

AMSCO AP United States History Exam (APUSH) - Period 7 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. What was the purpose of the Lodge Corollary proposed by Henry Cabot Lodge?**
 - A. Prevent any foreign power from acquiring land in the Western Hemisphere**
 - B. Promote U.S. naval dominance abroad**
 - C. Encourage trade with Asian markets**
 - D. Support the establishment of a National Park System**
- 2. What was the term used to describe Germany's military strategy of fighting on two fronts during World War II?**
 - A. European Theater of War**
 - B. Western Front Strategy**
 - C. Eastern Front Campaign**
 - D. Blitzkrieg Tactic**
- 3. What legislation made it a crime to interfere with the military's efforts during World War I?**
 - A. Espionage and Treason Acts**
 - B. Espionage and Sedition Acts**
 - C. Selective Service Act**
 - D. Military Draft Act**
- 4. What was one consequence of the Espionage and Sedition Acts during World War I?**
 - A. Increased troop morale**
 - B. Suppression of dissent and criticism**
 - C. Expansion of civil liberties**
 - D. Empowerment of press freedom**
- 5. Another term for a government intervention in a labor strike for conflict resolution was?**
 - A. Strike Negotiation**
 - B. Mediation**
 - C. Regulatory Intervention**
 - D. Arbitration**

- 6. What term was used to describe the displaced farm families from Oklahoma who moved to California during the Great Depression?**
- A. Grapes of Wrath**
 - B. Dust Bowl Refugees**
 - C. Okies**
 - D. New Deal Caravan**
- 7. Which document is considered a precursor to the United Nations?**
- A. Potsdam Declaration**
 - B. Atlantic Charter**
 - C. Truman Doctrine**
 - D. Marshall Plan**
- 8. What economic ideology characterized the political climate during Calvin Coolidge's presidency?**
- A. Socialism**
 - B. Keynesian economics**
 - C. Laissez-faire**
 - D. Progressivism**
- 9. Which concept did the Atlantic Charter emphasize regarding post-war goals?**
- A. Colonial expansion**
 - B. International cooperation and self-determination**
 - C. Global military dominance**
 - D. Isolationist policies**
- 10. What was the primary focus of the Progressive Movement during the early 20th century?**
- A. Expansion of U.S. territory**
 - B. Social reforms and addressing government corruption**
 - C. Promotion of isolationism**
 - D. Military interventions in foreign nations**

Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What was the purpose of the Lodge Corollary proposed by Henry Cabot Lodge?

A. Prevent any foreign power from acquiring land in the Western Hemisphere

B. Promote U.S. naval dominance abroad

C. Encourage trade with Asian markets

D. Support the establishment of a National Park System

The Lodge Corollary, proposed by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in 1912, aimed to prevent any foreign power from acquiring land or controlling territories in the Western Hemisphere. This policy was an extension of the Monroe Doctrine, which declared that any European intervention in the Americas would be seen as a threat to the United States. By promoting the idea that no foreign nation should establish colonies in the Western Hemisphere, Lodge sought to safeguard U.S. interests and assert American influence in the region. This was particularly significant during the era marked by increasing imperialism and competition among world powers. While the other options touch on various aspects of U.S. policy and interests, they do not directly relate to the specific aim of the Lodge Corollary. Promoting naval dominance, encouraging trade with Asia, or supporting a National Park System addresses different facets of American foreign policy or domestic initiatives that were not the focus of Lodge's proposal.

2. What was the term used to describe Germany's military strategy of fighting on two fronts during World War II?

A. European Theater of War

B. Western Front Strategy

C. Eastern Front Campaign

D. Blitzkrieg Tactic

The term that specifically describes Germany's military strategy of fighting on two fronts during World War II is the concept of "Blitzkrieg Tactic," although it is often associated with fast and coordinated military attacks that characterized early campaigns. The strategy of fighting on two fronts refers more broadly to a particular situation rather than a specific tactic used in combat. The European Theater of War refers to the entire military front in Europe during World War II but does not specifically denote the strategy of fighting on two fronts. The Western Front Strategy and the Eastern Front Campaign are also more specific to geographical areas of conflict rather than the strategic predicament Germany found itself in during the war. Germany's multi-front engagements came notably with their attacks on the Soviet Union in the east while simultaneously dealing with Allied forces in the west, leading to overextension and ultimately contributing to their defeat. Understanding this context highlights Germany's strategic challenges, making "Blitzkrieg Tactic" the most relevant term when discussing its initial military approach, even if it ultimately faced a two-front conflict.

3. What legislation made it a crime to interfere with the military's efforts during World War I?

- A. Espionage and Treason Acts**
- B. Espionage and Sedition Acts**
- C. Selective Service Act**
- D. Military Draft Act**

The Espionage and Sedition Acts were significant pieces of legislation passed during World War I, aimed at suppressing dissent and maintaining national security. The Espionage Act of 1917 made it a crime to interfere with military operations or recruitment, as well as to support the nation's enemies. The Sedition Act of 1918 further expanded the scope of the Espionage Act by making it illegal to speak out against the government, the Constitution, or the military efforts of the United States. These acts were enacted in a climate of heightened nationalism and fear during the war, reflecting the government's attempt to control public opinion and stifle opposition, particularly from socialist and anti-war activists. The effects were far-reaching, contributing to a culture of suspicion and limiting the freedom of expression during a critical period in American history. In contrast, the other options do not directly address the criminalization of interference with military efforts. The Selective Service Act was primarily concerned with conscription, while the Military Draft Act focused on mandatory service rather than on suppressing dissent related to military efforts. Thus, the Espionage and Sedition Acts directly pertain to the criminalization of interference with military operations during World War I.

4. What was one consequence of the Espionage and Sedition Acts during World War I?

- A. Increased troop morale**
- B. Suppression of dissent and criticism**
- C. Expansion of civil liberties**
- D. Empowerment of press freedom**

The Espionage and Sedition Acts, enacted during World War I, were designed to prevent anti-war sentiment and to protect the United States' military efforts by criminalizing interference with military operations and promoting disloyalty. One significant consequence of these acts was the suppression of dissent and criticism. Under these laws, individuals could be prosecuted for expressing opinions that were deemed disloyal or harmful to the war effort. Many activists, journalists, and ordinary citizens were silenced as they faced legal repercussions for speaking out against the government's policies or the war itself. Prominent cases involved individuals like Eugene V. Debs, who was imprisoned for his anti-war speeches. This atmosphere of repression not only curtailed freedom of expression but also instilled fear in the populace, discouraging open criticism of the government or military actions during a time when dissent was deemed unpatriotic. Overall, the Espionage and Sedition Acts had a chilling effect on civil liberties, leading to a significant restriction of free speech rather than its expansion or reinforcement. This context clarifies why suppression of dissent and criticism stands out as the primary consequence of these acts during World War I.

5. Another term for a government intervention in a labor strike for conflict resolution was?

- A. Strike Negotiation**
- B. Mediation**
- C. Regulatory Intervention**
- D. Arbitration**

The concept being referred to is a form of government intervention specifically aimed at resolving disputes during labor strikes. In this context, mediation is an appropriate term. Mediation involves a neutral third party that helps facilitate discussions and negotiations between the conflicting parties to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution. This method is commonly used in labor disputes to find a compromise without resorting to more severe actions or disruptions. On the other hand, while regulatory intervention encompasses broader government actions that might affect labor relations, it does not specifically denote the process of resolving disputes during strikes. Arbitration, another term, is a more formal process where a third-party arbitrator makes binding decisions to resolve a dispute, but it differs from mediation since it implies that parties relinquish some control over the outcome. Strike negotiation refers specifically to the direct negotiations between labor and management but does not imply government involvement. Thus, mediation effectively captures the essence of government intervention in labor disputes, focusing on resolving conflict through cooperative discussion and compromise.

6. What term was used to describe the displaced farm families from Oklahoma who moved to California during the Great Depression?

- A. Grapes of Wrath**
- B. Dust Bowl Refugees**
- C. Okies**
- D. New Deal Caravan**

The term "Okies" specifically refers to the displaced farm families from Oklahoma who migrated to California during the Great Depression, particularly in the 1930s. This migration was largely driven by severe drought conditions in the Great Plains, which led to the Dust Bowl, making farming impossible and forcing many families to seek work and a better life elsewhere. The label "Okies" encompassed not only those from Oklahoma but often included others from surrounding states as well. The image of these families has been further popularized by literature, most notably John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath," which highlighted their struggles during this difficult period. Understanding the term "Okies" captures both the socio-economic plight of these families and the broader context of 1930s America, making it a significant part of the historical narrative related to the Great Depression.

7. Which document is considered a precursor to the United Nations?

- A. Potsdam Declaration**
- B. Atlantic Charter**
- C. Truman Doctrine**
- D. Marshall Plan**

The Atlantic Charter is considered a precursor to the United Nations because it was an early declaration of common principles that aimed to outline the vision for a post-World War II world. Created in August 1941 by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Atlantic Charter established ideals such as self-determination, economic cooperation, and a collective security agreement among nations—concepts that would later influence the formation of the United Nations in 1945. The document addressed the need for international collaboration to maintain peace and security, laying the groundwork for a new global order after the war. Many of its principles were integral to the establishment of the UN framework, particularly its emphasis on human rights, economic cooperation, and freedom from aggression. Other options, while significant in their own right—such as the Potsdam Declaration, which called for the surrender of Japan, the Truman Doctrine, which aimed at containing communism, and the Marshall Plan, which was designed to aid European recovery—do not share the same foundational vision for international cooperation and security as the Atlantic Charter.

8. What economic ideology characterized the political climate during Calvin Coolidge's presidency?

- A. Socialism**
- B. Keynesian economics**
- C. Laissez-faire**
- D. Progressivism**

The economic ideology that characterized the political climate during Calvin Coolidge's presidency was laissez-faire. This approach emphasizes minimal government interference in the economy, advocating that the free market should regulate itself through supply and demand. Coolidge, who served as president from 1923 to 1929, strongly believed in promoting business and industry by reducing taxes and limiting government regulation. His administration is often associated with a period of economic prosperity known as the "Roaring Twenties," during which there was significant growth in consumerism and industrial production. The focus on laissez-faire policies during Coolidge's presidency was reinforced by the prevailing belief that economic growth would be driven primarily by private capital and entrepreneurial spirit rather than government intervention. This period saw a reduction in federal oversight and a move towards greater financial deregulation, aligning closely with laissez-faire principles.

9. Which concept did the Atlantic Charter emphasize regarding post-war goals?

- A. Colonial expansion**
- B. International cooperation and self-determination**
- C. Global military dominance**
- D. Isolationist policies**

The Atlantic Charter, agreed upon in August 1941 between the United States and Great Britain, laid out the vision for a post-war world founded on principles that favored peace and cooperation. It emphasized the importance of international cooperation and the right to self-determination for all peoples. This commitment was a significant shift in foreign policy, aiming to promote global stability and prevent the types of conflicts that had led to World War II. The Charter outlined several key principles, including the idea that nations should not seek territorial expansion and that all people should have the right to choose their own governments. This focus on self-determination was particularly important for countries under colonial rule and those seeking independence. By advocating for collaborative efforts among nations and supporting the aspirations of peoples worldwide to govern themselves, the Atlantic Charter provided a framework for the creation of institutions like the United Nations after the war. Other choices do not align with the principles highlighted in the Atlantic Charter. Colonial expansion would contradict the Charter's emphasis on self-determination. Global military dominance reflects a more aggressive and hegemonic stance, which is at odds with the Charter's goals for peaceful cooperation. Isolationist policies would also contradict the Charter's intent, as it promotes engagement and cooperation among nations rather than retreating into

10. What was the primary focus of the Progressive Movement during the early 20th century?

- A. Expansion of U.S. territory**
- B. Social reforms and addressing government corruption**
- C. Promotion of isolationism**
- D. Military interventions in foreign nations**

The primary focus of the Progressive Movement during the early 20th century was indeed on social reforms and addressing government corruption. This movement emerged in response to the rapid industrialization and urbanization that characterized the period, which brought significant social and economic challenges, including poverty, labor exploitation, and political corruption. Progressives sought to improve society through various reforms aimed at reducing the power of monopolies, improving labor conditions, promoting public health, and increasing democratic participation. Advocates of the Progressive Movement pushed for a wide range of reforms, such as women's suffrage, child labor laws, workers' rights, and the establishment of regulatory agencies to oversee business practices. Moreover, they aimed to eliminate corruption in politics, which was rampant due to practices such as patronage and bribery. Overall, the movement reflected a collective belief in the possibility of enacting change through government action and social activism, making it a critical force in shaping modern American society.