

# #24



# Return to Normalcy

1. The idea of “return to normalcy” reflects
  - A) the disappointing outcomes of World War I.
  - B) revival of agricultural dominance in America.
  - C) the complete eradication of political corruption and inefficiency.
  - D) abandonment of interest in global affairs.
2. Immediately after the Great War, Americans generally were
  - A) retreating into isolationism.
  - B) anxious to participate in international organizations.
  - C) reluctant to abandon the rest of the world.
  - D) optimistic about a “good neighbor” policy with Latin America.
3. The Four-Power, Five-Power, and Nine-Power Treaties signed by the United States and several other militarily powerful nations in 1922 committed them to
  - A) recognizing each another’s “shared sovereignty” in the Indian Ocean.
  - B) limiting their armed forces to a fixed ratio.
  - C) respecting one another’s interest in the Pacific.
  - D) naval “holidays” in order to maintain, rather than increase, overall military strength.
4. Under the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928, the United States agreed to
  - A) reduce its navy by half during the next ten years.
  - B) join the League of Nations despite its previous objections.
  - C) renounce war as a solution in international controversies.
  - D) cooperate with the World Court in all matters outside of the Western Hemisphere.
5. Members of the peace movement of the 1920s believed that
  - A) peace could be attained by pointing out the moral disadvantages of war.
  - B) international cooperation was the key to peace.
  - C) membership in the World Court was the essential to the foundation of world peace.
  - D) the United States should not sign the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
6. President Herbert Hoover reversed the policies of the Wilson administration toward Latin America by
  - A) adopting the approach of the Roosevelt Corollary.
  - B) declaring the right to intervene dependent on the doctrine of self-preservation.
  - C) trying to teach the Latin Americans “to elect good men.”
  - D) stating unequivocally that the United States had the right to intervene to preserve any and all American interests.

7. The significant change in American policy toward the Caribbean that occurred in the 1930s was
- A) withdrawing American marines occupying Nicaragua, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.
  - B) insisting it had the right to intervene in Latin American internal affairs whenever it wanted to.
  - C) demanding that European powers should not acquire any additional colonies in the Caribbean.
  - D) forming a regional Alliance for Progress to encourage economic development in Latin America.
8. The totalitarian challenge to the United States and the European democracies began with the 1931 invasion of Manchuria by
- A) South Carolina.
  - B) Russia.
  - C) Germany.
  - D) Japan
9. The democracies failed to unite to resist totalitarianism during the 1920s and 1930s because they disagreed with each other over the
- A) futures of their colonies.
  - B) role of the League of Nations.
  - C) morality of using force in foreign policy.
  - D) repayment of debts from World War I.
10. Under the Stimson Doctrine, the United States
- A) renounced its claim of the right to intervene in the internal affairs of Latin America.
  - B) applied the principle of the Open Door Policy to Africa as well as Asia.
  - C) declared that it would never recognize the legality of seizures made in violation of U.S. treaty rights.
  - D) announced a complete boycott of any aggressor nation.
11. The 1924 \_\_\_\_\_ Plan attempted to solve Germany's post-war financial problems by granting it a \$200 million loan.
- A) Dawes
  - B) Young
  - C) Plumb
  - D) Mellon
12. During the 1920s, how were immigrants from southern and eastern Europe affected by the new quota system of immigration?
- A) They found it much easier to immigrate because of relaxed regulations.
  - B) They continued to immigrate at virtually the same rate as from 1900 to 1914.
  - C) They found it much more difficult to immigrate because of the small quotas.
  - D) There was essentially no effect because the quota was much larger than the number of immigrants.
13. In addition to closing its gates to eastern European immigrants in the 1920s, the United States also
- A) prohibited immigration from Canada.
  - B) experienced increasing anti-Semitism.
  - C) prohibited immigration from Latin America.
  - D) experienced decreasing anti-Catholicism.

14. The Palmer Raids of 1919 were conducted against
- A) leaders representing the American Federation of Labor.
  - B) Republicans bitterly opposed to the policies of President Woodrow Wilson.
  - C) suspected communists and anarchists.
  - D) white racist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan.
15. Despite its isolationist position during the 1920s, the United States government actively intervened throughout the decade in European affairs involving
- A) human rights.
  - B) international finance and reparations.
  - C) resistance to fascism.
  - D) collective security against communism.
16. Of the following, the description that best reflects the foreign policy stance practiced by the United States after World War I is
- A) “non-colonial imperial expansion.”
  - B) “global responsibility.”
  - C) “dollar diplomacy.”
  - D) “independent internationalism.”



17. The most appropriate label for the man depicted in the 1920s drawing above would be
- A) “The Nativist.”
  - B) “The Financier.”
  - C) “The Isolationist.”
  - D) “The Reformer.”

18. United States foreign policy during the 1920s was most successful in its attempt to

- A) guard American interests.
- B) promote global stability.
- C) restore American isolationism.
- D) prevent another world war.

19. The capital of New York is

- A) Buffalo.
- B) New York City.
- C) Albany.
- D) Syracuse.