

SAT US History Practice Paper 6

Reconstruction, 1865–1877

1. Andrew Johnson was impeached primarily because he
 - A. dismissed Edwin M. Stanton from a cabinet post
 - B. disagreed with the congressional majority on domestic policy
 - C. committed high crimes and misdemeanors
 - D. prevented Congress from enacting any legislation that would propel Reconstruction forward
 - E. failed to carry out any projects that President Lincoln had planned to enact
2. Southern Democrats did all the following to bar likely Republican voters from the polls EXCEPT:
 - A. threatened them with violence
 - B. charged a poll tax they could not afford
 - C. made them take a literacy test they were likely to fail
 - D. shot them to death
 - E. passed laws that denied them the right to vote
3. Many active supporters of the women's suffrage movement opposed the Fifteenth Amendment because
 - A. the women's movement did not care about the rights of African Americans
 - B. white suffragists thought that their concerns were more important than those of African Americans
 - C. women were angry that the Fifteenth Amendment did not give them the right to vote
 - D. suffragists did not want African Americans to have voting rights
 - E. women were afraid that the Fifteenth Amendment would jeopardize their fight for women's suffrage

Westward Movement, 1860–1898

1. The U.S. government insisted on moving Native Americans to reservations primarily because
 - A. settlers from the East were greedy for the Native Americans' ancestral lands
 - B. Native American hunting practices threatened the survival of the buffalo
 - C. Native Americans were better at farming and technology than were Americans of European descent
 - D. settlers from the East did not understand Native American languages

E. government authorities were afraid of a planned Native American rebellion

2. The Pacific Railway Act had all the following effects EXCEPT:

A. the arrival in California of thousands of Chinese immigrants

B. a rise in the national rate of employment

C. an increase in westward migration by people in search of jobs with the railroad

D. the sale of surplus railroad land to homesteaders

E. a decline in production in the steel industry

3. African Americans traveled west after the Civil War for all the following reasons EXCEPT:

A. to work on the railroad

B. to escape racial segregation

C. to work in the fur-trading industry

D. to mine gold and silver

E. to claim homesteads for themselves and their families

The Rise of Big Business and the Gilded Age, 1870–1896

1. All the following inventions were developed during the Second Industrial Revolution EXCEPT:

A. the lightbulb

B. the telephone

C. the air brake

D. the cotton gin

E. the typewriter

2. In a dispute with owners or management, workers had all the following advantages EXCEPT:

A. There were far more of them.

B. No business could function without them.

C. They could form unions to help them survive financially during strikes.

D. Owners stood to lose substantial profits if workers refused to work.

E. They could not be replaced easily.

3. In the early 1900s, nativists supported restrictions on immigration for all the following reasons EXCEPT:

- A. They did not want U.S. culture changed.
- B. They did not want to learn to speak foreign languages.
- C. They feared that immigrants would lower the working wage.
- D. They thought immigrants might bring in ideas, values, and ways of thinking that would not fit in.
- E. They feared that immigrants would take jobs away from workers born in the United States.

Politics and the Call for Reform, 1865–1900

1. The settlement-house movement had all the following goals EXCEPT:

- A. to train young women for careers in education or social work
- B. to integrate city school systems
- C. to provide a day-care center for the young children of working parents
- D. to provide a social gathering place in a neighborhood
- E. to offer classes in English and other subjects for children and adults

2. The Populist Party was founded with all the following goals EXCEPT:

- A. to support the coinage of silver
- B. to return to the gold standard
- C. to push for government ownership of the railroads
- D. to regulate the banks
- E. to restrict immigration

3. In the late 1870s, the Republican Party was divided primarily over the issue of

- A. the gold standard
- B. civil-service reform
- C. racial segregation
- D. women's rights
- E. raising taxes

Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Movement, 1900–1920

1. Theodore Roosevelt believed that big business should be regulated federally primarily because

- A. it was wrong for so few people to control so much money and property
 - B. owners would not take proper care of the welfare of their workers or customers unless forced to by law
 - C. businesses were not efficiently run or profitable
 - D. too many people bought imported goods rather than goods made in the United States
 - E. businesses were destroying too great a proportion of the nation's natural resources
2. The Seventeenth Amendment, ratified in 1913, established which of the following?
- A. Secret ballots in local elections
 - B. A direct primary
 - C. Direct popular election of senators
 - D. An eight-hour workday
 - E. A federal minimum wage
3. Conservatives supported environmental legislation under Roosevelt and Taft because
- A. they did not want the natural resources of the United States to die out or be used up
 - B. they wanted a place in which to go hunting
 - C. they always sided with the owners in labor disputes
 - D. they opposed regulation of big business
 - E. they did not want certain rare species of birds or animals to become extinct

The United States Becomes a World Power

1. The United States became an imperialist nation in the late 1800s for all the following reasons EXCEPT:
- A. desire to establish new markets for U.S. goods
 - B. interest in acquiring naval bases in strategic locations
 - C. need to obtain inexpensive access to certain goods that the United States could not produce for itself, such as sugar and rubber
 - D. desire to put an end to tyranny in foreign nations
 - E. wish to be considered a powerful force in world affairs
2. By 1920 the United States had acquired partial or total control over all the following EXCEPT:
- A. the Canal Zone
 - B. Puerto Rico

- C. China
- D. the Philippines
- E. Guam

3. Which of the following did the Roosevelt Corollary modify?

- A. The Monroe Doctrine
- B. The Platt Amendment
- C. The Hawaiian constitution
- D. The Hay–Bunau-Varilla Treaty
- E. The Open Door Policy

World War I and Its Aftermath, 1914–1920

1. All of the following nations were allied with the Central Powers EXCEPT:

- A. France
- B. Germany
- C. Turkey
- D. Bulgaria
- E. Austria-Hungary

2. The United States came out of World War I in a strong international position primarily because

- A. it had founded the League of Nations
- B. it had lost relatively few of its fighting forces and its economy was prosperous
- C. it had had a successful socialist revolution
- D. it was geographically isolated from Europe
- E. it had dictated the terms of the Treaty of Versailles

3. The Treaty of Versailles stated all the following EXCEPT:

- A. Germany would have to pay reparations to Allied nations.
- B. Alsace-Lorraine would be returned to France.
- C. New nations called Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia would be established.
- D. Russia would be known as the Soviet Union.

E. Germany would accept total blame for the war.

The Jazz Age

1. All the following characterized the 1920s EXCEPT:

- A. a rise in organized crime
- B. a wave of pro-labor legislation
- C. the development of mass entertainment
- D. technological advances such as the radio
- E. the rise in popularity of the automobile

2. Who were "the Untouchables"?

- A. Chicago White Sox baseball players who threw the World Series in 1919
- B. Organized criminals who worked for Al Capone
- C. The murderers involved in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre
- D. Characters in a novel by Ernest Hemingway
- E. FBI detectives who worked on cases involving violations of Prohibition

3. All the following characterized the flapper EXCEPT:

- A. bobbed hair
- B. short skirts
- C. participation in sports
- D. political activism
- E. cigarette smoking

The Great Depression

1. All the following were contributing causes of the Great Depression EXCEPT:

- A. margin buying
- B. frequent fluctuations in share prices
- C. widespread bank failures
- D. the existence of Hoovervilles

E. widespread business failures

2. Which of the following New Deal programs was intended to ensure that no Great Depression could occur again in the future?

A. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

B. Farm Credit Administration

C. Tennessee Valley Authority

D. Public Works Administration

E. Civilian Conservation Corps

3. After they drove west from the Dust Bowl seeking work in California, most farmers

A. found good jobs and soon returned to prosperity

B. competed with thousands like themselves for poorly paid work

C. got arrested protesting unfair working conditions

D. crossed the border into Mexico to find work

E. petitioned the White House for help in fighting the growers' association

World War II (Part I)

1. All the following nations were under Axis control by the end of 1940 EXCEPT:

A. Poland

B. the Soviet Union

C. France

D. Italy

E. the Netherlands

2. All the following were U.S. victories in the Pacific EXCEPT:

A. Bataan

B. Guadalcanal

C. Coral Sea

D. Midway

E. Solomon Islands

3. Which of the following was the purpose of the Lend-Lease Act?

- A. To guarantee the territorial integrity of China
- B. To permit Roosevelt to run for a third presidential term
- C. To set limits on the size of the British and Japanese navies
- D. To spell out the war aims of the Allied Powers
- E. To provide military aid to defend Britain and other Allied countries