

Answer Key – Unit 1 – Test 1 – Lessons 1 - 2

Multiple Choice (13 pts.)

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. D

True or False (5 pts.)

1. F save the Union
2. F South Carolina
3. T
4. T
5. T

Matching (15 pts.)

- A. 9
- B. 7
- C. 12
- D. 6
- E. 11
- F. 2
- G. 3
- H. 13
- I. 8
- J. 4
- K. 1
- L. 15
- M. 5
- N. 10
- O. 14

Short Answer Essay (8 pts.)

1. The North had a greater population, more railroads, and far greater industrial production than the South.
2. The South knew the terrain better, were more committed to their cause, and had more competent officers.
3. The slave codes were laws passed by the colonies and states that allowed plantation owners to punish their slaves for various violations by whipping, branding, etc.
4. The Fugitive Slave Law allowed Southern slave hunters to catch slaves in the North and return them to their owners. It was against the law to help runaway slaves.

Answer Key – Unit 1 – Test 2 – Lessons 3 - 5

Multiple Choice (21 pts.)

1. D
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. C
10. A
11. C
12. C
13. B
14. C
15. B
16. D
17. B
18. C
19. A
20. B
21. D

Matching (20 pts.)

1. Lee
2. Sherman
3. Tubman
4. Grant
5. Barton
6. Farragut
7. Lincoln
8. Blanche
9. Van Lew
10. Booth
11. Seward
12. Stanton
13. Dix
14. Revels
15. Stevens
16. Johnson

Short Answer Essay (4 pts.)

1. There was major disagreement between President Johnson (executive branch) and Congress (legislative branch) over who should direct and control the Reconstruction process of the South.
2. President Lincoln gave a two minute plus speech at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery. It was short, to the point, honored the fallen soldiers, offered hope and promise to heal a wounded nation and confirmed our democratic way of life.

Answer Key - Unit 2 - Test 3 – Lessons 6-7

Multiple Choice (13 pts.)	Fill-in-the Blank (12 pts.)	Matching (16 pts.)
1. B	1. Oakley	A. 10
2. C	2. Crazy Horse	B. 2
3. D	3. Custer	C. 15
4. D	4. Chivington	D. 8
5. A	5. Stanford	E. 6
6. B	6. Cleveland	F. 16
7. B	7. Cochise	G. 5
8. C	8. Joseph	H. 14
9. A	9. Jackson	I. 4
10. A	10. Sitting Bull	J. 1
11. C	11. Harrison	K. 12
12. D	12. Geronimo	L. 9
13. B		M. 11
		N. 3
		O. 7
		P. 13

Short Answer Essay (10 pts.)

1. Farmers rarely had enough money to invest in equipment, seed, or fertilizer; they often had to contend with low prices for their crops because the pioneers glutted the market which lowered the prices and the profits; They always were concerned about the weather, such as blizzards, floods, and droughts. Wildfires were always a concern as well as insects that would eat their crops.
2. Answers will vary. You should check that they use the terms with understanding.
3. The transcontinental railroad made it possible to ship manufactured goods, people, and raw materials across the continent in a much shorter and efficient time. For businesses, time was money and profit.

Answer Key – Unit 2 – Test 4 – Lessons 8-10

Multiple Choice (14 pts.)

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. C
10. D
11. B
12. D
13. B
14. C

Matching (20 pts.)

1. H
2. T
3. L
4. A
5. K
6. R
7. C
8. O
9. F
10. M
11. S
12. B
13. N
14. E
15. Q
16. J
17. D
18. I
19. P
20. G

Fill-in-the-Blanks (15 pts.)

1. Duryea Bros.
2. Pitcairn & Ford
3. Bell
4. Tesla
5. Hall
6. Morse
7. Field
8. Swift
9. Benz
10. Ford & Olds
11. Wright Bros.
12. Marconi
13. Roebling
14. Mack Bros.
15. Edison

Short Answer Essays (8 pts.)

1. Nobody believed their invention would fly and they became locked in court patent battles which slowed the marketing capabilities of airplanes.
2. The Age of Big Business was a time in our history when various industries grew very rapidly. It was a time of massive change, a dramatic shift, from an agricultural society to an industrial society. Americans went from providing for themselves to working for an employer in an industrial plant. Those who became rich were known as captains of industry or robber barons.
3. Vertical and horizontal integration are two business models for expanding the growth of an industry. Horizontal (along the same line) would be when a business acquires businesses in the same field, such as the New York Central Railroad. Vertical integration occurs when a business acquires other businesses in different, related fields. The acquisition can move toward the primary resources needed to manufacture the product, or toward the tertiary sector where business controls the transport or selling of the product, such as the Carnegie Steel Company did.

Answer Key – Unit 2 – Test 5 – Lessons 11 - 12

Multiple Choice (14 pts.)

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. D
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. A
14. D
15. B
16. D
17. C
18. A

Matching (20 pts.)

1. L
2. E
3. I
4. B
5. G
6. A
7. F
8. K
9. C
10. H
11. D
12. J

Fill-in-the Blanks (15 pts.)

1. Eiffel
2. Washington
3. Addams
4. Cabrini
5. Shirley
6. Sullivan
7. Bartholdi
8. Woolworth
9. Heinz
10. Carver
11. Wanamaker
12. Otis

Short Answer Essay (9 pts.)

1. wars in home country, famine, poverty, escape religious persecution, free or cheap land, drought, unhealthy living condition abroad
2. crowded or cramped, poorly lit, inadequate indoor plumbing and ventilation, unhealthy drinking water
3. Elevated railway systems, street cars, cable cars, trolley cars, subways, skyscrapers

Answer Key – Unit 3 – Test 6 – Lessons 13-14

Multiple Choice (14 pts.)

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. C
9. C
10. A
11. B
12. B
14. A
15. D
16. B
17. C
18. A
19. C
20. D

Matching (20 pts.)

1. K
2. B
3. O or H
4. H or O
5. Q
6. E
7. L
8. A
9. J
10. R
11. T
12. N
14. D
15. F
16. P
17. C
18. S
19. M
20. G

Short Answer Essay (6 pts.)

Q # 1

1. bandwagon effect – all the European powers were involved in imperialism
2. closing of the frontier in 1890, expansionist dreams still prevailed
3. pursuit of foreign markets for surplus of American goods

Q # 2

1. Except for the Philippines, the PAW and SAW were fought in separate locations.
2. PAW was much longer than the SAW.
3. The PAW produced more casualties than the SAW.

Q # 3 – Answers will vary.

In 1898, USS Maine blew up in Cuba – it remains a mystery as to what caused the explosion.

Over 250 men were lost in the explosion.

War cry was “Remember the Maine! To hell with Spain!”

Etc.

Answer Key – Unit 3 – Test 7 – Lessons 15-17

Multiple Choice (14 pts.)

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. A
10. D
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. A

Fill-in-the Blanks (16 pts.)

1. Princip
2. Wilhelm II
3. Hoover
4. Baruch
5. Marx
6. Ferdinand
7. Rankin
8. Creel
9. Zimmerman
10. Hitler
11. Debs
12. Pershing
13. Lenin
14. Wilson
15. Nicholas
16. Foch

Matching (12 pts.)

- A. 6
- B. 10
- C. 1
- D. 12
- E. 3
- F. 8
- G. 5
- H. 2
- I. 9
- J. 4
- K. 11
- L. 7

Short Answer (13 pts.)

1. Answers will vary, but they should at least include four of the following: (4 pts.)
machine guns, tanks, submarines, poison gas, flamethrowers, aircraft or airplanes, zeppelins, aircraft carriers, barbed wire, and bigger and better artillery guns
2. The world should form a League of Nations. (2 pts.)
Nations should not form secret alliances.
Voters of an independent country should decide what kind of government they want.
Nations need to reduce the number of weapons and military forces.
3. nationalism, imperialism, militarism, and alliances (2 pts.)
4. A. The war guilt clause held Germany responsible for starting WWI, and for all of the damages that had been caused to Allied Nations. (1 pt.)
B. Answers will vary. Germany was assessed huge war reparations and had to pay the Allied Nations billions of dollars. Germany had to reduce the size of its army to 100,000 men, and it was not allowed to construct new tanks, submarines or aircraft. Germany had to cede land to Allied Nations and return land it had taken from Russia. Germany was not allowed to align with Austria-Hungary.

Answer Key - Unit 4 – Test 8 – Lessons 18-20

Matching – Part 1 (15)

1. L
2. B
3. N
4. G
5. E
6. A
7. O
8. F
9. D
10. M
11. I
12. C
13. J
14. K
15. H

Matching – Part 2 (12)

16. T
17. Z
18. P
19. V
20. X
21. Q
22. W
23. Y
24. S
25. U
26. ZZZ
27. R

Matching – Part 3 (15)

28. E
29. N
30. A
31. I
32. L
33. C
34. O
35. F
36. J
37. M
38. B
39. K
40. H
41. D
42. G

Multiple Choice (14 pts.)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 8. C |
| 2. C | 9. B |
| 3. D | 10. B |
| 4. A | 11. D |
| 5. D | 12. A |
| 6. C | 13. C |
| 7. A | 14. B |

Cause and Effect (8 pts.)

1. C
2. E
3. E
4. C
5. C
6. E
7. C or E
8. E

Causes of the Great Depression (6 pts.) – Answers will vary

1. The Stock Market Crash
2. installment plan buying
3. banks gave out too many loans
4. businesses and banks failed (2 answers here)
5. workers lost their jobs
6. people spent less money
7. tariffs on imported European products lessened international trade
8. European nations could not pay off their war loans
9. European nations printed too much money thereby devaluing it
10. Businesses overproduced their products which lowered their profit
11. uneven wealth led to money supply problems

Answer Key – Unit 5 - Test 9 – Lessons 21-22

Multiple Choice (14 pts.)

1. A
2. D
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. D

Matching (18pts.)

1. Hitler
2. Patton
3. Goring
4. McAuliffe
5. Eisenhower
6. Tojo
7. Chamberlain
8. Lenin
9. Himmler
10. Stalin
11. Einstein
12. Rommel
13. Churchill
14. Truman
15. Roosevelt
16. Hirohito
17. Mussolini
18. Marx

Fill-in-the-Blanks (20pts.)

- A. 6
- B. 9
- C. 20
- D. 2
- E. 15
- F. 8
- G. 1
- H. 16
- I. 5
- J. 18
- K. 3
- L. 12
- M. 14
- N. 4
- O. 13
- P. 19
- Q. 17
- R. 11
- S. 7
- T. 10

Word Bank Fill-in (5 pts.)

1. embargo
2. partisan
3. repatriation
4. indemnity
5. hierarchy

Short Answer Essay (8 pts.)

1. *WWI was fought mainly through trench warfare whereas WWII was fought by mechanized warfare known as Blitzkrieg*
2. *A major philosophical difference is the Nazi believe in racial superiority versus the Italians did not. Another major difference was the Nazis were anti-Semitic or anti-Jewish while the Italians were not.*
3. *Answers will vary, but the responses need to be factual (as presented in the lesson).*
4. *Hitler did not trust Stalin, Hitler hated communism, Hitler wanted the rich oil fields in the Caucasus Mountains, Hitler considered the Russians inferior to his Germans, Hitler conquered most of Europe (except neutral nations and Great Britain) and Russia was all that was left to conquer*

Answer Key – Unit 5 - Test 10 – Lessons 23-25

Multiple Choice (13 pts.)

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. D
8. C
9. D
10. C
11. B
12. A
13. B

Matching (15 pts.)

- A. 6
- B. 2
- C. 15
- D. 9
- E. 1
- F. 12
- G. 5
- H. 13
- I. 10
- J. 8
- K. 4
- L. 14
- M. 7
- N. 3
- O. 11

Matching (17 pts.)

1. N and I
2. M
3. H
4. G
5. A
6. R
7. E
8. Q
9. C
10. L
11. D
12. J
13. O
14. K
15. F (H and K would be correct)
16. P

Short Answer Essay (10 pts.)

1. The Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs were both promised the same land as their homeland by Great Britain, who turned the problem over to the United Nations. That body proposed dividing the land between the Palestinians and Jews. The Jews accepted the proposal and the Palestinians did not. Several wars have broken out over this issue and the conflict remains unresolved to this day.
2. A. Secretariat, General Assembly, Security Council, International Court of Justice, Economic and Social Council
2. B. Sec. – handles day to day administrative matters or functions; GA – adopts its budget and suggests recommendations on issues; SC – responsible for the maintenance of peace and security; ICJ – tries war criminals, issues legal opinions; ESC – manages economic and social issues between countries; TC – manages territories placed under its protection (although there is none currently)
3. WACs – Women’s Army Corp – military branch for the Army; WAVES – Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service was equivalent to the U.S. Naval Reserve; WASPs – Women’s Airforce Service Pilots – women had their pilot’s license. All three branches allowed women to perform duties in their respective military branches which freed up men to perform other critical war services.
4. Island hopping was a basic war strategy for fighting the Japanese in the Pacific Ocean. Rather than invading every island the Japanese held, U.S. forces would capture certain critical island bases held by the Japanese and leave others to “wither on the vine.” The U.S. would cut the Japanese supply lines to these other islands.

Answer Key - Test 11 – Unit Six – Lessons 26-28

Multiple Choice – 13 pts.

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. D
10. A
11. C
12. D
13. C

Matching – 15 pts.

- A. 9
- B. 2
- C. 14
- D. 6
- E. 4
- F. 15
- G. 5
- H. 12
- I. 1
- J. 10
- K. 13
- L. 8
- M. 11
- N. 3
- O. 7

Matching – 20 pts.

1. H
2. U
3. R
4. F
5. K
6. A
7. M
8. P
9. T
10. E
11. N
12. C
13. J
14. Q
15. S
16. D
17. L
18. G
19. I
20. O

Short Answer Essays (10 pts.)

1. The new country of West Germany introduced the deutschmark in West Berlin which had East Berliners rushing to banks to convert their money because the deutschmark was worth more. Stalin shut down all forms of transportation into West Berlin, except for air transportation. The solution was to fly in needed supplies.
2. If one country falls to communism, countries close by will fall to communism. One example would be Cambodia, Laos, North Viet Name, and South Vietnam. The entire Eastern bloc of Communist Countries could be another example.
3. The G.I. Bill helped the U.S. economy by providing returning veterans with money to open up businesses, or buy new houses, or go to college.
4. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was organized by Black civil rights leaders as a fight against segregation on public buses. MLK led the boycott until the Courts ruled segregation on the buses was unconstitutional.

The Little Rock Nine was a group of black students who tried to attend the Little Rock High School but was prevented by Governor Orval Faubus. President Eisenhower sent in troops to protect the group who were eventually allowed to attend the school.