
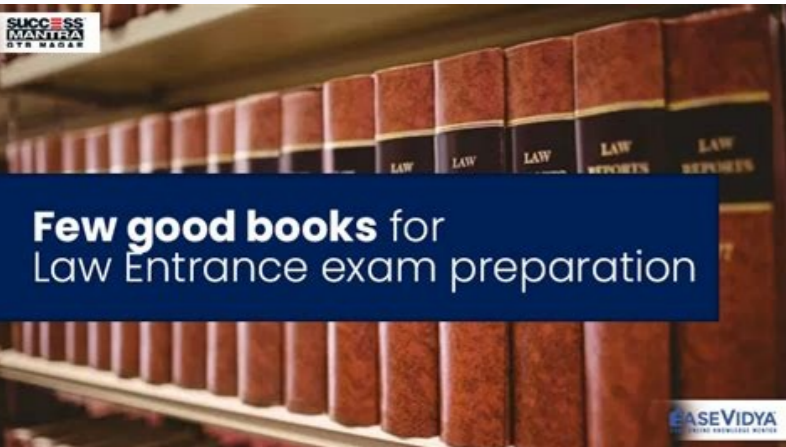
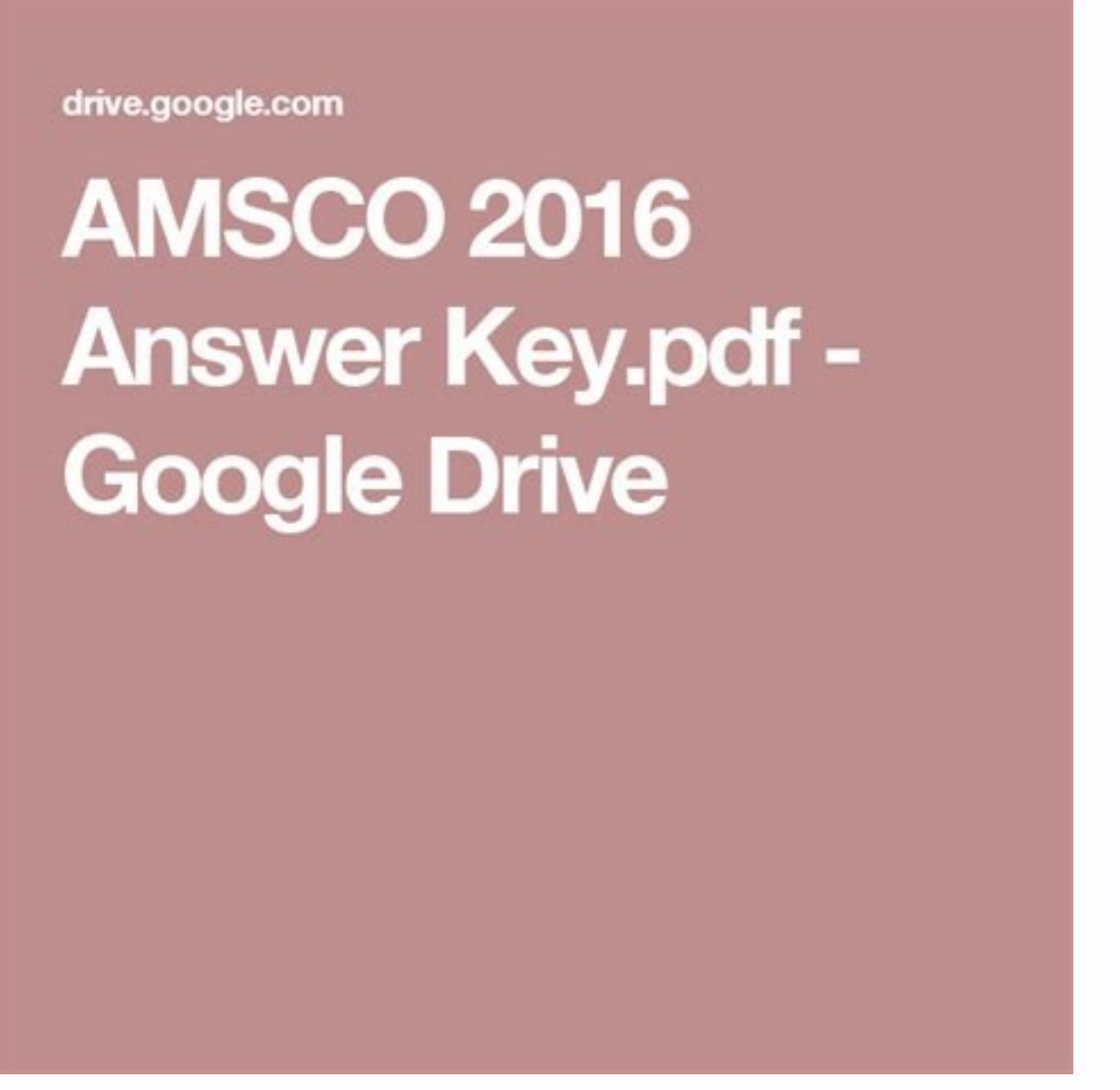


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- Use the following to answer the next four questions (1-4):
1. Which of the following best describes the way European immigrants were received in the United States?
 - a. Many immigrants were rejected and sent home.
 - b. Immigrants were welcomed and encouraged to settle in the United States.
 - c. Many immigrants were rejected and sent home, but those who remained were welcomed.
 - d. Immigrants were welcomed and encouraged to settle in the United States, but those who remained were rejected.
 2. Which of the following was the LEAST important factor behind the success of the United States in the 19th century?
 - a. Success in scientific knowledge and technological change.
 - b. The United States' geographical location.
 - c. Development of railroads.
 - d. Immigrant labor.
 3. The early industrial revolution in the American West led to which of the following?
 - a. The West of England moved closer to the American West.
 - b. The West of England moved further from the American West.
 - c. The West of England moved closer to the American East.
 - d. The West of England moved further from the American East.
 4. At the beginning of the 17th century, all of the following were true of the English colonies in America:
 - a. They were all founded by Englishmen.
 - b. They were all founded by the same group of people.
 - c. They were all founded in the same year.
 - d. They were all founded in the same place.
 5. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the success of the United States in the 19th century?
 - a. The United States' geographical location.
 - b. The United States' success in scientific knowledge and technological change.
 - c. The United States' success in developing railroads.
 - d. The United States' success in developing a strong navy.
 6. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the success of the United States in the 19th century?
 - a. The United States' success in developing a strong navy.
 - b. The United States' success in developing a strong army.
 - c. The United States' success in developing a strong economy.
 - d. The United States' success in developing a strong culture.
 7. The issue of religious freedom was primarily a result of the:
 - a. Founding of the United States.
 - b. Establishment of the United States.
 - c. American Revolution.
 - d. Spanish support of Catholic refugees.
 8. The issue of religious freedom was primarily a result of the:
 - a. Founding of the United States.
 - b. Establishment of the United States.
 - c. American Revolution.
 - d. Spanish support of Catholic refugees.
 9. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 10. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 11. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 12. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 13. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 14. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 15. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 16. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 17. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 18. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 19. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 20. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 21. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 22. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 23. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 24. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.
 25. Which of the following accurately describes a political party?
 - a. A group of people who share common political beliefs.
 - b. A group of people who share common political goals.
 - c. A group of people who share common political interests.
 - d. A group of people who share common political values.



League of Nations Wilson's proposed international body that constituted the key provision of the Versailles treaty 11. Debs 3. the Italian front was about to collapse and permit the Austro-Hungarians to join German forces in France. Wilson's great senatorial antagonist who fought to keep America out of the League of Nations n. The capstone Fourteenth Point of Wilson's declaration of war aims called for a. Head of the War Industries Board, which attempted to impose some order on U.S. war production o. Roosevelt 8. G Kaiser Wilhelm II 9. enabled women to consolidate the permanent economic gains they had made during the war. O Eugene V. Wilson's recognition that German militarism threatened the ideals of American democracy. b. The "tiger" of France, whose drive for security forced Wilson to compromise at Versailles e. had agreed that America would pay most of the cost of the League, proclaiming the war a religious crusade to save Western, Christian civilization e. 9. it was not possible to purchase an exemption or to hire a substitute as during the Civil War. Harding a. refusing to include any Republican senators in the American delegation, the Allied invasion of Germany was stalling and in danger of failing. George Creel's Committee on Public Information typified the entire American war effort because it a. Chicago and East St. Louis. Pershing 6. The immediate cause of American entry into World War I was a. the steel industry. Leader of the pacifist National Women's Party who opposed U.S. involvement in World War I j. The major American military contribution to Germany's decision to give up fighting was a. the British were in danger of starving due to German submarine warfare. the incorporation of blacks into the major industrial unions. women as well as men were drafted. desire of the American munitions makers to gain larger profits. was the breakthrough that opened the door to worldwide women's suffrage. Defeated Democratic presidential candidate in the election of 1920 k. d. D Georges Clemenceau 12. a series of vicious race riots in northern cities. 10. relied more on whipped-up patriotism and voluntary compliance than on formal laws or government coercion. The two key laws aimed at enforcing loyalty and suppressing antiwar dissent were the a. I Alice Paul 7. 8. Harding's vice presidential running mate in the election of 1920 m. Foreign Relations Committee Senatorial committee whose chairman used delaying tactics and hostile testimony to develop opposition to Wilson's treaty and League of Nations 13. guarantees of basic human rights for all people in the world. 4. 2. 19th Amendment Constitutional revision endorsed by Wilson as a war measure whose ratification finally achieved a goal long sought by American women 7. seizing control of the means of communication and demanding national unity. an international organization to guarantee collective security. factories employing women war workers. the imminent danger of a French surrender to Germany. War Industries Act and the Council of National Defense authorization law. C. A Woodrow Wilson 10. Big 4 Collective term for the major powers that dominated the Paris Peace Conference—Britain, France, Italy, and the United States 10. Matching People, Places, and Events Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line. Head of the Food Administration who pioneered successful voluntary mobilization methods i. they regarded his proposed League of Nations as largely a useless symbol. asserting that a victorious Germany might well attack or invade the United States. 3. K John J. N Bernard Baruch 4. came in the face of continued opposition by President Wilson. Inspirational leader of the Western world in wartime who later stumbled as a peacemaker b. linked the League too closely to European politics. maintained respect for American ideals of free speech and dissent even as it promoted the war. Socialist leader who won nearly a million votes as a presidential candidate while in federal prison for antiwar activities Particularly violent strikes erupted during and after World War I in a. Republicans were forcing Wilson to change the League of Nations covenant to guarantee the Monroe Doctrine and other American interests. effectively used statistics and scientific information to enable the government to mobilize for war. Wilson and his administration aroused the still-divided American people to fervent support of the war by a. 14. e. Committee of Public American government propaganda agency that aroused zeal for Wilson's ideals and whipped up hatred for the Kaiser 4. c. Click on the course Study Set you wish to learn.) (2. Eighteenth Amendment and the Anti-German Language Act. Zimmermann Note Message sent to Mexico from the German foreign minister proposing a secret German-Mexican alliance and possible support for Mexico's recovery of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona 2. there was no provision for conscientious objection as there had been during the Civil War, failing to develop any set of clear diplomatic goals for the peace treaty. Liberty Loans Treasury Department bond-selling drives that raised about \$21 billion to provide most of the funds to finance the American war effort 8. If you wish you can click on "Print" and print the test page.) (3. draftees were sent immediately into front line combat. Peace without Victory Wilson's idealistic statement of American war aims in January 1918 that inspired the Allies and demoralized the Germans 3. Massachusetts governor and Warren C. Treaty of Versailles Controversial peace agreement that compromised many of Wilson's idealistic Fourteen Points but retained his cherished League of Nations among its provisions 12. H Herbert Hoover 5. the effective use of new American military weapons like the tank and the airplane. J James Cox 14. the textile and clothing manufacturing industries. German Americans and socialists. The major result of the substantial wartime migration of blacks to northern cities was a. 11. You can take all the tests as many times as you choose until you get an "A") (6. E George Creel 2. the establishment of parliamentary democracies throughout Europe. not consulting with his key allies, Britain and France, about their war aims. Hated leader of America's enemy in World War I h. C Franklin D. African Americans and feminists. Mexican Americans and immigrants. Solemn Referendum Wilson's belief that the presidential election of 1920 should constitute a direct popular vote on the League of Nations D. conscientious objectors and draft dodgers. 13. Doughboys Popular term for American soldiers during World War I 9. failed to effectively campaign for pro-League Governor James Cox in the 1920 election. A major difference between the World War I Selective Service Act and the Civil War draft was that in World War I a. communists and labor leaders. German support for a possible Mexican invasion of the southwestern United States. followed similar adoption of suffrage in many Western nations. Click on "Check Answers" and it will score your test and correct your answers.) (5. 7. the Russians had left the Allied war effort and were threatening to switch to the German side. freedom of travel without restrictions. Germany's constant threat to resume fighting made them insist on harshly punishing the war's loser. brought all the resources of private business into support of the war effort. When you want to take a test...click on anyone of the tests for that Study Set.) (4. Identification Supply the correct identification for each numbered description. Exciting vice-presidential candidate from New York in the losing Democratic campaign of 1920. (1. Senatorial leader of the isolationist irreconcilables who absolutely opposed all American involvement in Europe c. a growing agitation by blacks and northern liberals for racial integration. Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare. the shipping and railroad industries. believing Senator Henry Cabot Lodge when he said he supported Wilson one hundred percent. 1. a growing acceptance of the idea of a strong black presence in the military. declaring the German people to be immoral Huns and barbarians. 15. General Pershing's brilliant strategy that final broke the stalemate of trench warfare. ordered Democratic senators to defeat the pro-League treaty with the Lodge reservations. F Warren G. used the constant threat of government takeover to force business and labor to support the war. War Industries Board Originally weak wartime agency that gradually expanded the federal government's power over the economy by setting production quotas and allocating natural resources. B William Borah 13. War Mobilization Act and the National Defense Act. a severe limitation on all nations' military forces and armaments as soon as the war ended. L Calvin Coolidge 15. 1. Two groups that experienced the most direct attacks and suppression during the war were a. 5. suggesting that he would abandon his idealistic Fourteen Points in order to appease the Allies. 6. Lodge Reservations Amendments to the proposed Treaty of Versailles, sponsored by Wilson's hated senatorial opponent, that attempted to guarantee America's sovereign rights in relation to the League of Nations 15. M Henry Cabot Lodge 11. Espionage Act and the Seditious Act. Automated college courses created from lecture notes, class exams, text books, reading materials from many colleges and universities.) Print test Powered by Quizlet.com Directions for Mastery Connect: Go to Enter in the Test ID Number for Chapter 35 Quiz - 3rd Period is 405227 and 5th Period is 392423 Enter in your ID Number (I sent these by Remind for those on there and by School Email for those not yet on Remind) Take the test and submit

In-class: Homework: Sept 3-6 Chapter 6 Reading Quiz on Tuesday Passed out LEQ/DBQ Rubrics for AP Exam (Thurs/Fri) Passed out Map Activity and blank maps (Thurs/Fri) Passed out JFK On History article and went over instructions Sept 9-13 Chapter 7 Reading Quiz on Monday Reviewed Chapter 7 on Wed Declaration of Independence Recitation on Friday Sept 16-20 Chapter 8-9 Reading Quiz on Tuesday Sept 23-27 Chapter 10 Reading Quiz on Monday Sept 30-Oct 4 Chapter 11 Reading Quiz on Monday Below you may find the most recent Key Terms and Guided Reading Question Study Guides and Period Concept Outlines and Curriculum Standards CHAPTER 30 The War to End War, 1917-1918B. Industrial Workers of the World Radical antiwar labor union whose members were prosecuted under the Espionage and Seditious Act 5. Wilson bore considerable responsibility for the failure of the United States to join the League of Nations because he a. renewed German offensive was threatening to break through to Paris and force France to surrender. federal government efforts to block further black migration from southern farms. The European Allied powers and Japan were able to undermine Wilson's goal of a nonimperialistic peace treaty partly because a. American armies' victories in a dozen critical battles during 1918. proclaiming the conflict an ideological war to end all war and make the world safe for democracy. American soldiers were especially needed in France in the spring of 1918 because a. Irreconcilables A hard core of isolationist senators who bitterly opposed any sort of league; also called the "Battalion of Death" 14. reflected the general American belief that the war should really lead to an expansion of democracy. Selective Service Act and the Public Information Act. Commander of the overseas American Expeditionary Force in World War I 1. draftees received the same training as professional soldiers. American ethnic groups were working for imperialistic goals of their own. Wilson blundered badly when leading the American peace delegation to Paris by a. the prospect of endless supplies of future, fresh American troops to fight the war. Folksy Ohio senator whose 1920 presidential victory ended the last hopes for U.S. participation in the League of Nations g. failed to take the case for the League to the American public. Head of the American propaganda agency that mobilized public opinion for World War I f. Multiple Choice Select the best answer and circle the corresponding letter. they knew he could not promise continuing American aid and involvement in European affairs. 12. the U.S. Navy's successful destruction of most German submarines. The immediate postwar passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, granting American women the right to vote a.

Evangelicalism (/ ˌ iː v ə n ˈ dʒ ɛ l ɪ k ə l ɪ z ə m , ˌ e v ə n -ə n -) , also called evangelical Christianity, or evangelical Protestantism, is a worldwide interdenominational movement within Protestant Christianity that maintains the belief that the essence of the Gospel consists of the doctrine of salvation by grace alone, solely through faith in Jesus' atonement. We have employed highly qualified writers. They are all specialized in specific fields. To ensure our writers are competent, they pass through a strict screening and multiple testing. All our writers are graduates and professors from the most prestigious universities and colleges in ...

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