

#26



Between World Wars

1. Which was NOT a development as America emerged from World War I?
 - A) Embracement of United States responsibility to actively participate in international organizations.
 - B) Longing to return to the “good ol’ days” interrupted by the war.
 - C) Disappointment that America’s idealistic objectives for participation in the war did not materialize.
 - D) Rise in pacifism, isolationism, and nativism.
2. International agreements at the Washington Conference in 1822 committed the United States and several other global military powers to
 - A) recognizing the practicality of “shared sovereignty” in Latin America, including the Panama Canal.
 - B) limiting their armed forces to a fixed ratio.
 - C) free navigation in the Atlantic and Pacific without fear of harassment or attack from foreign warships.
 - D) naval “holidays” in order to maintain, rather than increase, overall military strength.
3. Under the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928, the United States agreed to
 - A) cooperate with the World Court in all matters, even outside of the Western Hemisphere.
 - B) reduce its navy by roughly half over the next ten years.
 - C) join the League of Nations despite its previous hesitations.
 - D) renounce war as a solution in international controversies.
4. Members of the peace movement during the 1920s believed that
 - A) peace could be attained by pointing out the moral depravities of war.
 - B) the key to achieving long-term peace was unremitting international cooperation.
 - C) membership in the World Court was essential to the foundation of world peace.
 - D) the ambiguity of the Kellogg-Briand Pact made it unwise for the United States to sign the agreement.
5. President Herbert Hoover reversed the policies of the Wilson administration toward Latin America by
 - A) adopting the basic approach of the Roosevelt Corollary.
 - B) declaring the right to intervene dependent on the concept of self-preservation.
 - C) trying to teach Latin Americans the lasting value of electing “good men.”
 - D) stating unequivocally that America had the right to intervene in order to preserve any and all United States interests.
6. 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 that the United States had the right to intervene as an “international police force” in cases of “chronic wrongdoing” in Latin America.
 - C) demanding that European powers not attempt acquisition of any additional colonies in the Caribbean.
 - D) forming a regional, multi-nation alliance to encourage economic development in Latin America.

7. The totalitarian challenge to the United States and European democracies began with the 1931 invasion of Manchuria by
- A) China.
 - B) Russia.
 - C) Germany.
 - D) Japan.
8. Under the Stimson Doctrine, the United States
- A) renounced its claim of the right to intervene in the internal affairs of Latin America.
 - B) extended 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 American treaty rights.
 - D) announced a blanket boycott of any global aggressor nations.
9. The democracies failed to unite to resist totalitarianism during the 1920s and 1930s because they disagreed with each other over the
- A) practicality of forming alliances.
 - B) role of the League of Nations.
 - C) morality of using force in foreign policy.
 - D) repayment of debts from World War I.
10. The 1924 _____ Plan attempted to solve Germany's post-war financial problems by granting a loan of \$200 million. It was adjusted in 1928 by the _____ Plan.
- A) Plumb ··· Dawes
 - B) Young ··· Mellon
 - C) Dawes ··· Young
 - D) Mellon ··· Plumb
11. Which of the following developments of the 1920s was LEAST connected with America's participation in World War I?
- A) Refusal to join the League of Nations.
 - B) The Scopes Trial.
 - C) Establishment of immigration quotas.
 - D) The Palmer Raids.
12. 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 totalitarian regimes.
 - D) militarily-backed territorial expansion.
13. 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."

14. 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.
15. During President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term, the hallmark of American foreign policy was
- A) neutrality and isolationism.
 - B) dollar diplomacy.
 - C) stopping the spread of fascism.
 - D) confronting the Soviet Union.
16. The 1930s were characterized by a rise in totalitarian regimes devoted to aggressive territorial expansion. The African country of _____ suffered military invasion by Italy.
- A) Morocco
 - B) Algeria
 - C) Sudan
 - D) Ethiopia
17. In the mid-1930s, the United States passed a series of Neutrality Acts aimed at avoiding a repeat of circumstances which forced America to enter World War I. The laws addressed, among other things, the sale of munitions by
- A) limiting sale to Great Britain and France because they were the only nations that had repaid their loans from the World War I.
 - B) forming a government agency to oversee that the United States received a fair price for munitions sold.
 - C) approving sale to only those nations "protected" by the Monroe Doctrine.
 - D) prohibiting sale to all belligerents whenever the President should proclaim that *any* state of war existed.
18. Some historians have referred to the 1936 outbreak of civil war between forces of democracy and fascism in _____ as the "dress rehearsal" for World War II.
- A) Hungary
 - B) Italy
 - C) Spain
 - D) Austria
19. Which resulted from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "quarantine speech" of October 1937?
- A) Congress acquiesced to FDR's insistence that the United States join the League of Nations.
 - B) FDR was forced to soften his aggressive stance due to a strong isolationist response from the American public.
 - C) Public opinion rallied behind FDR and pressured Congress to abandon neutrality and isolationism.
 - D) Congress repealed the Neutrality Acts and outlined plans for military readiness.

20. In March of 1939, Chancellor Adolph Hitler broke his promise made at Munich and seized the Sudetenland. The action demonstrated the fallacy of _____ when dealing with militarily aggressive regimes.
- A) isolationism
 - B) appeasement
 - C) embargos
 - D) nationalism
21. When Germany invaded _____ in September of 1939, Great Britain and France declared war.
- A) Belgium
 - B) Poland
 - C) Austria
 - D) Czechoslovakia
22. In late 1940, as part of an agreement the Roosevelt administration called Great Britain's "generous action . . . to enhance the national security of the United States," FDR traded 50 well-worn destroyers to Britain for
- A) unrestricted use of the Panama Canal for American warships.
 - B) American access to naval bases in the Caribbean and Newfoundland.
 - C) 240 planes and use of air bases in Canada by the United States Air Force.
 - D) three French hens, two turtle doves, and a partridge in a pear tree.
23. The United States became the "arsenal of democracy" in early 1941 when Congress
- A) passed the Lend-Lease Act.
 - B) declared war on Germany.
 - C) began full-scale mobilization for entry into the war.
 - D) repealed the Neutrality Acts.
24. In conferences with the Japanese ambassador in early 1941, Secretary of State Cordell Hull
- A) threatened Japan with war unless it withdrew from the Philippines.
 - B) attempted to satisfy Japanese demands for raw materials.
 - C) demonstrated sophisticated understanding of the precarious military and political situation throughout East Asia.
 - D) insisted that Japan withdraw from China and pledge no further aggression.
25. The ongoing diplomacy between Japan and the United States during 1941 was tainted by _____ on the part of the Japanese delegation.
- A) confusion
 - B) duplicity
 - C) incompetence
 - D) ambiguity
26. FDR's inspirational vision for a better world order was expressed as the
- A) New Deal.
 - B) Four Agreements.
 - C) Three Pillars.
 - D) Four Freedoms.



27. The drawing above shows a decrease in
- A) military enlistment reflecting an American public disillusioned with United States participation in World War I.
 - B) America's popularity among European nations as a result of the Senate's rejection of United States membership in the League of Nations.
 - C) immigration due to quotas supported by labor groups and heightened xenophobia after World War I.
 - D) America's ability to militarily support allies as a result of firm limitations established by the Neutrality Acts of the 1930s.
28. The capital of Hawaii is
- A) Houston.
 - B) Hartford.
 - C) Helena.
 - D) Honolulu.