Quiz #3 NAME\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Passing marriage and divorce laws, creating vehicle and traffic regulations, and setting high school graduation requirements are examples of powers traditionally

(1) exercised solely by local governments

(2) reserved to the state governments

(3) delegated entirely to the federal government

(4) shared by the national and local governments

2. The Supreme Court decision in Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) upheld a state law that had

(1) banned the hiring of Chinese workers

(2) established racial segregation practices

(3) outlawed the use of prison inmate labor

(4) forced Native American Indians to relocate to reservations

3. In the late 1800s, the Homestead steel strike and the Pullman railcar strike were unsuccessful because

(1) the government supported business owners

(2) most workers refused to take part in the strike

(3) the Supreme Court ruled both strikes were illegal

(4) factory owners hired children to replace the strikers

4. The United States promoted its economic interest in China by

(1) intervening in the Sino-Japanese War

(2) passing the Chinese Exclusion Act

(3) encouraging the Boxer Rebellion

(4) adopting the Open Door policy

5. The National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Wagner Act) affected workers by

(1) protecting their right to form unions and bargain collectively

(2) preventing public employee unions from going on strike

(3) providing federal pensions for retired workers

(4) forbidding racial discrimination in employment

6. The Scopes trial of 1925 illustrated the

(1) desire for new voting rights laws

(2) need for better private schools

(3) conflict between Protestant fundamentalism and science

(4) effects of the Red Scare on the legal system

7. The Eisenhower Doctrine (1957) was an effort by the United States to

(1) gain control of the Suez Canal

(2) take possession of Middle East oil wells

(3) find a homeland for Palestinian refugees

(4) counter the influence of the Soviet Union in the Middle East

8. The Berkeley demonstrations, riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention, and the Kent State protest all reflect student disapproval of

(1) the Vietnam War

(2) increases in college tuition

(3) the unequal status of American women

(4) racial segregation

9. Which situation in the 1970s caused the United States to reconsider its dependence on foreign

energy resources?

(1) war in Afghanistan

(2) oil embargo by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

(3) meetings with the Soviet Union to limit nuclear weapons

(4) free-trade agreements with Canada and Mexico

10. In 1990, approximately 12 percent of the United States population was over 65. It is estimated that in 2030 that number will climb to nearly 20 percent.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The most likely result of this trend will be an increase in the number of

(1) immigrants from Asia

(2) students attending colleges

(3) people receiving Social Security

(4) members of the House of Representatives

11. One way in which the Gold Rush in 1849 and the Dust Bowl of the 1930s are similar is that both

resulted in

(1) a war with other countries

(2) the sale of cheap federal land

(3) an increase in westward migration

(4) the removal of Native American Indians to reservations

12. Samuel Gompers, Eugene V. Debs, and John L. Lewis all influenced the American economy by

(1) supporting free trade between nations

(2) encouraging the use of monopolies

(3) advocating laissez-faire capitalism

(4) working to build unions and improve pay

13. Which event of Bill Clinton’s presidency best illustrates the use of checks and balances?

(1) hosting peace talks between Israelis and Palestinians

(2) reelection to a second term

(3) selection of Al Gore as vice president

(4) impeachment for alleged perjury and obstruction of justice

14. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, led the federal government to create the

(1) Environmental Protection Agency

(2) Department of Homeland Security

(3) Central Intelligence Agency

(4) Federal Bureau of Investigation

15. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), established during the New Deal, were important because they

(1) increased the supply of money in the economy

(2) guaranteed loans to failing businesses and banks

(3) attempted to restore public confidence in financial institutions

(4) provided grants to unemployed worker