REGENTS TEST QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW STATIONS

What was the major cause of African American migration from the rural South to northern cities during World War I?

(1) offers of free public education

(2) availability of factory jobs

(3) desire to live in integrated neighborhoods

(4) opportunity to gain religious freedom

One way in which the economic principles of Republican presidents Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge were similar is that both believed that government should

(1) raise income taxes

(2) provide relief payments to unemployed worker

(3) limit its regulation of business activities

(4) purchase surplus farm products

Passage of the Social Security Act (1935) helped American workers by

(1) creating jobs for the unemployed

(2) guaranteeing a minimum wage

(3) legalizing the right to join labor unions

(4) providing financial assistance after retirement

Which New Deal agency had the creation of new jobs as its primary goal?

(1) Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)

(2) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation FDIC)

(3) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

(4) Works Progress Administration (WPA)

In the mid–1930s, which action did the federal government take in an attempt to avoid the situations that drew the United States into World War I?

(1) passing the Neutrality Acts

(2) allowing only the United States Navy to deliver military goods overseas

(3) investing money in nations threatened by Germany

(4) forming a military alliance with the Soviet Union

Which New Deal agency was created to provide employment for individuals?

(1)Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)

(2) Social Security Administration (SSA)

(3) Works Progress Administration (WPA)

(4)Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

Which action by Germany prompted the United States to enter World War I?

(1) attacking British shipping

(2) forming an alliance with Austria-Hungary

(3) resuming unrestricted submarine warfare

(4) invading France

The United States Supreme Court in Schenck v. United States (1919) ruled that freedom of speech may be limited during national emergencies when the speech

(1) threatens the principle of States rights

(2) conflicts with national economic policies

(3) interferes with a presidential campaign

(4) presents a clear and present danger to the nation

...Of all the Nations of the world today we are in many ways most singularly blessed. Our closest neighbors are good neighbors. If there are remoter [distant] Nations that wish us not good but ill, they know that we are strong; they know that we can and will defend ourselves and defend our neighborhood.

We seek to dominate no other Nation. We ask no territorial expansion. We oppose imperialism. We desire reduction in world armaments....

— President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Address at Chautauqua, NY, August 14, 1936

Which policy is President Franklin D. Roosevelt supporting in this speech?

(1) neutrality in foreign relations

(2) a growth in military spending

(3) an increase in foreign aid

(4) formation of military alliances

After World War I, senators who opposed United States participation in the League of Nations argued that American membership in the organization would

(1) limit the power of the president

(2) make trade with nonmember nations more difficult

(3) force the country to end traditional military alliances

(4) involve the nation in future world conflicts

The Great Migration during World War I refers to the movement of

(1) factory workers from the Northeast to the Sun Belt

(2) communists deported to Russia as undesirable aliens

(3) African Americans to northern cities to find work

(4) refugees fleeing from eastern Europe to the United States

What was a major factor leading to the erosion of regional cultural differences in the 1920s?

(1) development of television

(2) growing popularity of radio and motion pictures

(3) publication of novels by F. Scott Fitzgerald and Sinclair Lewis

(4) expansion of air travel after Charles Lindbergh’s flight

A major difference between the philosophies of President Herbert Hoover and President Franklin D. Roosevelt in responding to the Great Depression is that Roosevelt

(1) wanted to rely on private charities to provide assistance

(2) stressed the need for individual self-reliance

(3) supported direct relief to people out of work

(4) thought the government should not be nvolved in economic reform

Which federal agency, created during the New Deal, was intended to prevent serious problems in the stock market?

(1) Social Security Administration

(2) Works Progress Administration

(3) Agricultural Adjustment Administration

(4) Securities and Exchange Commission

Base your answer to question 27 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal or alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona....

The disclosure of this document contributed to

(1) a declaration of war against Mexico

(2) the entry of the United States into World War I

(3) the passage of the Treaty of Versailles

(4) a restriction on immigration from Latin America

“Harding Rejects Wilson’s Foreign Policy—Wants Return to ‘Normalcy’”

“Coolidge Declares: ‘The Chief Business of the American People Is Business’”

“Hoover Calls for ‘Rugged Individualism’; Rejects Paternalism and Socialism”

Which policy of Republican presidents in the 1920s is most consistent with the positions stated in these headlines?

(1) The United States should assist unions and provide old-age insurance.

(2) The United States should acquire and protect an empire.

(3) The federal government should support the poor and raise farm prices.

(4) The federal government should assist business and limit foreign commitments.

During the 1920s, which economic trend helped cause the Great Depression?

(1) buying goods on credit

(2) saving rather than spending

(3) continuing shortages of consumer goods

(4) imposing low tariffs on imported products

What was one economic consequence of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal?

(1) Bank deregulation encouraged investment.

(2) Major industries were nationalized.

(3) Balanced budgets became the model for economic stability.

(4) The role of the federal government in the economy expanded.

What was one feature of the United States economy during the 1920s that contributed to the Great Depression?

(1) increase in federal regulation

(2) expansion of easy credit

(3) growth of the trade deficit

(4) influence of foreign corporations

The prosperity of the United States in the mid- 1920s resulted in part from

(1) increased demand for new consumer goods

(2) high-wage contracts negotiated by labor unions

(3) record-high farm prices

(4) increased government regulation of the economy

— During the 1920s, much of the debt accumulated by consumers was due to

(1) installment buying of manufactured goods

(2) overproduction of farm products

(3) long strikes by labor unions

(4) rising income taxes

What was a basic cause of the Great Depression of the 1930s?

(1) Too many antitrust laws were passed.

(2) Tariffs on foreign manufactured goods were reduced.

(3) The distribution of income was unequal.

(4) Immigration was not limited.

After World War I, one way in which the Red Scare, the passing of the Quota Acts, and the growth of the Ku Klux Klan were similar is that they all

(1) exploited fears about people who were considered un-American

(2) encouraged the assimilation of new immigrants into American society

(3) supported the goals of the suffrage movement

(4) exhibited prejudice against African Americans

QUIZ QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW STATIONS

President Franklin D. Roosevelt referred to December 7, 1941, as “a date which will live in infamy” because on that day

(1) Germany invaded Poland

(2) Japan attacked Pearl Harbor

(3) Italy declared war on the United States

(4) the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima

The entrance of the United States into World War II was preceded by President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s successful effort to end the Holocaust in Europe unauthorized presidential use of United States troops in Japan American aid to help Great Britain defend itself against German aggression legislation encouraging the immigration of war refugees.

The internment of Japanese Americans during World War II illustrates that

(1) the Supreme Court can be relied on to defend civil rights

(2) threats to national security are often ignored by the government

(3) minorities are not allowed to enlist in the United States military

(4) civil liberties are sometimes limited during times of national crisis

As a result of the presidency of FDR, the Constitution was amended to

(1) correct problems with the electoral college

(2) lower the voting age to eighteen years

(3) limit the number of terms a person can serve as president

(4) end the use of poll taxes in presidential elections

— President Franklin D. Roosevelt, December 29, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said the United States needed to become the “great arsenal of democracy” mainly because he was trying to

(1) increase the number of Supreme Court justices

(2) assist the Allied nations

(3) limit the influence of the defense industry

4) gain public support for a third term

The Nuremberg War Crimes trials of 1945–1949 established the international precedent that

(1) the United States should avoid commitments with foreign nations

2) military leaders cannot be held responsible for wartime actions

(3) individuals may be tried for crimes against humanity

(4) soldiers must obey an order even if it conflicts with basic humanitarian values

The Supreme Court in Korematsu v. United States (1944) upheld Executive Order 9066, which had authorized the

(1) placement of women in combat roles

(2) exclusion of Japanese Americans from the West Coast

(3) limiting of freedom of speech during wartime

(4) adoption of the military draft

The Manhattan Project led by Robert Oppenheimer was part of the World War II effort to

(1) develop the atomic bomb

(2) supply the Allies with more fighter planes

(3) ban the use of chemical and biological warfare

(4) coordinate troop movements between New York and Europe

The Lend-Lease Act of 1941 significantly changed United States policy toward nations involved in World War II because it

(1) supplied war materials to Allied nations without a declaration of war

(2) imposed a trade boycott on Germany and Japan

(3) authorized the seizure of British assets in the United States

(4) approved the appeasement policies of the French and British governments

The scientists working on the Manhattan Project during World War II were responsible for

(1) designing weapons for the D-Day invasion

(2) building satellites to spy on the Axis nations

(3) creating materials for biological and chemical warfare

(4) developing the atomic bomb

Base your answer to question 36 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate [implement] any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale....

— Section 1, Executive Order 9981

The purpose of Executive Order 9981, issued by President Harry Truman, was to

(1) encourage women to join the armed services

(2) end racial segregation in the military

(3) ensure adequate manpower to fight the Korean War

(4) establish war crimes tribunals in Western Europe

What was a major reason for wartime rationing?

(1) restricting lower-priced food imports

(2) ensuring that troops were adequately supplies

(3) providing jobs for the unemployed

(4) preventing currency deflation

The relocation of Japanese Americans from the West Coast during World War II occurred because

(1) most of them were not citizens of the United States

(2) they refused to serve in the United States military

(3) they were needed to work at inland defense industries

(4) military authorities considered them a threat to national security

Base your answers to questions 36 and 37 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...We have agreed on common policies and plans for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms which we shall impose together on Nazi Germany after German armed resistance has been finally crushed. These terms will not be made known until the final defeat of Germany has been accomplished. Under the agreed plan, the forces of the three powers will each occupy a separate zone of Germany. Coordinated administration and control has been provided for under the plan through a central control commission consisting of the Supreme Commanders of the three powers with headquarters in Berlin. It has been agreed that France should be invited by the three powers, if she should so desire, to take over a zone of occupation, and to participate as a fourth member of the control commission. The limits of the French zone will be agreed by the four Governments concerned through their representatives on the European Advisory Commission. ...

— Joint Statement of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Marshal Joseph Stalin at Yalta, February 11, 1945

Based on this passage, a major purpose of the Yalta Conference was to

(1) prepare for control of Germany after World War II

(2) offer Germany generous terms of surrender to shorten the war

(3) rebuild German industries following the war

(4) prevent Germany’s membership in the United Nations

The plan described in this passage contributed to the

(1) complete removal of United States troops from Germany

(2) authorization for Germany to join the Axis powers

(3) long-term division of Germany into two nations

(4) domination of Germany by France

One purpose of the GI Bill (Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944) was to

(1) end racial segregation in the military

(2) replace the draft with an all-volunteer military

(3) maintain troop strength at World War II levels

(4) give educational aid to returning veterans