

Student Name: _____ Date: _____

Class / Period: _____

1. The table shows the share of foreign-born U.S. residents living in urban and rural areas. Urban places had at least 2,500 residents.

Census year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
1890	61.4	38.6
1900	66.3	33.7
1910	72.1	27.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-Born Population of the United States: 1850–1990, Table 18 (1999).

Which historical development helps explain the increasing urban share during the years shown?

- A.** Federal homestead programs encouraged immigrants to settle on small plots in growing cities.
- B.** Expanding industrial production drew immigrants toward factory jobs in growing cities.
- C.** Federal immigration inspections required newcomers to remain in the cities where they arrived.
- D.** Demand for World War I supplies drew immigrants toward munitions jobs in growing cities.

2. In his 1906 novel *The Jungle*, Upton Sinclair described conditions in Chicago's meatpacking industry.

There would be meat stored in great piles in rooms; and the water from leaky roofs would drip over it, and thousands of rats would race about on it.

Source: Upton Sinclair, The Jungle, chapter XIV (1906).

Which federal response reflected the influence of Sinclair's exposure of conditions such as these?

- A.** Congress raised tariffs on meat imports to keep unsafe products out of American markets.
- B.** Congress created a federal compensation program for meatpacking workers sickened by factory conditions.
- C.** Congress transferred inspection of meat sold across state lines to city health departments.
- D.** Congress expanded federal inspection and sanitation requirements for meat sold across state lines.

3. Congress enacted the Sherman Antitrust Act in 1890. Section 1 stated:

Every contract, combination ... or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal.

Source: Sherman Antitrust Act, section 1 (1890), National Archives. Ellipsis indicates omitted words.

Which implications of this law describe the changing relationship between the federal government and private business?

Select **TWO** correct answers.

- ☐ **A.** National companies received federal protection from state laws governing their business practices.
- ☐ **B.** Business agreements to fix prices across state lines could face federal legal challenges.
- ☐ **C.** Railroad shipping charges came under a federal commission's direct supervision through this law.
- ☐ **D.** Large firms had to obtain federal charters before selling products across state lines.
- ☐ **E.** Private ownership could continue while federal intervention sought to preserve competition among firms.

4. This political cartoon about the U.S. Senate appeared in Puck in 1889.



Source: Joseph Keppler, "The Bosses of the Senate," Puck, January 23, 1889. U.S. Senate Collection.

Entrance-label transcription: "PEOPLES' ENTRANCE."; "CLOSED"; "ENTRANCE FOR MONOPOLISTS".

The Seventeenth Amendment, ratified in 1913, replaced selection of senators by state legislatures with election by voters. Which reason for this change addresses the concern expressed by the cartoonist?

- A.** To make senators more accountable to the general public than to the business interests portrayed as dominating the Senate.
- B.** To prevent rival business interests from leaving Senate seats vacant when they disagreed over which candidates state legislatures should choose.
- C.** To give business interests outside the rows of senators a greater voice in a chamber that largely excluded their concerns.
- D.** To make senators answer to voters for the high public salaries symbolized by the large moneybags in the chamber.

5. This photograph was taken in Washington, D.C., on March 3, 1913.



Source: National Archives, March 3, 1913; photograph 306-PS-57-7357.

Complete the statements about the advocacy method shown in the photograph and the effect of the constitutional change sought.

Civic advocacy method: The participants used [Blank 1].

Constitutional effect: Ratifying the amendment they sought would [Blank 2].

Select one answer for each blank.

Blank 1

- A. litigation through a federal court case
- B. nonviolent protest through a public march
- C. direct lobbying through meetings with lawmakers

Blank 2

- A. leave each state free to decide whether women could vote
- B. transfer the administration of state elections to the federal government
- C. prohibit states from denying citizens voting rights because of sex

6. Jane Addams described activities at Hull-House, a Chicago settlement house, in her 1910 memoir.

The little children who came to the kindergarten in the morning were followed by the afternoon clubs of older children, and those in turn made way for the educational and social organizations of adults, occupying every room in the house every evening.

Source: Jane Addams, Twenty Years at Hull-House, 1910. Public domain.

How did the pattern of activities Addams describes help meet the needs of families in an industrial city?

- A.** It concentrated neighborhood schooling in an institution that took over the work of local public schools.
- B.** It redirected neighborhood services toward adults by replacing the children's programs with adult educational organizations.
- C.** It broadened access to learning and recreation for working families with different daily schedules.
- D.** It supplied child care through the evening so parents could attend educational and social organizations.

7. Naval strategist Alfred Thayer Mahan wrote about sea power in 1890.

Undoubtedly under this second head of warlike preparation must come the maintenance of suitable naval stations, in those distant parts of the world to which the armed shipping must follow the peaceful vessels of commerce.

Source: Alfred Thayer Mahan, The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660–1783, 1890. Public domain.

Which policy and outcome would strengthen U.S. influence in the way Mahan described?

- A.** Expanding coastal defense stations would allow harbor-defense vessels to protect commercial shipping along distant ocean routes.
- B.** Acquiring overseas supply stations would allow warships to remain near distant trade routes and protect commercial shipping.
- C.** Leasing overseas naval stations would place nearby foreign markets under U.S. tariff laws and strengthen control of commerce.
- D.** Opening overseas naval stations to merchant ships would place their crews in the navy and expand its combat forces.

8. The U.S. Congress included these provisions in the Philippine Organic Act of 1902.

[Section 1]

Future appointments of civil governor, vice-governor, members of said Commission and heads of executive departments shall be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

...

[Section 7]

That two years after the completion and publication of the census, in case such condition of general and complete peace with recognition of the authority of the United States shall have continued ... the President upon being satisfied thereof shall direct said Commission to call, and the Commission shall call, a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly ... which shall be known as the Philippine assembly.

Source: Philippine Organic Act, July 1, 1902, Sections 1 and 7, excerpts. Public domain.

Which two relationships between American expansionism and government in the Philippines are supported by these provisions?

Select **TWO** correct answers.

- ☐ **A.** U.S. officials could influence territorial government through senior leaders whose selection did not depend on the support of the Philippine electorate.
- ☐ **B.** Establishing the assembly would move the Philippines into the federal system, giving it the same governing status as states in the United States.
- ☐ **C.** Completing the census would transfer responsibility for scheduling an assembly election to Philippine voters, allowing them to set their own timetable for representation.
- ☐ **D.** Local legislative representation depended on continued recognition of U.S. authority and a presidential decision that the required conditions for an election had been met.
- ☐ **E.** Holding the assembly election would shift control of senior executive appointments to locally elected delegates, allowing them to choose the territory's principal officials.

9. The Treaty of Paris ended the Spanish-American War in 1898. These are excerpts from its terms.

Article II.

Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam in the Marianas or Ladrones.

Article III.

Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands ...

Source: Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, Articles II and III, excerpts. Public domain.

How did the territorial changes described in these excerpts contribute to the United States becoming a world power?

- A.** They expanded U.S. territorial power across widely separated ocean regions, with possessions in the Caribbean and the western Pacific.
- B.** They concentrated U.S. territorial power around the Caribbean, since Guam and the Philippines joined Puerto Rico as nearby island possessions.
- C.** They extended U.S. territorial power along both coasts of North America, since the Philippines and Guam lay near its Pacific shore.
- D.** They expanded U.S. naval access to Caribbean and Pacific islands, while leaving territorial authority over the ceded possessions with Spain.

10. This photograph shows Culebra Cut during construction of the Panama Canal. It was published in 1913.



Source: Culebra Cut, from West Bank, showing Shovels at Work, in J. Saxon Mills, The Panama Canal, 1913, p. 192. Public domain.

How did Panama's physical geography shape the construction work shown in the photograph?

- A.** A natural river valley already crossed the divide, so workers used the rail lines mainly to deliver equipment for dredging the existing waterway.
- B.** The canal required high artificial banks, so workers used the rail lines to import the soil that formed the slopes beside the corridor.
- C.** The steep slopes marked a reservoir site, so workers used the rail lines to deliver material for a dam across the excavated corridor.
- D.** The narrow isthmus still contained high terrain, so workers excavated through the divide and used the rail lines to remove rock and soil.

11. The table lists selected European events in 1914.

Date, 1914	Event
July 5–6	Germany promises to support Austria-Hungary in its dispute with Serbia.
July 28	Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
July 30	Russia orders general mobilization after Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
August 1	Germany declares war on Russia.
August 3	Germany declares war on France, Russia's ally.

Sources: "Timeline of World War I," Library of North Carolina; "July Crisis," Wikipedia.

How did the relationships among these countries help turn the conflict over Serbia into a wider European war?

- A.** Austria-Hungary's declaration automatically placed Germany, Russia, and France at war because alliance treaties removed the need for further government decisions.
- B.** Russia mobilized to support Austria-Hungary's campaign against Serbia, leading Germany to confront a united Austrian, Russian, and French alliance.
- C.** Germany backed Austria-Hungary while Russia supported Serbia, and those commitments drew France and other major powers into the regional conflict.
- D.** Germany abandoned Austria-Hungary after Russia mobilized, and its declarations against Russia and France began a separate war unrelated to Serbia.

12. German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann sent this message to Germany's representative in Mexico in January 1917.

We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal or alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Source: Arthur Zimmermann, decoded Zimmermann Telegram, 1917. National Archives. Public domain.

Which interpretations of the telegram help explain why German policies contributed to U.S. entry into World War I in 1917?

Select **TWO** correct answers.

- ☐ **A.** Mexico had accepted German support and begun a military campaign to reclaim land in the American Southwest.
- ☐ **B.** American neutrality would require the United States to cut off commerce with both sides in the European war.
- ☐ **C.** German submarine attacks could endanger American lives and trade while the United States remained neutral.
- ☐ **D.** Germany's promise to make peace together would obligate the United States to accept a settlement negotiated by Mexico.
- ☐ **E.** German support for Mexico could turn a European conflict into a threat to U.S. territory along the southern border.

13. This photograph shows a British machine-gun crew near Ovillers, France, during the Battle of the Somme in July 1916.



Source: John Warwick Brooke, British Vickers machine-gun crew, July 1916. Imperial War Museums, Q 3995. Public domain.

How did the weapon and defensive position shown affect fighting on the Western Front during World War I?

Select **TWO** correct answers.

- ☐ **A.** Machine-gun belts reduced the ammunition troops needed, making sustained battles less dependent on supply lines.
- ☐ **B.** Trench walls shielded troops from direct fire, helping armies hold their defensive lines for long periods.
- ☐ **C.** Mounted machine guns made it easier for crews to fire while moving forward with infantry assaults.
- ☐ **D.** Machine guns delivered sustained fire against exposed infantry, making advances across open ground costly.
- ☐ **E.** Trench systems provided covered routes through opposing lines, increasing the speed of infantry breakthroughs.

14. This poster presented a U.S. government appeal during World War I.



Source: Liberty bond poster, about 1917–1919. National Archives, identifier 512673. Public domain.

Which economic effect of U.S. involvement in World War I is illustrated by this appeal?

- A.** Growing military expenses increased federal borrowing from civilian savings to finance the war.
- B.** Expanding war industries drew civilian savings into shares of private manufacturing companies.
- C.** Rising wartime prices increased federal lending to civilians to pay for household purchases.
- D.** Growing military expenses increased federal collection of war taxes from civilians' savings.

15. These excerpts concern proposals for international cooperation after World War I.

Source A

A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Source: Woodrow Wilson, Fourteen Points, Point XIV, January 8, 1918. National Archives. Public domain.

Source B

The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country ... or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress ... shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

Source: Henry Cabot Lodge, second reservation to the Treaty of Versailles, 1919. Congressional debate transcript, Digital History, University of Houston. Public domain.

Which comparison explains how the reservation in Source B would qualify the international commitment proposed in Source A?

- A.** Wilson proposed guarantees limited to the great powers; Lodge would require congressional approval in each case before the United States assumed obligations to protect other nations.
- B.** Wilson proposed shared guarantees among nations; Lodge would require congressional approval in each case before the United States assumed obligations to protect other nations.
- C.** Wilson proposed shared guarantees among nations; Lodge would require congressional approval once, after which the United States would automatically assume obligations to protect other nations.
- D.** Wilson proposed that nations provide for their own protection; Lodge would prohibit congressional approval of any U.S. obligations to protect other nations.