

Chapter 24 Quiz

- The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty
 - transferred rights to the Panama Canal from France to the United States.
 - gave the United States control of the Panama Canal Zone.
 - ended hostilities with Mexico in 1914.
 - gave the United States control of the Philippines.
 - secured Colombia's permission for the building of the Panama Canal.
- Which of the following gave the United States authority to intervene in Latin American countries in order to prevent a European intervention?
 - Sussex Pledge*
 - Zimmermann Note
 - Lodge Corollary
 - Foster Testimony
 - Roosevelt Corollary
- The American secretary of state who tried to achieve world peace by negotiating a series of arbitration treaties was
 - Woodrow Wilson.
 - Charles Evans Hughes.
 - Eugene V. Debs.
 - William Jennings Bryan.
 - Robert Lansing.
- The leader of Mexican forces that raided America's borders was
 - Pancho Villa.
 - Victoriano Huerta.
 - Francisco Franco.
 - Francisco Madero.
 - Venustiano Carranza.
- At the beginning of World War I, Great Britain
 - sought to restrict American trade with Germany.
 - made few attempts to influence American policy.
 - respected American neutrality.
 - sought the military aid of the United States.
 - briefly considered surrender.
- The German sinking of the _____ in 1915 cost 128 American lives and enraged the American public.
 - Queen Mary*
 - Arabic*
 - Sussex*
 - Lusitania*
 - Reuben James*
- The *Sussex Pledge*
 - marked an intensification in the use of submarines.
 - was opposed by Great Britain.
 - renounced American bank loans to the Allies.
 - was viewed by most Americans as a call to arms.
 - indicated Germany's intention to yield to Wilson's demands
- The Zimmermann Telegram
 - had little effect on America's move toward war.
 - announced Germany's European war aims.
 - hinted at an alliance between Germany and Canada.
 - proposed an alliance between Germany and Mexico.
 - pledged Germany's intention to end the war peacefully.
- The American contribution in World War I
 - was much greater than that of the Allies.
 - was minor when compared to that of the Allies.
 - came to late to offer any real assistance.
 - although small compared to the costs to European nations, was vital to Allied success.
 - played a relatively minor role in ending the war.
- Which one of the following did not limit civil liberties during World War I?
 - Sedition Act
 - Clayton Act
 - Espionage Act
 - Red Scare
 - Trading-with-the Enemy Act
- The American Expeditionary Force
 - was initially well-prepared and trained for war.
 - was primarily a volunteer army.
 - was a spearhead of elite commandos.
 - was primarily made up of draftees.
 - consisted, for the most part, of the existing U.S. Army.
- During the war, organized labor
 - saw an opportunity to trade labor peace for labor advances.
 - refused to cooperate with government mobilization efforts.
 - encouraged serious strikes.
 - practically ceased to exist.
 - ran into stiff opposition from Wilson.
- Which one of the following treaties did not involve, in some way, the issue of an Isthmian Canal?
 - Hay-Herran Convention
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - Hay-Herran Treaty
 - Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty
 - Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
- Which one of the following individuals did not represent one of the Allied powers at the peace conference ending World War I?
 - Woodrow Wilson
 - David Lloyd George
 - William Jennings Bryan
 - Georges Clemenceau
 - 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