Chapter 24 Quiz

1. The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty

A. transferred rights to the Panama Canal from France to the United States.

B. gave the United States control of the Panama Canal Zone.

C. ended hostilities with Mexico in 1914.

D. gave the United States control of the Philippines.

E. secured Colombia's permission for the building of the Panama Canal.

2. Which of the following gave the United States authority to intervene in Latin American countries in order to prevent a European intervention?

A. *Sussex Pledge*

B. Zimmermann Note

C. Lodge Corollary

D. Foster Testimony

E. Roosevelt Corollary

3. The American secretary of state who tried to achieve world peace by negotiating a series of arbitration treaties was

A. Woodrow Wilson.

B. Charles Evans Hughes.

C. Eugene V. Debs.

D. William Jennings Bryan.

E. Robert Lansing.

4. The leader of Mexican forces that raided America's borders was

A. Pancho Villa.

B. Victoriano Huerta.

C. Francisco Franco.

D. Francisco Madero.

E. Venustiano Carranza.

5. At the beginning of World War I, Great Britain

A. sought to restrict American trade with Germany.

B. made few attempts to influence American policy.

C. respected American neutrality.

D. sought the military aid of the United States.

E. briefly considered surrender.

6. The German sinking of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1915 cost 128 American lives and enraged the American public.

A. *Queen Mary*

B. *Arabic*

C. *Sussex*

D. *Lusitania*

E. *Reuben James*

7. The *Sussex Pledge*

A. marked an intensification in the use of submarines.

B. was opposed by Great Britain.

C. renounced American bank loans to the Allies.

D. was viewed by most Americans as a call to arms.

E. indicated Germany's intention to yield to Wilson's demands

8. The Zimmermann Telegram

A. had little effect on America's move toward war.

B. announced Germany's European war aims.

C. hinted at an alliance between Germany and Canada.

D. proposed an alliance between Germany and Mexico.

E. pledged Germany's intention to end the war peacefully.

9. The American contribution in World War I

A. was much greater than that of the Allies.

B. was minor when compared to that of the Allies.

C. came to late to offer any real assistance.

D. although small compared to the costs to European nations, was vital to Allied success.

E. played a relatively minor role in ending the war.

10. Which one of the following did not limit civil liberties during World War I?

A. Sedition Act

B. Clayton Act

C. Espionage Act

D. Red Scare

E. Trading-with-the Enemy Act

11 The American Expeditionary Force

A. was initially well-prepared and trained for war.

B. was primarily a volunteer army.

C. was a spearhead of elite commandos.

D. was primarily made up of draftees.

E. consisted, for the most part, of the existing U.S. Army.

12. During the war, organized labor

A. saw an opportunity to trade labor peace for labor advances.

B. refused to cooperate with government mobilization efforts.

C. encouraged serious strikes.

D. practically ceased to exist.

E. ran into stiff opposition from Wilson.

13. Which one of the following treaties did not involve, in some way, the issue of an Isthmian Canal?

A. Hay-Herran Convention

B. Treaty of Versailles

C. Hay-Herran Treaty

D. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty

E. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty

14. Which one of the following individuals did not represent one of the Allied powers at the peace conference ending World War I?

A. Woodrow Wilson

B. David Lloyd George

C. William Jennings Bryan

D. Georges Clemenceau

E. Vittorio Orlando

15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were fourteen Republican senators who steadfastly opposed every aspect of the League of Nations.

A. mild reservationists

B. irreconcilables

C. irreparables

D. strong reservationists

E. curmudgeon