at helping to fix the economic & financial state of the nation through passing many amendments as well as creating new government bodies.

- For example, he passed things such as the emergency banking relief act, which aimed at closing all banks that were bankrupt & keeping only the stable ones open. This worked to also gain public trust back into the many banks, as loads of Americans had lost their entire life savings in the banks due to them not being able to provide withdrawals & closing down.

- He also created gov. bodies that provided direct relief to Americans, but while this helped a lot of them, many conservatives argued that it gave the central government too much power, as they were able to regulate things such as how they distributed the country's wealth.

17. This 1st New Deal Program tried to help poverty and especially unemployment in the USA by hiring thousands of young men to build public works projects across America, such as roads, parks, and schools.

- a. NIRA
- b. AAA
- c. CCC
- d. HOLC

21. 4 Point Short-Answer Question: You CANNOT use the correct answer for #20 nor Social Security Act in this answer. Instead, explain one or more different 2nd New Deal Programs that tried to help working class Americans in the USA and also give your ANALYSIS of it and why.

The Fair Labor Standards Act gave working class Americans less working hours (from 48 hours a week to 40 hours a week), higher minimum wages (from 25 cents to 40 cents), and double the wages. They also insured that the workers would be protected from health risks. This helped the working class Americans in the US because with high working hours and little wages, workers would get exhausted and could lead to serious health problems. Also, if they weren't protected from health risks, they may die as for example, railroad working is a dangerous job, many jobs had dangerous, "unsafe" working conditions. I think that the FLSA was a good program as the gov't supported blue-collar workers who needed the help. Many were men with families who needed the money to support their families and children. If they weren't protected from health risks, and die, their families will have nothing to live off of.

Excellent
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*The US wanted Americans to be helping other Americans and this way, the world could become a better, more loving place.
America and

22. 4 Point Short-Answer Question: Explain the Social Security Act and how it works. Also- give your analysis of it and explain why.

The Social Security Act will make the US gov't give insurance to people who needed it. For example, the disabled, elderly, families with dependent children, unemployed, retired, people in poverty, and people without a work (couldn't work). The insurance given to these groups of people aren't from the government but are instead from Americans paying their taxes. Part of their payments go towards insurance for people who need it. I think that this is a great idea if you were poor or in any of these groups, at least you'll know that you have support from other Americans and the US government, that you have insurance and don't have to worry about that. (Especially if your situation is like there may be a large # of jobs you can't do). However, I also think that many people may not have liked the idea initially as their money that they worked or was given to other Americans. Well, since the SSA as it still happens today and help those in need.