

AMERICAN STUDIES BLIZZARD BAG#2

1. During the Spanish-American War, the U.S. Navy destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay in the Philippines. The U.S. Congress later voted for annexation of the Philippines. What was one reason for this act of U.S. imperialism?

- A. to provide the U.S. with a valuable naval base in the Pacific
- B. to provide the U.S. with a place to relocate its immigrant population
- C. to decrease the U.S. need to export raw materials for industrialization
- D. to increase the U.S. population by extending citizenship to the Filipinos

2. As a result of the Versailles Treaty, Germany lost its overseas colonies in Africa. How did the loss of these colonies contribute to the outbreak of WW II?

- A. Without Germany as a competitor for colonies, Britain and France put little effort into rebuilding their navies.
- B. The Nazis exploited German resentment of their colonial losses by engaging in territorial expansion in Europe.
- C. Rivalries between Britain and France for territory in Africa prevented these countries from taking action to stop aggression in Europe.
- D. The United States ignored Germany's military build-up because Germany was not likely to become powerful without raw materials from its former African colonies.

3. Which characteristic makes a constitutional monarchy different from an absolute monarchy?

- A. an official state religion
- B. the presence of a noble class
- C. a ruler who inherits power by birth
- D. laws which limit the power of the ruler

4. By the second half of the 20th century, improvements in airplane technology had resulted in air travel becoming affordable for a large part of the population. Explain how the development of affordable air travel contributed to the exchange of cultural practices among people all over the world. Write your answer in complete sentences. (2 points)

5. Which change in U.S. society in the 20th century was an outgrowth of the success of the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s?

- A. the passage of laws to protect the natural environment
- B. the increase in funding for elementary and secondary education
- C. the expansion of the role of state governments in economic affairs
- D. the creation of new groups to advocate for the rights of other minorities

6. The United States Constitution is said to be a "living document" in part because court interpretations change over time. What was a key aspect of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, a Supreme Court decision that was later overturned?

- A. The "separate but equal" doctrine was applied to the 14th Amendment.
- B. Poll taxes were outlawed as a prerequisite for voting under the 24th Amendment.
- C. Non-citizens gained the right to vote in local elections under the 26th Amendment.
- D. The principle of separation of church and state was applied under the 1st Amendment.

7. What was one idea that the leaders of the American Revolution shared with Enlightenment thinkers?
- A. Colonies exist to provide raw materials and markets for mother countries.
 - B. The people have the right to overthrow their government if it abuses its powers.
 - C. Governments may restrict freedom of speech and of the press during times of crisis.
 - D. Factories and businesses should be owned by the government rather than by individuals.

8. What was a key reason for the creation of the Federal Reserve System?
- A. to encourage exports
 - B. to increase tax revenues
 - C. to reduce budget deficits
 - D. to promote economic stability

9. The United States fulfilled one of its imperialist ambitions in the early 20th century by acquiring land to build the Panama Canal. State two reasons (political and/or economic) why U. S. imperialists wanted to build the canal.
Write your answer in complete sentences.
(2 points)

10. Consider the following changes that occurred in the United States in the late 19th century:
- *Increases in immigration*
 - *Widespread industrialization*
 - *Improvements in agricultural technology*
- What was one result of these developments during this time period?
- A. the growth of large cities
 - B. the decline of labor unions
 - C. the spread of plantation agriculture
 - D. the construction of interstate highways

11. Which was a common factor in the United States that caused the Red Scare following World War I and McCarthyism following World War II?
- A. racial tension in major cities
 - B. signs of economic downturn
 - C. fear of communist expansion
 - D. the counterculture movement