

## **SAT US History Practice Paper 18**

### **Imperialism, 1880–1914**

1. The Platt Amendment and the Roosevelt Corollary are similar in that they both
  - A. pushed the Progressive agenda into new areas.
  - B. were welcomed by American anti-imperialists who believed in self-determination for all people.
  - C. led to war with European powers.
  - D. expanded the role of the United States in foreign nations.
  - E. was attacked by critics who argued that the president was assuming too much power.
  
2. The Spanish-American War is often considered a turning point in U.S. history because it
  - A. helped spark an industrial revolution.
  - B. ushered in a period of isolation from world affairs for the United States.
  - C. made the United States a significant imperialist power.
  - D. led to the formation of the League of Nations.
  - E. ended the period of laissez-faire and led to greater government involvement in economic matters.
  
3. The Open Door policy
  - A. divided China into spheres of influence.
  - B. allowed for U.S. intervention in Cuban affairs.
  - C. stated that the United States reserved the right to intervene in the affairs of Latin American nations.
  - D. called for free trade with Africa.
  - E. called for equal access to trade with China for all nations.
  
4. Alfred Mahan is best known in American history for his argument that
  - A. the Philippines should have been granted independence after the Spanish-American War.
  - B. non-Anglo-Saxon peoples are genetically inferior and, therefore, incapable of self-rule.
  - C. the United States should develop its naval power and establish overseas colonies if it hoped to be a world power.
  - D. Jim Crow laws served the interests of both African Americans and whites in that they maintained social order and harmony.
  - E. the power of the industrial giants needed to be reigned in if America were to maintain its democratic government.

### **Tradition and Change in the 1920s**

1. The National Origins Act of 1924

- A. favored immigration from all parts of Europe because America needed European workers.
- B. greatly reduced the number of immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe.
- C. favored immigration from Asia and Africa because the immigrants were likely to work for low wages.
- D. had little impact on the flow of immigrants into the United States.
- E. led to an immigration movement of U. S. residents back to Europe.

2. This African American leader thought the way for African Americans to improve their position in American society was to gain vocational training to obtain jobs in agriculture, craftwork, and manufacturing.

- A. Booker T. Washington
- B. W. E. B. DuBois
- C. Marcus Garvey
- D. Malcolm X
- E. Martin Luther King Jr.

3. Margaret Sanger is best known for

- A. being the first female cabinet member in a presidential administration.
- B. devoting her adult life to pushing for women to have the right to vote.
- C. advocating prohibition.
- D. singing jazz songs.
- E. opening the first birth control clinic in the United States.

4. Which of the following was not a cause of the Great Migration?

- A. The need for workers in munitions plants during World War I
- B. Lynchings in Southern towns
- C. Jim Crow laws
- D. The Great Depression
- E. The failure of cotton crops in the 1910s

### **The United States and World War I, 1914–1920**

1. All of the following led to World War I EXCEPT

- A. the rise of capitalism.
- B. the formation of alliances.
- C. imperialism.
- D. the desire for self-determination among nations.
- E. extreme nationalism.

2. The immediate cause of the United States's entrance into World War I was the

- A. assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria.
- B. announcement by Germany of the use of unrestricted submarine warfare.
- C. sinking of the Lusitania.
- D. Zimmermann Note.
- E. attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

3. Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, written in 1918, aimed to

- A. guarantee that all people live under a democracy.
- B. spread U.S. influence in the world.
- C. shift U.S. policy from isolation to involvement.
- D. establish a peacekeeping force in Europe.
- E. prevent future wars by rectifying the causes of World War I.

4. Henry Cabot Lodge objected to the League of Nations on the grounds that it

- A. violated the Constitution.
- B. might lead the United States into future wars.
- C. was too idealistic to be workable.
- D. was to be located outside of the United States.
- E. violated the principles of self-determination.

### **The Progressive Era, 1900–1920**

1. The devastation caused by a hurricane and flood in Galveston, Texas, in 1900 led to calls for

- A. (A) the replacement of political machines with more efficient and professional forms of municipal government.
- B. federal projects to divert rivers and build levees.
- C. people to abandon seaside cities and move to higher elevations.
- D. a federal income tax.
- E. a religious reawakening to allay fears of divine punishment.

2. The Progressive movement could most accurately be described as a

- A. working-class response to low wages and long hours.
- B. conservative reaction to immigration.
- C. middle-class response to urbanization and industrialization.
- D. rural response to falling farm prices and powerful banks.
- E. Southern response to the power of Northern politicians.

3. Theodore Roosevelt used his position as president to

- A. push for measures to protect the environment.
- B. advance a socialist agenda.
- C. reform the banking system.
- D. convince Americans to join World War I.
- E. argue for a strict interpretation of the Constitution.

4. The passage of the Federal Reserve Act was important because it

- A. made up for revenue lost by the Underwood Tariff.
- B. centralized financial power in one city—New York.
- C. allowed the president to set interest rates.
- D. created a mechanism to regulate the money supply.
- E. nationalized banks in the United States.