

**BLACKLINE MASTER 2A - Test Questions (Answers in Teacher Guide)
20th Century Turning Points in U.S. History - Program Two 1908 - 1918**

1. Henry Ford's most brilliant innovation in Auto manufacturing was
 - a. The assembly line
 - b. Auto insurance
 - c. The 12 hour workday
 - d. The On Star positioning system

2. With all new technologies of 20th century there appeared an even more dramatic manifestation of the American spirit, one that separated the United States from its European roots--making this new technology available to everyone.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. W.E.B. Du Bois founded the NAACP as a means to combat the racism and segregation prevalent in the United States at the turn of the 20th century.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. W.E.B. Du Bois's philosophy contrasted sharply with Booker T. Washington's views in that Du Bois:
 - a. Wanted to teach Blacks trades and forget about social and political equality
 - b. Championed an educated Black elite that would lead ex-slaves and subsequent generations to social and economic freedom.
 - c. Wanted to integrate Baseball as a means of creating wealth in the Black community.
 - d. Wanted schools like Tuskegee located in the North instead of the South.

5. The production of movies rested on the inventive genius of
 - a. George Eastman
 - b. Thomas Edison
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above

6. Who said: "The human race will think more rapidly, more intelligently, more comprehensively than it ever did . . . We don't 'talk' about things happening, or describe how a thing 'looks'; we actually show it - vividly, completely, convincingly. It is the ever-present, realistic, actual now that 'gets' the great American public, and nothing ever devised by the mind of man can show it like moving pictures."
 - a. Thomas Edison
 - b. David Sarnoff
 - c. Eleanor Roosevelt
 - d. W.D. Griffith

7. The 16th Amendment was passed because the Federal Government at the beginning of the 20th century needed more money. Why?
- For its subsidies to big industrialists like Rockefeller and Carnegie.
 - To pay for its expanded role under Progressive reforms
 - For its attempt to buy Mexico
 - For all of the above.
8. The 16th Amendment was introduced by
- Republican President, Teddy Roosevelt.
 - Supreme Court Chief Justice, William Howard Taft.
 - Texas Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson.
 - Texas Senator Joseph Bailey.
9. The founders of the United States believed the people could be trusted to choose their representatives wisely.
- True
 - False
10. In order to involve the people more in the election process, Populists and Progressives sought:
- Direct Election of Senators
 - Primary elections for Presidential nominations
 - Direct Election of the President and Vice President
- a & c
 - a & b
 - b & c
11. Trusts allowed the wealthy to control an entire industry nationwide and the economy of the United States.
- True
 - False
12. The Clayton Antitrust Act, enacted in 1914
- Instituted deregulation of the Airline industry.
 - Halted U.S. Shipping to Europe during WWI.
 - Prohibited interlocking directorates.
 - Disallowed claymation in movie making.
13. Wilson kept the United States on a careful course of neutrality in spite of U-boat attacks against American shipping.
- True
 - False
14. What finally brought America into the conflict in 1917 was:
- German troops burned and sacked Washington D.C..

- b. The Zimmerman telegram and the renewal of German U-boat activity.
- c. Germany refused to support Wilson's League of Nations proposal.
- d. All of the above.

15. On April 6, 1917, the United States ended its neutrality and entered the war on the side of

- a. The Allied powers
- b. The Central Powers
- c. Flower Power
- d. Russia

16. Trench warfare was a grueling tortuous affair dominated by

- a. Artillery barrages and machine gun fire.
- b. Gas attacks
- c. Charges against entrenched positions resulted in millions dying on both sides
- d. All of the above