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1. Which action abolished slavery in the United States?  
A suspension of habeas corpus  
B passage of the Thirteenth Amendment  
C passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1866  
D delivery of the Gettysburg Address
2. Which of these is the *strongest* evidence of the federal government showing its power over state governments during the Reconstruction period?  
A the creation of the sharecropping system  
B the migration of carpetbaggers into southern states  
C the military occupation of former Confederate states  
D the creation of the Freedmen's Bureau
3. Why did the House of Representatives impeach Andrew Johnson?  
A The president refused to follow Lincoln's Reconstruction plan.  
B The president violated the Tenure of Office Act.  
C Congress wanted to test the Fifteenth Amendment.  
D The Supreme Court supported separation of powers.
4. What impact did the transcontinental railroad have on the economy of the West during the mid-1800s?  
A decreased the need for government regulation  
B increased the time needed to ship products to other regions  
C decreased the use of eastern rail lines  
D increased settlement and growth in the region
5. Which invention made western farming more efficient in the mid-1800s?  
A the Model T  
B the steel plow  
C the Bessemer process  
D the assembly line
6. During the mid to late 1800s, which major problem was more common for a farmer in the West than for a farmer living east of the Mississippi River?  
A unemployment  
B deflation  
C high railroad rates  
D rising interest rates

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7. Which issue led to the organization of the Populist Party?
  - A the desire to lift the burden of debt from farmers and other workers
  - B the collapse of the Second Bank of the United States
  - C an increase in immigration
  - D limited availability of land in the West for use by new farmers
  
8. Why were immigrants more likely to settle in urban, industrial centers rather than rural, agricultural regions?
  - A Housing was plentiful.
  - B Factories provided much-needed jobs.
  - C Immigrants knew nothing of farming techniques.
  - D Immigrants could receive citizenship quicker.
  
9. Susan B. Anthony is *best* known for which area of reform?
  - A labor
  - B immigration
  - C prohibition
  - D suffrage
  
10. Which business strategy would a late-1800s industrial leader use to establish a monopoly?
  - A form a joint stock company
  - B use a horizontal integration system
  - C make a contract with labor union leaders
  - D develop a nationwide advertising Campaign
  
11. Which event is associated with the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain in 1898?
  - A the sinking of the USS *Maine*
  - B the Pancho Villa raids
  - C the sinking of the *Lusitania*
  - D the announcement of Mexican Independence
  
12. In 1898, William Randolph Hearst reportedly sent a message to his photographer in Cuba that said, "You provide the photographs and I'll furnish the war." Which technique was Hearst using?
  - A muckraking
  - B transcendentalism
  - C censorship
  - D yellow journalism

13. How did the action of the U.S. government in the late 1800s impact Hawaii?
- A U.S. intervention led to the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy.
  - B U.S. intervention led to a war with Samoa over territorial control.
  - C U.S. intervention led to increased control of the Hawaiian government by native Hawaiians.
  - D U.S. intervention led to a trade dispute with Germany.
14. How did poll taxes limit citizens' rights to liberty in the late 1800s?
- A The poll taxes kept women from voting and denied them a voice in the government.
  - B The poll taxes prevented black males from voting and denied them a voice in the government.
  - C Counties that did not charge a poll tax did not operate voting stations.
  - D Poll taxes kept ex-convicts from voting.
15. How did the role of journalism change during the Progressive Era?
- A Journalism became the leader in the literacy movement.
  - B Journalism helped the captains of industry sell their products.
  - C Journalism opened the door for modern publishing companies.
  - D Journalism uncovered scandals and evoked people's emotions.
16. How did passing the Sherman Antitrust Act attempt to reform U.S. business practices in the late 1800s?
- A The legislation made business monopolies illegal, though enforcement of the law proved ineffective until later.
  - B The act allowed the federal government the right to seize certain private businesses and place them under public control.
  - C The act prevented U.S. businesses from establishing subsidiaries in foreign countries.
  - D The legislation created a bimetallic standard based on gold and silver.
17. Which event was a reason for the United States' entry into the First World War?
- A the launch of the German battleship *Bismarck*
  - B the German invasion of Belgium and Holland
  - C the sinking of the *Lusitania*
  - D the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
18. How were the civil liberties of U.S. citizens threatened during World War I?
- A The U.S. government created the Dawes Plan.
  - B The U.S. government started a military draft.
  - C The U.S. government restricted freedom of speech.
  - D The U.S. government decided to join the League of Nations.

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19. How did the United States help the Allies win World War I?
  - A The United States entered into a secret agreement with the Central Powers.
  - B The United States agreed to provide financial assistance to rebuild Germany.
  - C The United States refused to fight an offensive war.
  - D The United States provided strong, energized troops.
  
20. What did the flapper image of the 1920s represent for U.S. women?
  - A changing religious roles
  - B a challenge to traditional values
  - C greater political influence
  - D more educational opportunities
  
21. Which evidence showed that the prosperity of the 1920s was an illusion?
  - A Prices on consumer goods decreased.
  - B Overseas investments declined.
  - C The income gap between workers and managers decreased.
  - D Many people increased their debt.
  
22. Which factor contributed to the stock market crash of 1929?
  - A overspeculation
  - B government regulation of big business
  - C decreased investment in business
  - D increased agricultural prices
  
23. Which factor added to the hardships of midwestern farmers during the Great Depression?
  - A the Dust Bowl
  - B the end of Prohibition
  - C the election of Franklin Roosevelt
  - D the creation of the War Industries Board
  
24. Which economic policy did President Franklin D. Roosevelt use to respond to the Great Depression?
  - A supply-side
  - B laissez-faire
  - C deficit spending
  - D global interdependence
  
25. Which term *best* describes the diplomacy followed by some European nations in their relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan between 1931 and 1939?
  - A appeasement
  - B non-aggression
  - C isolationism
  - D containment

26. Which advertising campaign represents the expanding role of women in the workplace during World War II?
- A "Loose Lips Sink Ships"
  - B "The Harvest is Plentiful"
  - C "Rosie the Riveter"
  - D "Sweetless, Meatless, Wheatless Days"
27. Why did President Truman decide to use the atomic bomb near the end of World War II?
- A The Japanese Empire had to be taken out of the war in order for the Allies to defeat Nazi Germany.
  - B Truman wanted to save the lives of U.S. soldiers who would have to invade mainland Japan.
  - C The decision was an attempt to show U.S. military strength to communist China.
  - D Truman believed that the Allies could not defeat Japan otherwise.
28. Which development *best* reflects the economic prosperity of the United States after the Second World War?
- A the northern migration
  - B the Civil Rights movement
  - C the Beatnik movement of the 1950s
  - D the growth of suburbia and Consumerism
29. What international organization was created immediately after the Second World War to promote world peace and cooperation among nations?
- A the Atlantic Charter
  - B the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
  - C the United Nations
  - D the League of Nations
30. Which policy did the U.S. government use to respond to the Cold War tensions of the 1950s?
- A isolationism
  - B globalization
  - C imperialism
  - D containment
31. Which political trend characterized the era of McCarthyism?
- A the effort to end the welfare system and remove regulations on U.S. businesses
  - B the willingness to provide political asylum to persecuted people worldwide
  - C the effort to transform the United States into a society based on civil equality
  - D the use of false accusation of communism as a weapon against political opponents

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32. How did many U.S. families respond to the threat of a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union as the Cold War intensified?
- A They moved from U.S. cities to the Canadian wilderness.
  - B They urged the U.S. president to improve relations with the Soviet Union.
  - C They organized trips to Moscow to meet with Soviet leaders.
  - D They constructed bomb shelters in their backyards.
33. What precedent was established for U.S. presidents by the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution?
- A the ability to terminate war without congressional approval
  - B the ability to engage in military activity without a congressional declaration of war
  - C the ability to override international peace treaties
  - D the ability to ignore United Nations deliberations
34. What strategy did both Martin Luther King Jr. use to achieve social change?
- A organized labor unions
  - B started riots
  - C created militant demonstrations
  - D led nonviolent boycotts
35. Which group represents the counterculture of the 1960s?
- A hippies
  - B yuppies
  - C generation X
  - D baby boomers
36. The Watergate scandal is appropriately described by which statement?
- A It concerned the Nixon administration's attempt to cover up a burglary at the Democratic National Committee headquarters.
  - B It involved the illegal establishment of government agencies to set and enforce campaign standards.
  - C It involved the choice of the Reagan administration to secretly supply aid to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua.
  - D It concerned the secret leasing of federally-owned oil rigs to western ranches.



37. This drawing illustrates the U.S. rationale behind —
- A. entering agreements designed to prevent the use of nuclear weapons
  - B. establishing diplomatic relations with the People’s Republic of China
  - C. implementing a free-trade agreement with the government of North Korea
  - D. providing military aid to Ngo Dinh Diem’s government
38. How did incidents like the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and the secret bombing of Cambodia eventually affect the relationship between the legislative and executive branches of government?
- a. Presidents began to seek congressional approval of any military action.
  - b. Congress attempted to limit the president’s ability to act unilaterally.
  - c. The president relinquished to Congress the position of commander in chief.
  - d. Congress called for the impeachment of a president following military failures in Vietnam.
39. Which speech is associated with the Civil Rights Movement?
- A “Great Society”
  - B “I Have a Dream”
  - C “Berlin Wall”
  - D “A Day in Infamy”

That on the first day of January, . . . one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward [from that time on], and forever free.

40. This statement was issued by —
- A. Robert E. Lee
  - B. Andrew Johnson
  - C. Ulysses S. Grant
  - D. Abraham Lincoln

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Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. . . . that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

41. This quote comes from what period in United States history?
- A. Civil War
  - B. Revolutionary War
  - C. Nationalist Era
  - D. Reconstruction Era
42. Following the Civil War, which event was most responsible for speeding westward movement?
- A Immigration from southern Europe
  - B Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
  - C Emancipation of slaves in the South
  - D Elimination of federal military forces
43. In 1896, the Supreme Court ruled in *Plessy v. Ferguson* that —
- A Congress did not have the authority to levy an income tax
  - B labor strikes which caused hardships for Americans were unconstitutional
  - C separate but equal facilities for African Americans were legal
  - D American Indians (First Americans) must reside on reservations





44. Which statement best represents what the cartoon is trying to state?
- A. Immigration from southern and eastern Europe was encouraged.
  - B. Legislation was passed to reduce the number of immigrants from eastern and southern Europe.
  - C. Force was used to keep immigrants from entering the United States.
  - D. Southern and eastern Europeans were the only ones interested in coming to the United States.
45. Investigative journalists of the early 20th century who exposed social and political corruption were known as —
- a. progressives
  - b. muckrakers
  - c. reformers
  - d. exploiters

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46. Why did American industrialists in the late 19th century generally support expansion into overseas colonies?

- A. They believed that these regions would benefit from democratic government.
- B. These areas would provide new sources of raw materials and customers.
- C. Antitrust laws did not apply to American territories overseas.
- D. American colonies would increase tariff revenues.

47. Which of the following best describes President Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy at the beginning of World War I?

- A Imperialistic
- B Militaristic
- C Neutral
- D Socialist

48. One of the main issues that the New Deal addressed was —

- A air pollution
- B urban crime
- C trade deficits
- D unemployment rate

49. Prior to entering World War II, the United States' reaction to aggression in Asia was to—

- A. impose an embargo on oil and steel shipments to Japan
- B. end all American aid to China through lend-lease
- C. supply military troops and equipment to Korea
- D. direct members of the League of Nations to take action

50. All of the following were effects of the Great Depression of the 1930s EXCEPT —

- A. bankruptcies
- B. growth in agriculture
- C. bank closings
- D. high unemployment

51. What was the primary cause of the African-American migration to cities in the early 1940s?

- A. Crop failures from drought
- B. Passage of the Civil Rights Act
- C. Desegregation of the South
- D. Job opportunities in war plants

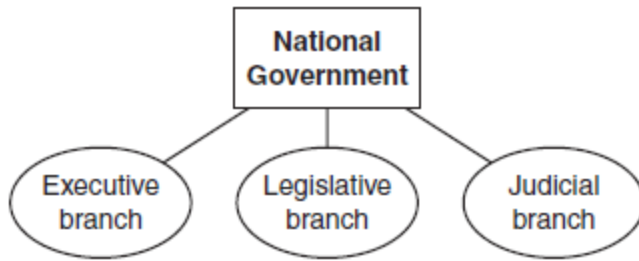
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52. The United States government dealt with the press during World War II by
- A. banning the use of film coverage about the war
  - B. requiring basic training for correspondents during the war
  - C. limiting the ability of the media to report about the war
  - D. encouraging journalists to spy on civilians during the war
53. The United Nations was created with the hope of establishing —
- A. industrial development
  - B. global peace
  - C. political reformation
  - D. economic equality
54. The Bay of Pigs invasion was an attempt to —
- A. station Soviet missiles in Cuba
  - B. rescue American citizens in Cuba
  - C. place mines in Cuban ports
  - D. overthrow the communist government in Cuba
55. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s strategy during the Civil Rights Movement emphasized —
- A. organizing non-violent mass protest
  - B. promoting self-help through education
  - C. creating a political coalition with organized labor
  - D. challenging discrimination through the courts

### Antiwar Protest



56. This scene depicts opposition to United States involvement in —
- Korea
  - Germany
  - Cuba
  - Vietnam
57. Which of the following resulted from President John F. Kennedy's efforts to make the United States the leader in space exploration?
- The United States launched the first rocket into space.
  - The first man to travel in space was an American.
  - The United States launched the first successful satellite.
  - The first man to walk on the moon was an American.
58. What effect did the Watergate scandal have on Richard Nixon's administration?
- It allowed him to change foreign policy.
  - It forced him to resign from office.
  - It convinced him that election reform was necessary.
  - It prevented him from being reelected.



59. Which governmental principle is illustrated by this diagram?
- a. Federalism
  - b. Constitutionality
  - c. Due process of law
  - d. Separation of powers

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government . . . .  
— The Declaration of Independence

60. According to this statement, government is held accountable by the —
- a. king
  - b. church
  - c. citizens
  - d. laws