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The use of primary and secondary sources in the study of history includes an analysis of their credibility. This is accomplished by checking sources for which of the following? Select all the correct answers.

- ☐ **A** length of the source
- ☐ **B** circumstances in which the author prepared the source
- ☐ **C** cost of creating the source
- ☐ **D** agreement with other credible sources
- ☐ **E** accuracy and internal consistency of the source
- ☐ **F** availability of the source on the Internet
- ☐ **G** qualifications and reputation of the author

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In a series of speeches before her trial for breaking the law by voting in an 1871 federal election, Susan B. Anthony defended her action with these words:

... it is downright mockery (insulting) to talk to women of their enjoyment of the blessings of liberty while they are denied the use of ... the ballot.

Source: Susan B. Anthony, Is it a Crime for a Citizen of the United States to Vote?

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/anthony/anthonyaddress.html>

This excerpt could help support the thesis that Susan B. Anthony believed that denying women the right to vote was

- ☐ **A** an offense punishable by law.
- ☐ **B** a way for political parties to exercise power.
- ☐ **C** an example of a state's failure to enforce the Constitution.
- ☐ **D** a violation of the principles of the Constitution.

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The Declaration of Independence was strongly influenced by the Enlightenment ideas of the social contract and natural rights.

Select the boxes to identify whether each excerpt from the Declaration of Independence reflects the influence of natural rights or the social contract.

	Natural rights	Social contract
"That these United Colonies are....Free and Independence States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britian, is and, ought to be totally dissolved...."	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
"When in the Course of human events,it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another...."	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
"[A]ll men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with.....Life Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

Which precedent was set by the Northwest Ordinance and later included in the U.S. Constitution?

- ☐ A the guarantee of a right to trial by jury
- ☐ B the creation of a federal system of government
- ☐ C the establishment of full voting rights for women
- ☐ D the denial of property rights to American Indians

Part B

Which excerpt from the U.S. Constitution supports the precedent that you identified in part A?

- A** "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury ..."
- B** "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."
- C** "The Congress shall have Power ... To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes ..."
- D** "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

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During the 1780s, the United States faced problems due to weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. These problems led to the drafting of the U. S. Constitution in 1787.

Select the boxes to match each Provision of U.S. Constitution with the problem that it was designed to address.

	Unsolved disputes between States	Outstanding Revolutionary War debt	Continued British military presence on U.S. soil	Lack of Centralized authority within the federal government
"The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America."	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"The Congress shall have Power... To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States..."	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imports and Excises....throughout the United States."	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"The Congress shall have Power... To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union Suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions."	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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The following questions has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

Excerpts from the Federalist and Anti-Federalist Papers are shown.

Federalist Paper Excerpts	Anti-Federalist Paper Excerpts
It is essential to such a government that it be derived from the great body of the society, not from ... a favored class of it; otherwise a handful of tyrannical nobles, exercising their oppressions by a delegation of their powers, might aspire to the rank of republicans, and claim for their government the honorable title of republic. It is sufficient for such a government that the persons administering it be appointed, either directly or indirectly, by the people; and that they hold their appointments by either of the tenures just specified; otherwise every government in the United States ... would be degraded from the republican character. ... — James Madison	In so extensive a republic, the great officers of government would soon become above the control of the people, and abuse their power ... and oppressing them ... The command of all the troops and navy of the republic ... the collecting of all the public revenues, ... must be lodged and exercised in every state, in the hands of a few. When these are attended with great honor ... so as greatly to interest men to pursue them, and to be proper objects for ambitious and designing men, such men will be ever restless in their pursuit ... They will use the power ... to the purposes of gratifying their own interest and ambition ... — Robert Yates

What is one concern that is shared by both authors?

- A** Ambitious men will use their power to command the navy.
- B** The powerful few will use their position to oppress the people.
- C** Few citizens will be interested in voting for officials in an election.
- D** A large republic will be unable to raise money to pay for a standing army.

Part B

Select all of the ways in which the Bill of Rights and the Constitution address the concern shared by both the authors.

- ☐ **A** provided protection for individuals rights
- ☐ **B** expanded suffrage to new group of people
- ☐ **C** reserved command of the navy to the executive branch
- ☐ **D** provided equal representation in both houses of Congress
- ☐ **E** divided decision-making powers across three separate branches of government
- ☐ **F** required individual states to donate money to establish a standing national army

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What changes resulted from industrialization in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?
Select all the correct answers.

- ☐ **A** shift from predominance of agricultural workers to a predominance of factory workers
- ☐ **B** decreased immigration from other countries
- ☐ **C** increased number of people of living in urban areas
- ☐ **D** less crowded and cleaner cities
- ☐ **E** more efficient farm production as machines replaced human labor
- ☐ **F** more efficient factory production from the use of mechanized assembly lines

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The following questions has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

From 1910 to 1930, approximately 1.6 million migrants left rural areas in Southern states and moved to Northern cities. This population shift was known as the Great Migration.

Which group relocated from the South to the North in the largest numbers during this period?

- ☐ A Asian Americans
- ☐ B Native Americans
- ☐ C African Americans
- ☐ D Mexican Americans

Part B

Select all of the factors that motivated the group you identified in Part A to relocate to Northern cities.

- ☐ A expanded cultural experience
- ☐ B institutionalization of Jim Crows laws
- ☐ C racial tensions in industrialized regions
- ☐ D increase demand for agricultural labor
- ☐ E increase availability of manufacturing jobs

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Stimulus

**Louisiana Constitution of 1898 and
Man drinking at a “Colored” water cooler in Oklahoma
City, Oklahoma, 1939**

This question is designed to test your ability to work with historical sources. The language used in any source reflects the historical context of the time in which it was produced.

Source 1: Excerpt from the Louisiana Constitution of 1898

Article 197. Every male citizen of this State and of the United States, native born or naturalized, not less than twenty-one years of age, and possessing the following qualifications, shall be . . . entitled to vote at any election in the State by the people, except as may be herein otherwise provided . . .

Section 3. He shall be able to read and write, and shall demonstrate his ability to do so when he applies for registration, by making, under oath administered by the registration officer or his deputy, written application . . . in the English language . . .

Section 4. If he be not able to read and write as provided by Section three of this article, then he shall be entitled to register and vote if he shall, at the time he offers to register, be the bona fide [legitimate] owner of property assessed to him in this State at a valuation of not less than three hundred dollars . . .

Excerpt from the Louisiana Constitution of 1898. In the public domain.



Man drinking at a "Colored" water cooler in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1939

Man drinking at a "Colored" water cooler in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1939. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Farm Security Administration–Office of War Information Photograph Collection. In the public domain.

What do both sources demonstrate about the South in the decades following Reconstruction?

- A** the impact of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*
- B** the influence that suffragist organizations had on Southern state legislatures
- C** the ability of state governments to pass laws limiting the civil rights of certain groups
- D** the effect that the continued presence of federal troops had on people in Southern states

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Industrial capitalism contributed to many of the problems in American society in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Identify actions taken by the federal government to solve problems associated with industrial capitalism.

ANSWER CHOICES ?

Improper and wasteful mining practices by mining companies led to the depletion of natural resources.	↔	<input type="text"/>	The creation of the U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service established conservation reforms.
Food production plants were unsanitary and unhealthy.	↔	<input type="text"/>	The Federal Reserve was created to control the nation's money supply.
An unregulated banking system led to economic recessions.	↔	<input type="text"/>	Laws such as the Meat Inspection Act provided consumer protection.
Anti-competitive practices challenged the operation of the free enterprise system by driving smaller companies out of business.	↔	<input type="text"/>	Antitrust laws, such as the Clayton Antitrust Act, ended monopolistic practices.

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The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

In the late 1800s, the United States began to assert itself politically and militarily beyond North America.

Identify two actions taken by the United States that reflect expansionist policies.

- ☐ **A** annexed the independent kingdom of Hawaii
- ☐ **B** signed the Five-Power Treaty agreeing to naval arms limitations
- ☐ **C** passed Neutrality Acts to ban exportation of arms to nations at war
- ☐ **D** fought a war with Spain in the Caribbean and Pacific Ocean

Part B

Identify two reasons the United States participated in expansionist policies such as those you identified in part A.

- ☐ **A** global competition for markets
- ☐ **B** isolationist foreign policy
- ☐ **C** an expanded navy
- ☐ **D** post-World War I economic prosperity

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After World War I, President Woodrow Wilson played a role in shaping the Treaty of Versailles. Despite President Wilson's efforts, the United States Senate refused to ratify the Treaty.

Which concern led the U. S. Senate to reject the Treaty of Versailles?

- ☐ **A** The treaty would be too forgiving on Germany following its defeat in the war.
- ☐ **B** The treaty would allow the League of Nations to develop its own powerful standing army.
- ☐ **C** The treaty would force the United States to surrender the territorial gains it made during the war.
- ☐ **D** The treaty would draw the United States into foreign entanglements through the League of Nations.

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One objective of the Immigration Act of 1924 was to reduce the number of immigrants entering the United States each year. This legislation reflects a pattern of intolerance that was present in the 1920s.

Which other development of the 1920s also reflects this pattern of intolerance?

- ☐ A the importation of liquor in violation of the Volstead Act
- ☐ B the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
- ☐ C the renewal of racial violence encouraged by the Ku Klux Klan
- ☐ D the growth of African-American arts in the Harlem Renaissance

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The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

Following World War I, the United States experienced a period of technological advancement in transportation.

Which advancement in transportation occurred during this period?

- ☐ A introduction of the electric streetcar
- ☐ B increased availability of the automobile
- ☐ C decreased cost of commercial air travel.
- ☐ D introduction of the transcontinental railroad

Part B

Select all of the consequences that resulted from the transportation advancement you identified in Part A.

- ☐ **A** traffic congestion
- ☐ **B** increased use of coal
- ☐ **C** municipal budget deficits
- ☐ **D** increased demand for gasoline
- ☐ **E** construction of international airports

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President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal policies contributed to what pattern in the 20th century U.S. history?

- ☐ **A** increasing numbers of immigrants
- ☐ **B** the rise of laissez-faire economic policies
- ☐ **C** the expanding role of the federal government
- ☐ **D** widespread persecution of suspected communists

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The United States federal government passed Neutrality Acts in 1935 and 1937. What foreign policy position did these laws reflect?

- ☐ A imperialism
- ☐ B isolationism
- ☐ C expansionism
- ☐ D internationalism

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The two newspaper headlines shown reference important events that impacted relations between the United States and the Soviet Union beginning in 1945.

Move two developments that resulted from both of these events into the blank box.

DRAG DROP VALUES

- ☐ the threat of mass destruction
- ☐ the end of World War II
- ☐ the superpower status of each nation



Both of these events contributed to:

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How did the Marshall Plan aim to contain the spread of communism?

- ☐ A It built up the western European armed forces.
- ☐ B It helped rebuild and strengthen European economies.
- ☐ C It forced Americans to take loyalty oaths to avoid losing their jobs.
- ☐ D It created a military alliance among western European and North American nations.

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The United States was concerned about the spread of communism throughout most of the 20th century. Following World War I, suspected communists were persecuted in what was known as the Red Scare. A similar pattern of persecution resurfaced after World War II. What was this development known as?

- ☐ A McCarthyism
- ☐ B progressivism
- ☐ C the Marshall Plan
- ☐ D the counterculture movement

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Select all the events that resulted from the hostilities between the United States and the Soviet Union following World War II.

- ☐ A the space race
- ☐ B the Cuban Missile Crisis
- ☐ C the creation of the NAACP
- ☐ D the enactment of the 1965 Immigration Act
- ☐ E the competitive buildup of nuclear weapons
- ☐ F the movement of people from the Sun Belt to the Rust Belt

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After World War II many groups fought for the goals that they believed would help them gain civil rights and equality.

Move each goal into the correct blank box to match each group with the goal it was trying to achieve.

DRAG DROP VALUES

☐ End racial segregation

☐ Gain equality for women

☐ Protect American Indian land rights

☐ Improve the conditions of migrant workers

Goal of Each Group	
NAACP →	<input type="text"/>
UFW →	<input type="text"/>
AIM →	<input type="text"/>
NOW →	<input type="text"/>

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The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

Following World War II, the United States experienced an era of unprecedented prosperity and economic growth. Which factor contributed to this post-war prosperity?

- ☐ A increased barriers to international trade
- ☐ B development of a nationwide network of railroads
- ☐ C increased consumer demand for goods and services
- ☐ D new government regulation imposed on large corporations

Part B

Select all of the causes that led to the factor you identified in Part A.

- ☐ A decreased immigration from Asian countries
- ☐ B establishment of the New York Stock Exchange
- ☐ C increased income for a large percentage of the U.S. workforce
- ☐ D rapid population growth following the homecoming of American military personnel
- ☐ E establishment of a free trade agreement among the United States, Mexico and Canada

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Which factor influenced the U.S. government's decision to establish the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1970?

- ☐ A new research on the harmful effects of pesticides
- ☐ B increased competition in global agricultural markets
- ☐ C high unemployment rates in the waste disposal industry
- ☐ D pressure from farmers for increased government regulation

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Since 1990, the United States has experienced changes to its economy.
Identify the consequence for each change.
Move the answer choices to the correct blank boxes.

Technologies such as the personal computer, internet, and mobile phones became more common.



Competition from overseas producers leads to increasing trade deficits.



Producers increasingly import parts from their factories in other countries.



ANSWER CHOICES ?

Global communication improves.

The United States experiences a shift from a manufacturing to a service economy.

Transnational business organizations become common.