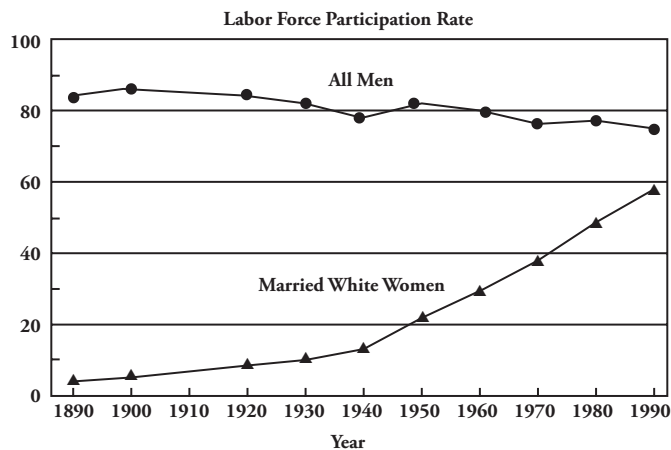


Chapter 10 Drill

Turn to Part IV for answers and explanations.

1. Most historians regard the Washington Naval Conference of 1921 as consistent with which aspect of American foreign policy during the period?
 - (A) An unwillingness to engage in international diplomacy
 - (B) A policy of containing Japanese expansion in the Pacific, by force, if necessary
 - (C) A desire to avoid involvement in foreign wars
 - (D) A reluctance to participate in arms reduction agreements
 - (E) Directly challenging British naval supremacy in the Atlantic



2. The doubling of the number of married white women employed outside the home between 1940 and 1950, as shown in the graph, is most likely a result of which of the following?
 - (A) The unavailability of male labor due to World War II
 - (B) An increase in male unemployment as a result of the Great Depression
 - (C) New legislation banning discrimination on the basis of sex in hiring practices
 - (D) A growing awareness on the part of employers regarding the value of women in the workplace
 - (E) An increase in the number of skilled female workers in the workforce

3. The theories of economist John Maynard Keynes are reflected in which of the following economic policy actions undertaken by Franklin Roosevelt during the Great Depression?
 - (A) A general tightening of the money supply to correct for the overextension of credit by lenders during the 1920s
 - (B) Elimination of farm subsidies to help trim deficit spending and balance the federal budget
 - (C) Allowing certain large public banks that were unsound and a risk to the economy to fail
 - (D) Establishing a national program of medical insurance for the poor and elderly in order to ensure their access
 - (E) Increasing federal spending on public works and other stimulatory programs

4. The foreign policies of Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover may be best characterized by
 - (A) imperialism
 - (B) interventionism
 - (C) isolationism
 - (D) engagement
 - (E) internationalism
5. The Atlantic Charter was an agreement between which two powers?
 - (A) The United States and France
 - (B) The United States and Canada
 - (C) Great Britain and Canada
 - (D) Great Britain and France
 - (E) Great Britain and the United States
6. Which of the following German actions during World War I most influenced the United States' entry into the war on the side of the allies?
 - (A) The unrestricted use of submarine warfare
 - (B) The German invasion of the Soviet Union
 - (C) The use of chemical weapons against British and French forces
 - (D) An intercepted diplomatic message proposing the return of formerly Canadian lands annexed by the United States to Canada in exchange for Canadian support
 - (E) The significant number of civilian deaths attributed to German offensives

7. Both congressional opposition to American participation in the League of Nations and Washington's Farewell Address shared what similarity in their outlook on foreign affairs?
- (A) That the United States should expand its territorial holdings, providing new markets for American goods and a buffer against foreign invasion of the Continental United States
 - (B) That the United States should build a strong system of international military alliances in order to provide mutual protection against attack
 - (C) That all settlements of foreign wars must include provisions for punishing defeated aggressors, as a deterrent against future attacks of aggression
 - (D) That permanent alliances are potentially dangerous, and the United States should avoid them or risk being drawn into foreign conflicts
 - (E) That the United States should play a central role in foreign affairs, leading by example and promoting democratic principles internationally
8. "He kept us out of war" was the slogan of which successful presidential re-election campaign?
- (A) James Buchanan
 - (B) Ulysses S. Grant
 - (C) William McKinley
 - (D) Woodrow Wilson
 - (E) John F. Kennedy
9. All of the following are generally considered causes for the Great Depression EXCEPT for
- (A) the sharp decline in international trade after 1930
 - (B) the expansion of the money supply by the Federal Reserve
 - (C) an increase in speculative lending
 - (D) runs on banks and those banks' subsequent failure
 - (E) the significant cost of World War I
10. The "Red Scare" following World War I and the Russian Revolution was the most immediate cause of which of the following?
- (A) Laws restricting immigration
 - (B) The revelation that Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer had been in secret communication with Communist sympathizers
 - (C) The public Congressional hearings of Senator Joseph McCarthy
 - (D) The concern that without American intervention, post-World War I Europe was vulnerable to communist revolution
 - (E) The significant number of legitimate arrests and successful prosecutions of communist revolutionaries that resulted from the Palmer Raids