

US History 9 Weeks Test

Chapter 6

Vocabulary: Define the following Vocabulary Words

- Muckrakers - Journalists who investigated + publicized conditions in certain industries
- Direct Primary - Party election in which all party members vote for a candidate in the general election
- Initiative - Allows a group of citizens to introduce legislation
- Referendum Reform - Allows proposed legislation to be submitted to voters for approval
- Recall - Allows voters to demand a special election to remove an elected official from office
- Suffrage - Right to vote
- Prohibition - Laws banning the manufacture, sale + transportation of alcohol

Amendments: Explain the following amendments:

- 16th - Income Tax
- 17th - Direct Election of Senators
- 18th - Prohibition
- 19th - Women's right to vote
- 21st - Repeal of Prohibition

Questions:

- Who were the main leaders of the women's suffrage movement? Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- What was the name of the major organization that led that movement? National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA)
- Who were the three candidates in the Election of 1912? Which party were they from & who won? Taft (Rep.) Roosevelt (Progressive/Bull Moose) Wilson (Dem) - Winner
- What was the purpose of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913? Divided nation into 12 districts + established a regional bank
- What was the goal of the NAACP? Full Equality Among the races

Presidents: Identify the Following Presidents

- He passed the Payne Aldrich Tariff- Taft
- He passed the Meat Inspection Act- Roosevelt
- He passed the Clayton Antitrust Act- Wilson
- Created the Federal Trade Commission- Wilson
- Passed the Pure Food and Drug Act- Roosevelt
- Passed the Underwood Tariff- Wilson

Chapter 7

Questions:

- ① Militarism ② Alliances
③ Imperialism ④ Nationalism
- a) Identify the four main causes of WWI?
- b) What was the direct cause of WWI? Assassination of Arch duke Franz Ferdinand by Gavrillo Princip
- c) How long did WWI last? 1914 - 1918
- d) Identify the two sides of the war and the countries that made them up. Triple Alliance - Germany, A: Hungary + Italy Triple Entente
Britain, France + Russia
- e) What were the two fronts of WWI?
Eastern + Western
- f) What was the Schlieffen plan? To go through Belgium to attack + capture Paris.
- g) Why did the US join the war? (3 reasons) Explain each
- ① Attack of the Lusitania - 128 Americans died ② Unrestricted German submarine warfare on US ships ③ Zimmerman telegram - proposal of alliance to Mexico
- h) What year did the US join the war?
1917
- i) What was the name of the British passenger ship that was attacked by Germany?
Lusitania
- j) What was the selective service act of 1917?
Draft
- k) Who established a communist government in Russia?
Vladimir Lenin
- l) How many casualties were there in WWI?
23 million
- m) What "Big Four" countries met to discuss the end of the war?
US, G. Britain, France + Italy
- n) What was the name of the treaty that ended WWI?
Treaty of Versailles
- o) What were the provisions of that treaty? (Explain 4)
- p) What were Wilson's Fourteen Points?
Wilson's plan for peace in Europe after the war
- q) What group was created to promote international peace and prevent future wars? League of Nations

- ① Germany would have to pay reparations - 33 billion
② Germany would have to give up colonies.
③ Germany would have to admit guilt for the war.
④ Germany would have to reduce its military to 100,000 troops + no warships

Chapter 8

- 1) What is Nativism? Fear or suspicion of foreign born people.
- 2) Explain the Red Scare. Fear of communism spreading to the US.
- 3) Who was the Attorney General of the United States during the Red Scare? Mitchell Palmer
- 4) Who did he appoint to head a new anti-radical division in the Justice Department (later called the FBI)? J. Edgar Hoover
- 5) What was the Emergency Quota System of 1921? Placed a limit on the number of immigrants from each country.
- 6) Who won the election of 1920? Harding
- 7) What was his campaign slogan? Return to Normalcy
- 8) What was the name of the tariff invented in the early 1920's which raised tariff prices to almost 60%? Fordney - McCumber Tariff
- 9) Explain the Dawes Plan. US loaned money to Germany so they could pay war reparations to Britain + France. They would then pay US loans back.
- 10) How many countries were included in the Kellogg Briand Pact? What was its purpose? 65 To renounce war
- 11) What technique did Henry Ford use to make his automobiles more affordable? Assembly Line
- 12) What were some of the major inventions of the 1920's? Radios, washing machine, refrigerator, cooking ranges, vacuum cleaners.
- 13) What is an installment plan? Paying a little each month.
- 14) What was the fastest growing industry in the 1920's? Automobile
- 15) Who was the first person to make a trans-Atlantic solo flight in 1927? Charles Lindberg

Chapter 9

- 1) What were the four causes of the Great Depression? ① overproduction ② stock market crash ③ buying on margin ④ bank closings
- 2) Explain how buying on margin led to bank runs and bank closings.
- 3) How were farmers impacted by the depression? investors couldn't pay brokers back, who then couldn't pay banks. banks lost money
- 4) List three things that hurt Hoover's reputation as President.
- 5) In which ways did Hoover help the Depression? Hoover Dam, Federal Home Loan Act, Reconstruction Finance Corp.
- 6) What was the Dust Bowl? Wind storms that carried dirt + dust throughout the mid west. Lasted for months.
- 7) What was the highest unemployment rate during the Depression? 25%
- 8) Who were the Bonus Army and why were they marching in Washington? WWI veterans. To get their bonus money early
- 9) How long did the Great Depression last? 1929-1939
- 10) What were some major criticisms of FDR's New Deal?
 - Too much money spent
 - People would turn to government to bail them out of problems.

- #4
- ① Rugged Individualism
 - ② Hawley-Smoot Tariff
 - ③ Bonus Army March

Chapter 10

- 1) What were the three goals of FDR's New Deal? 1) Reform 2) Recovery 3) Relief
- 2) Which area did he feel he needed to address? Banks
- 3) Which acts helped the farmers keep their farms and make profits? Agricultural Adjustment Act
Farm Credit Administration
- 4) Which acts focused on the recovery of the stock market? Securities Act of 1933 + Securities Exchange Comm.
- 5) Identify the acts that were created to fight unemployment. Tennessee Valley Authority
Public Works Admin, Civilian Conservation Corps, Work Progress Admin

Acts: Explain the following acts

- 1) Federal Home Loan Act - Lowered mortgage rates for homeowners + allowed farmers to refinance loans
- 2) Reconstruction Finance Corporation - Authorized up to 2 billion for banks + businesses
- 3) Wagner Act - United States federal law that protects the rights of most workers to organize labor unions, to engage in collective bargaining + to take part in strikes.
- 4) Emergency Banking Relief Act - Required federal examiners to survey the nations banks + issue Treasury Department licenses to financially secure banks.
- 5) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation - Provided gov. insurance for bank deposits up to a certain amount.
- 6) Public Works Administration - Hired 2 million to build airports, dams, schools hospitals + parks.
- 7) Agricultural Adjustment Act - A plan that paid farmers not to raise certain crops to lower crop production.
- 8) Social Security Act - Established a system of insurance for the elderly, + disabled.
- 9) Glass-Steagall Act - Separated commercial banking from investment banking.
- 10) Home Owners Loan Corporation - Bought mortgages of home owners behind on payments + restructured them.
- 11) National Recovery Administration - Created to stimulate industry.
- 12) Securities Act of 1933 - Companies that sold stocks + bonds had to provide complete + truthful information to investors.
- 13) Federal Emergency Relief Administration - Created to channel money to help state + local agencies.
- 14) Tennessee Valley Authority - Created to bring electricity to the South.
- 15) National Industrial Recovery Act - Established to set fair wages + hours for workers + min. prices for products.
- 16) Civilian Conservation Corps - Gave unemployed men ages 18-25 the opportunity to work with the National forestry service.
- 17) Farm Credit Administration - Established to help farmers refinance their mortgage
- 18) Work Progress Administration - Created to provide as many as 10 million jobs for men, women + youths in building projects.
- 19) Securities and Exchange Commission → Created to regulate the stock market
- 20) Hawley Smoot Tarriff → Raise tariff prices on goods entering the country.
It's purpose was to get Americans to buy more American products.