

Unit 1 – Test 1 – Lessons 1 - 2

Multiple Choice (13 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among those provided.

1. Which were two of the **most important** cash crops in the Southern economy?
 - A. corn and tobacco
 - B. cotton and tobacco
 - C. indigo and corn
 - D. potatoes and cotton

2. Northern people who opposed slavery were known as?
 - A. abolitionists
 - B. carpetbaggers
 - C. copperheads
 - D. pro-slavery advocates

3. Who authored *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which described the brutal slave conditions/
 - A. Frederick Douglass
 - B. William Lloyd Garrison
 - C. Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - D. Sojourner Truth

4. Who founded *The Liberator*, a newspaper devoted to the elimination of slavery?
 - A. Frederick Douglass
 - B. William Lloyd Garrison
 - C. Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - D. Sojourner Truth

5. What was the significance of Fort Sumter? It was:
 - A. where the Confederacy was first formed.
 - B. the location for the bloodiest single day of the war.
 - C. where surrender terms were signed ending the Civil War.
 - D. the location where the Civil War started.

6. Which choice of events is in the correct time sequence – happening from first to last?
 - A. Dred Scott ruling, Bleeding Kansas, John Brown's Raid, South Carolina secedes
 - B. John Brown's Raid, South Carolina secedes, Bleeding Kansas, Dred Scott ruling
 - C. Bleeding Kansas, Dred Scott ruling, John Brown's Raid, South Carolina secedes
 - D. South Carolina secedes, John Brown's Raid, Bleeding Kansas, Dred Scott ruling

7. All the following were Confederate states **except**?
 - A. Maryland
 - B. South Carolina
 - C. Tennessee
 - D. Virginia
8. All the following were Union states **except**?
 - A. Illinois
 - B. Kentucky
 - C. New York
 - D. Pennsylvania
9. What document made slavery one of the purposes of the Civil War?
 - A. Anaconda Plan
 - B. Corwin Amendment
 - C. Missouri Compromise
 - D. Emancipation Proclamation
10. The **main** result of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was?
 - A. to draw a latitudinal line across the country dividing slave and free states
 - B. allow popular sovereignty to determine whether a state was free or slave
 - C. Missouri admitted to the Union as a slave state and Maine as a free state
 - D. accept Texas as a slave state and Missouri as a free state
11. The campaign to squeeze the economic life out of the Confederacy was called?
 - A. Anaconda Plan
 - B. Blocking the Southern Economy
 - C. Lincoln's Squeeze Play
 - D. Stranglehold Campaign
12. What was the **main** ruling of the Dred Scott case?
 - A. It cited that slavery was unconstitutional.
 - B. It upheld the constitutionality of slavery.
 - C. It noted that Congress had a limited role in regulating slavery.
 - D. Slaves were property and subject to interstate trade laws.
13. What was the era called between the War of 1812 and the American Civil War?
 - A. Colonial Western Frontier
 - B. High Peak Slavery Era
 - C. America's Ugly Chasm Era
 - D. Antebellum Period

True or False (5 pts.) Read the following statements. If the statement is true write a T in the blank space. If it is false, write a F in the blank space to the left, and correct the underlined part of the sentence by writing the correct answer in the blank space to the right.

1. ___ The Civil War was fought mainly to free the slaves. _____
2. ___ The first state to secede from the Union was Alabama. _____
3. ___ The Corwin amendment was a compromise amendment. _____
4. ___ The drafting of men into the Army was known as conscription. _____
5. ___ The Wilmot Proviso prohibited slavery in new western land. _____

Matching (15 pts.) The table below contains a list of men and women who were an important part of Lessons 1 and 2. Below the list of people is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the number of the person who is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

1. John Brown	2. James Buchanan	3. Jefferson Davis	4. Stephen Douglas	5. Frederick Douglass
6. Millard Fillmore	7. Sam Houston	8. Robert E. Lee	9. Abraham Lincoln	10. Lucretia Mott
11. Franklin Pierce	12. Dred Scott	13. Roger Taney	14. Harriet Tubman	15. Nat Turner

- A. ___ was President when the Civil War started
- B. ___ Texas Governor who was a strong supporter of the Federal Government
- C. ___ he did **not** obtain his freedom because he was considered a slave and property
- D. ___ was President who signed the Missouri Compromise of 1850 into law
- E. ___ was President who signed the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 into law
- F. ___ President who believed that slavery was protected by the Constitution
- G. ___ elected the President of the Confederate States of America
- H. ___ slaveholding Chief Justice who wrote the majority opinion in the Dred Scott case
- I. ___ put down the rebellion that occurred at Harper's Ferry
- J. ___ had a series of debates with Lincoln and was a presidential nominee
- K. ___ an abolitionist who conducted a raid on the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry
- L. ___ led a slave rebellion against Virginia plantation owners
- M. ___ a former slave, he was a fiery orator against slavery
- N. ___ a Quaker minister and abolitionist who spoke at the American Anti-Slavery Society
- O. ___ led more than 300 slaves to freedom through the Underground Railroad

Turn the Page!

Name _____

Score _____

Short Answer Essay (8 pts.)

1. Name two strengths the North had over the South. (2 pts.)
2. Name two strengths the South had over the North. (2 pts.)
3. What were the slave codes? (2 pts.)
4. What was the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. (2 pts.)

Unit 1 – Test 2 – Lessons 3-5

Multiple Choice (21 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among those provided

1. A battle of the ironclads, one for the Union and one for the Confederacy, was known as?
 - A. CSS Virginia versus the USS New York
 - B. CSS Tennessee versus USS Monitor
 - C. USS Monitor versus CSS Mississippi
 - D. CSS Virginia versus the USS Monitor
2. Generals Grant and Buell faced Generals Johnston and Beauregard at what battle?
 - A. Antietam
 - B. Bull Run
 - C. Gettysburg
 - D. Shiloh
3. Which battle took place nearest the federal capital of Washington, D.C.?
 - A. Antietam
 - B. Bull Run
 - C. Gettysburg
 - D. Shiloh
4. The **bloodiest** single day of battle in American history occurred at what battle?
 - A. Antietam
 - B. Bull Run
 - C. Gettysburg
 - D. Shiloh
5. At the Battle of Bull Run, which General rallied the Confederates to victory?
 - A. P.G.T. Beauregard
 - B. Albert Johnston
 - C. Thomas Jackson
 - D. Robert E. Lee
6. Which amendment abolished slavery in the United States, except as a punishment for crime?
 - A. 13th
 - B. 14th
 - C. 15th
 - D. 19th
7. The Confederacy was split in half after the battle and siege at?
 - A. Bull Run
 - B. Gettysburg
 - C. Shiloh
 - D. Vicksburg

8. General Lee signed surrender terms at what location?
 - A. Appomattox Court House, VA
 - B. Richmond Battlefield, VA
 - C. Petersburg Battlefield, VA
 - D. the port of Savannah, GA
9. What was so unusual about the Massachusetts 54th Regiment?
 - A. It consisted of prisoners, convicts, and thieves.
 - B. It was armed with modern repeating rifles.
 - C. It was an all-black military unit led by white officers.
 - D. It was the only machine gun unit in the Union Army.
10. Northern men who brought money for Southern planters to borrow were called?
 - A. carpetbaggers
 - B. copperheads
 - C. scalawags
 - D. vultures
11. Southern people who remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War were called?
 - A. carpetbaggers
 - B. copperheads
 - C. scalawags
 - D. vultures
12. The **bloodiest** battle of the Civil War with the highest rate of casualties was?
 - A. Antietam
 - B. Bull Run
 - C. Gettysburg
 - D. Shiloh
13. Which item has the correct sequence of events from first to last?
 - A. Vicksburg, Bull Run, Sherman's March to the Sea, Appomattox Court House
 - B. Bull Run, Gettysburg, Sherman's March to the Sea, Appomattox Court House
 - C. Sherman's March to the Sea, Appomattox Court House, Bull Run, Gettysburg
 - D. Appomattox Court House, Gettysburg, Bull Run, Sherman's March to the Sea
14. President Lincoln's plan to bring Southern states back into the Union was called?
 - A. Anaconda Plan
 - B. Reconstruction Plan
 - C. Ten Percent Plan
 - D. Wade-Davis Plan

15. A Federal agency that redistributed parcels of land to slaves was known as the?
- A. Civil Rights Bureau
 - B. Freedmen's Bureau
 - C. Land Redistribution Authority
 - D. Reconstruction Authority
16. State laws that imposed racial segregation on Blacks in the South were known as?
- A. Disenfranchising for Whites
 - B. Ku Klux Klan
 - C. Just and Right
 - D. Jim Crow
17. An organization that promoted racial segregation and violence against Blacks was?
- A. Freedmen's Bureau
 - B. Ku Klux Klan
 - C. John Brown's Raiders
 - D. Quantrill's Marauders
18. A very heavy investment in railroads during Grant's administration led to?
- A. end of Reconstruction
 - B. impeachment proceedings against him
 - C. Panic of 1873
 - D. Whiskey Ring Scandal
19. An unwritten deal in which Rutherford B. Hayes received 20 disputed electoral votes was?
- A. Compromise of 1877
 - B. Reconstruction Adjustment Plan
 - C. Compromise of 1874
 - D. Wade-Davis Plan
20. One of the **major positive** highlights of Grant's administration was?
- A. Battle of Little Bighorn
 - B. completion of the first transcontinental railroad
 - C. completion of the first National highway
 - D. Reconstruction Act of 1869
21. The **first** time Congress overrode a Presidential veto was concerning what law?
- A. Disenfranchising Act
 - B. Tenure of Office Act
 - C. Reconstruction Era Act
 - D. Civil Rights Act

Fill-in-the-Blank (16 pts.) The table below contains a list of men and women who were an important part of Lessons 3-5. Below the list of people is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the last name of the person who is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

Barton, Clara	Booth, John Wilkes	Bruce, Blanche	Dix, Dorothea
Farragut, David	Grant, Ulysses S.	Johnson, Andrew	Lee, Robert E
Lincoln, Abraham	Revels, Hiram	Seward, William	Sherman, William
Stanton, Edwin	Stevens, Thaddeus	Tubman, Harriet	Van Lew, Elizabeth

1. I surrendered my Army of Northern Virginia at the McLean's house. _____
2. My troops foraged for food on our march to the Atlantic Ocean. _____
3. I set up an efficient spy network in South Carolina. _____
4. My administrations were plagued with scandals. _____
5. I was nicknamed "Angel of the Battlefield." _____
6. I fired my ship's cannons from the river into the Vicksburg fortress. _____
7. I delivered a two-minute tribute to the fallen soldiers of Gettysburg. _____
8. I was the first U.S. black senator elected to serve in the Senate. _____
9. I was a Union spy for General Grant who lived in Richmond. _____
10. I assassinated President Lincoln. _____
11. I negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia for over \$7 million. _____
12. I was Secretary of War who the President tried to remove from office. _____
13. I was appointed Superintendent of Nurses. _____
14. I filled the Congressional seat once occupied by Jefferson Davis. _____
15. I was one of those radical Republicans in Congress. _____
16. Imagine, Congress voted to impeach me! _____

Short Answer Essay (5 pts.)

1. Explain the conflict between President Johnson and Congress. (2pts.)

2. What was the Gettysburg Address and cite two reasons why it was so important. (3 pts.)

Unit 2 – Test 3 – Lessons 6-7

Multiple Choice (21 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among those provided.

1. What was the **major** purpose of the Homestead Act of 1862?
 - A. make money for the government off public land sales
 - B. encourage the settlement of western land
 - C. encourage the growth of free and slave states
 - D. force Native Americans from their settled homes
2. The first Federal regulation to control unfair shipping rates by the railroad companies was?
 - A. Indian Appropriation Act of 1889
 - B. Homestead Act of 1862
 - C. Interstate Commerce Act of 1887
 - D. Dawes Act of 1887
3. The 1868 Treaty of Laramie guaranteed?
 - A. the U.S. government would not declare war on the Plains Indians
 - B. safe passage of all settlers going to the Oregon Territory
 - C. large parcels of land to Indian tribes in Nebraska and Wyoming
 - D. the Black Hills in the Dakota Territory as Sioux land
4. At this location, many Native Americans were innocently killed in 1890?
 - A. Battle of Little Bighorn
 - B. Battle of Fort Laramie
 - C. Bozeman Trail
 - D. Wounded Knee
5. The Dawes Act was a disaster **mainly** because?
 - A. It treated Indians as individuals with a loss of their tribal identity.
 - B. It forced Indian tribes to move to reservations.
 - C. It failed to guarantee the Indians the rights of citizenship.
 - D. It lacked an agreement as to which tribes would receive preferential treatment.
6. Custer's Last Stand was fought at?
 - A. Battle of Fort Laramie
 - B. Battle of Little Bighorn
 - C. Battle of Bozeman Trail
 - D. Wounded Knee Massacre

7. What did the Indian Peace Commission of 1867 conclude?
 - A. The Indians were the aggressors in most of the Indian wars.
 - B. The U.S. Government was responsible for most of the Indian wars by breaking promises.
 - C. Both sides were equally responsible for the wars that occurred.
 - D. Neither side was responsible – it was just the nature of humans.
8. Which person helped the “sodbusters” to “tame the plains?”
 - A. William Jennings Bryan
 - B. Henry Comstock
 - C. John Deere
 - D. Oliver Kelley
9. Presidential candidate who denounced gold standard in Cross of Gold speech?
 - A. William Jennings Bryan
 - B. Oliver Kelley
 - C. William McKinley
 - D. Leland Stanford
10. What was the name of the **major** silver strike in Nevada?
 - A. Comstock Lode
 - B. Homestake
 - C. Promontory Summit Strike
 - D. Grosh Brothers Strike
11. Who was the President in 1896 who favored the gold standard?
 - A. Grover Cleveland
 - B. Benjamin Harrison
 - C. William McKinley
 - D. Ulysses Grant
12. During what time frame was the Cattle Kingdom era?
 - A. 1840s-1850s
 - B. 1850s – 1860s
 - C. mid-1860s-1870s
 - D. mid-1860s-mid-1880s
13. What **major** economic principle affected the price of beef in the West?
 - A. Indians on the warpath
 - B. supply and demand
 - C. opportunity costs
 - D. railroads and freight costs

Fill-in-the-Blank (12 pts.) The table below contains a list of men and women who were an important part of Lessons 6-7. Below the list of people is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the last name of the person who is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

Chief Cochise	Chief Crazy Horse	Chief Joseph	Chief Sitting Bull
Chivington, J.M.	Cleveland, Grover	Custer, George	Geronimo
Harrison, Benjamin	Jackson, Helen	Oakley, Annie	Stanford, Leland

1. I was known for my sharpshooting skills. _____
2. I joined Sitting Bull at the Battle of Little Bighorn. _____
3. I confirmed the presence of gold in the Black Hills, Dakota Territory. _____
4. My troops massacred Indians at the Sand Creek Reservation. _____
5. I drove the final spike made of gold in the transcontinental railroad. _____
6. I stated that more Indian wars were started by our government. _____
7. I was the leader of the Apaches during the Apache Wars. _____
8. I fought and outmaneuvered the U.S. Army for over 1,000 miles. _____
9. I wrote a book describing the abuses that the Indians suffered. _____
10. Being a fierce warrior, I was a star attraction at the Wild West Show. _____
11. I carried out the Indians Appropriation Act, the Oklahoma Land Rush. _____
12. As an Apache, I avoided capture in Arizona by the U.S. Army. _____

Short Answer Essay (8 pts.)

1. Give three reasons why it was so difficult for a sodbuster to make a profit. (3 pts.)

2. Use at least five of the following terms to explain what ranching was like in the West. Your sentences will need to show understanding! The words are: **stockgrowers, vaqueros, cattle drive, barbed wire, branding, cattle drive, round-up, homestead** (5 pts.)

Matching (16 pts.) The table below contains a list of items that were an important part of Unit Two, Lessons 6-7. Below the list of items is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the number of the item that is most closely associated with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

1. Chisholm Trail	2. cooperative	3. deflation	4. exoduster
5. Ghost Dance	6. ghost town	7. Grange	8. Homestake
9. Homestead Act	10. Leadville	11. Panic of 1893	12. Populist Party
13. Promontory Summit	14. sooners	15. subsidy	16. Virginia City, Denver

- A. _____ one of the most notorious mining towns in the Old West and highest U.S. city
- B. _____ a business where resources are pooled by its members
- C. _____ money or land given by the U.S. government to help a business
- D. _____ a huge gold strike in the Black Hills that supplied 10% of world's gold supply
- E. _____ an abandoned mining community
- F. _____ former boomtowns
- G. _____ a spiritual movement that spread among the Sioux tribes on the Dakota reservations
- H. _____ got an illegal head start on claiming land in Oklahoma based on the Homestead Act
- I. _____ African-Americans who migrated from the South to the West to settle the land
- J. _____ a legendary route where many ranchers drove their cattle on a cattle drive
- K. _____ a popular political group that represented the common, working man
- L. _____ 160 acres of land given to settlers; it was theirs if they worked the land 5 years
- M. _____ an economic depression
- N. _____ lowering the general level of prices in an economy
- O. _____ social group organized to discuss farmer problems
- P. _____ location where the first transcontinental railroad met

Short Answer Essay (2 pts.)

3. Describe the impact the transcontinental railroad had upon the development of our nation.
(2 pts.)

Unit 2 – Test 4 – Lessons 8-10

Multiple Choice (14 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among those provided.

1. What was the **most important** freight carried by the railroads?
 - A. coal
 - B. iron ore
 - C. lumber
 - D. steel
2. The overall purpose of using vertical and horizontal integration was (and is) to?
 - A. establish a healthy competitive market
 - B. eliminate competition and set up a monopolistic market
 - C. enhance the free market by allowing consolidation of businesses
 - D. lower dividends which would increase the value of the stocks
3. What new process did Andrew Carnegie learn about for making steel?
 - A. Bessemer Steel Process
 - B. Frick Smelting Process
 - C. Johnstown Steel and Ore Process
 - D. Steelton Steel and Smelting Process
4. J. P. Morgan established the world's **largest** steel company known as?
 - A. Carnegies Steel Company
 - B. J. P. Morgan's Steel Company
 - C. Johnstown Steel and Rail Corporation
 - D. U.S. Steel Corporation
5. The U.S. government's laissez-faire policy toward industry resulted in?
 - A. competitive markets
 - B. congenial trade markets
 - C. corporate monopolies
 - D. commerce that was free-flowing
6. What was the **main** intent of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890?
 - A. to regulate the illegal flow of black market items
 - B. to break up businesses that were monopolies
 - C. to promote the free competitive market
 - D. to assure the free flow of goods within the interstate commerce trading markets.
7. What was the name of a secret organization of Irish coal miners in the 1870s?
 - A. Blarney Coalition
 - B. Knights of Labor Coal Miners
 - C. Mauch Chunk Miners
 - D. Molly Maguires

8. The Hall of Machinery was showcased at our nation's 100th anniversary known as
 - A. Centennial Exhibition
 - B. 100th Year Exposition
 - C. U. S. Grand Exhibition Fair
 - D. U.S. 100th Anniversary Fair
9. Henry Ford's cars became affordable by a production innovation known as the
 - A. More Efficient Production Model
 - B. cheaper method of obtaining natural resources
 - C. assembly line
 - D. Bessemer Steel Process
10. Menlo Park was a facility for?
 - A. recreation and fitness
 - B. training athletes
 - C. creating war materiel
 - D. conducting research on inventions
11. A device used to show early motion pictures was called?
 - A. kaleidoscope
 - B. kinoscope
 - C. motion picture projector
 - D. teletype machine
12. Which was **not** an event that showed strife between workers and business owners?
 - A. Great Railroad Strike of 1877
 - B. Haymarket Square Riot
 - C. Homestead Strike
 - D. Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire
13. One of our country's **greatest** natural disasters was
 - A. Great Railroad Strike of 1877
 - B. Johnstown Flood
 - C. Great Centennial Hall Fire
 - D. Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire
14. Which business was **not** ruled by the courts a monopoly?
 - A. American Tobacco Company
 - B. Northern Securities Company
 - C. Swift's Meat-Packing Company
 - D. Standard Oil Company

Matching (20 pts.) Match each person in Column B to the statement with whom he/she is most closely associated in Column A by clearly writing the letter in the blank space.

Column A

1. _____ President for the American Federation of Labor for 37 years
2. _____ invented air brakes and safety signals for the railroads
3. _____ co-founder of Wobblies, strike organizer, and speaker
4. _____ built the first practical steam engine locomotive
5. _____ invented a safer mechanism for locking together railroad cars
6. _____ took corporations to court to break up their monopolies
7. _____ invented a more efficient way to make steel
8. _____ leader of the Knights of Labor in the 1880s
9. _____ drilled the first successful oil well in 1859
10. _____ built the first successful oil refinery and made kerosene
11. _____ made a fortune from shipping and railroads in New York
12. _____ Red Cross leader who helped the victims of Johnstown Flood
13. _____ financier who invested in railroads, electricity, and steel
14. _____ union leader of the Industrial Workers of the World or Wobblies
15. _____ king of oil refining and leader of Standard Oil Company
16. _____ inventor of the sewing machine
17. _____ made a fortune from his steel factories
18. _____ railroad tycoon of the Great Northern Railway
19. _____ designed more comfortable sleeper cars and hired Black porters
20. _____ owned 80% of the coke factories used to make steel

Column B

- | |
|-------------------------|
| A. Matthias Baldwin |
| B. Clara Barton |
| C. Henry Bessemer |
| D. Andrew Carnegie |
| E. Eugene Debs |
| F. Edwin Drake |
| G. Henry Clay Frick |
| H. Samuel Gompers |
| I. James J. Hill |
| J. Elias Howe |
| K. Eli Janney |
| L. Mary Harris Jones |
| M. Samuel Kier |
| N. J. P. Morgan |
| O. Terence Powderly |
| P. George Pullman |
| Q. John D. Rockefeller |
| R. Theodore Roosevelt |
| S. Cornelius Vanderbilt |
| T. George Westinghouse |

Short Answer Essay (4 pts.)

1. Give two reasons why the Wright Brothers had such difficulty marketing their invention.
(2 pts.)

2. Explain what the Age of Big Business was. (2 pts.)

Turn the Page!

Fill-in-the-Blank (15 pts.) The table below contains a list of men and who were an important part of Lessons 8-10. Below the list of people is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the last name of the person(s) who is/are **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

Bell, Alexander	Benz, Karl	Duryea Bros.	Edison, Thomas	Field, Cyrus
Ford, Henry, & Olds, Ransome	Hall, Charles	Mack Bros.	Marconi, Guglielmo	Morse, Samuel
Pitcairn & Ford, John	Roebing, John	Swift, Gustavus	Tesla, Nikola	Wright Bros.

1. invented the first practical gasoline driven car in Massachusetts. _____
2. established the glass industry in Pittsburgh _____
3. made a fortune from the invention of the telephone _____
4. electrical genius who received 10 patents for his work in radio _____
5. invented a practical way to make aluminum in Pittsburgh _____
6. co-developed the telegraph which evolved into Western Union _____
7. installed the first transatlantic telegraph cable _____
8. invented the first refrigerated railroad car _____
9. first to apply a gasoline engine to a wheeled vehicle _____
10. developed the idea of the assembly line and mass-producing cars _____
11. developed and invented the airplane _____
12. invented the wireless radio which saved hundreds in the Titanic _____
13. inventor of the wire rope (cable) _____
14. started the truck industry in Brooklyn, New York _____
15. invented the first practical light bulb _____

Short Answer Essay (4 pts.)

3. Explain the difference between vertical integration and horizontal integration. Give a concrete example of each. (4 pts)

Unit 2 – Test 5 – Lessons 11 – 12

Multiple Choice (14 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among those provided.

1. The legislation that created a central bank for the U.S. monetary system was?
 - A. Federal Reserve Act
 - B. Federal Trade Commission Act
 - C. U.S. Federal Banking Act
 - D. U.S. National Banking Act
2. All the following people helped form the NAACP in 1909 **except**?
 - A. Frederick Douglass
 - B. W. E. B. DuBois
 - C. Mary Church Terrell
 - D. Ida B. Wells
3. What did the Supreme Court rule in the 1896 Plessy v. Ferguson case?
 - A. established unequal facilities for blacks and whites
 - B. determined that blacks had equal facilities to whites
 - C. legalized racial segregation under a “separate but equal” doctrine
 - D. determined the civil rights of Plessy were violated by our government
4. Another word/phrase for investigative journalism was?
 - A. symbiotic meddling
 - B. muckraking
 - C. suffrage
 - D. temperance
5. Upton Sinclair’s book prompted the following legislation?
 - A. Clayton Antitrust Act
 - B. Sherman Antitrust Act
 - C. Pendleton Civil Service Act
 - D. Federal Meat Inspection Act
6. What was the **main** purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act?
 - A. assure that companies trust each other in business dealings
 - B. break up business monopolies
 - C. guarantee that business companies treat each other fairly
 - D. establish a monopolistic market
7. When a single political question is posed on a ballot to the voters, this is known as a/an?
 - A. impeachment
 - B. initiative
 - C. recall
 - D. referendum

8. What was the **main** purpose for the 16th Amendment?
- A. establish the election of U.S. senators
 - B. gave women the right to vote
 - C. levy and collect U.S. income tax
 - D. prohibit the production, distribution, and sale of alcohol
9. All the following people were heavily involved in the suffrage movement **except**?
- A. Susan B. Anthony
 - B. Carrie Chapman Catt
 - C. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - D. Ida Minerva Tarbell
10. A spirit of reform that swept our nation between the 1880s and 1920s was called the?
- A. Progressive Movement
 - B. Spiritual Reformation
 - C. Suffrage Movement
 - D. Temperance Movement
11. People who chose to move from their country to the U.S. were known as?
- A. migrants
 - B. emigrants
 - C. immigrants
 - D. pomegranates
12. Which statement among the choices is **most accurate**?
- A. New York's Angel Island handled East coast immigration.
 - B. California's Ellis Island handled West coast immigration.
 - C. Emigrants came into New York's Ellis Island, California's Angel Island
 - D. Most emigrants were processed at California's Angel Island.
13. The **first** legislation restricting the immigration of people into the country was the?
- A. Chinese Exclusion Act
 - B. Irish Exclusion Act
 - C. Morrill Act
 - D. Quota Immigration Act
14. What was the **main** purpose of the Morrill Act of 1862?
- A. established the U.S. Forest Service
 - B. restricted the immigration of people into the country
 - C. provided for regulation of railroad freight charges
 - D. provided land grants that started a national system of colleges

15. What was the **main** purpose of the 19th Amendment?
- A. levied an income tax against anyone earning wages
 - B. allowed women the right to vote
 - C. called for the direct election of U.S. Senators
 - D. prohibited the manufacture transporting and selling alcoholic drinks.
16. An economic theory in which the making, moving, and selling of goods and services is a shared responsibility among the citizens in a society is?
- A. communism
 - B. democracy
 - C. progressivism
 - D. socialism
17. A political mechanism for removing an elected official from office before he/she serves his time in office is known as a/an?
- A. reaffirmation
 - B. referendum
 - C. recall
 - D. initiative
18. What law proclaim that jobs within the U.S. government should be awarded based on merit instead of political party affiliation?
- A. Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883
 - B. Morrill Act of 1862
 - C. Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914
 - D. Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890

Short Answer Essay (9 pts.)

1. Cite at least three reasons emigrants came to this country? (3 pts.)

2. Explain at least three conditions that were experienced with tenement house living? (3 pts.)

3. Explain three different ways that urban places expanded. (3 pts.)

Fill-in the-Blank (12 pts.) The table below contains a list of men and women who were an important part of Lesson 11. Below the list of people is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the last name of the person who is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

Jane Addams	Frederic Bartholdi	Mother Francis Cabrini	George W. Carver
Alexandre Eiffel	Henry Heinz	Elisha Otis	Eliza Shirley
Thomas Sullivan	John Wanamaker	Booker T. Washington	Frank Woolworth

1. architect who designed the Statue of Liberty _____
2. famed educator who brought recognition to Tuskegee Institute _____
3. co-founder of settlement houses in Chicago to help emigrants _____
4. co-founded an Institute that helped poor Italian immigrants in NYC _____
5. established the Salvation Army in Philadelphia in 1879 _____
6. formed the first YMCA in Boston in 1851 _____
7. sculpted the Statute of Liberty _____
8. started the “five and dime” store concept _____
9. developed a process for canned food that gave food a longer shelf life _____
10. botanist who developed multiple uses for peanuts and sweet potatoes _____
11. opened the first department store in Philadelphia in 1876 _____
12. invented the first elevator _____

Matching (12 pts.) Match each person in Column B to the statement with whom he/she is **most closely associated** in Column A by clearly writing the letter in the blank space.

Column A

1. _____ three Progressive Amendments passed during his Administration
2. _____ strong advocate for the temperance movement
3. _____ exposed political corruption among municipal governments
4. _____ Governor of Wisconsin who promoted public service by colleges
5. _____ owned 95% of oil refineries in the country
6. _____ muckraker who exposed abuses in an insane asylum
7. _____ appointed first Chief Forester in the U.S. Forest Service
8. _____ corrupt politician who drained millions out of NYC treasury
9. _____ assassinated President who launched the trust-busting era
10. _____ major environmentalist and trust-busting President
11. _____ his political cartoons exposed corruption in NYC
12. _____ the 16th Amendment was ratified during his Presidency

Column B

- | |
|------------------------|
| A. Nellie Bly |
| B. Robert LaFollette |
| C. William McKinley |
| D. Thomas Nast |
| E. Carrie Nation |
| F. Gifford Pinchot |
| G. John D. Rockefeller |
| H. Theodore Roosevelt |
| I. Lincoln Steffen |
| J. Howard Taft |
| K. William Tweed |
| L. Woodrow Wilson |

Unit 3 – Test 6 – Lessons 13-14

Multiple Choice (20 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among those provided.

1. The policy of setting up a colony at a weaker place or region with military force is known as?
 - A. doctrinism
 - B. imperialism
 - C. progressivism
 - D. retribution
2. What was the **essential** meaning of the Roosevelt Corollary?
 - A. It correlated to American trading privileges with Caribbean nations.
 - B. It warned the Chinese and Japanese that the U.S. would enforce their trading rights.
 - C. It warned European nations to stay out of the Caribbean region.
 - D. It was an executive order excluding the Chinese from emigrating to the U.S.
3. The most celebrated military unit of the Spanish-American War was?
 - A. Commodore Dewey's Asiatic Squadron
 - B. Roosevelt's Rough Riders
 - C. Aguinaldo's Fighting Filipinos
 - D. Buffalo Soldiers
4. Which item was **not** part of the 1898 Treaty of Paris?
 - A. Cuba was granted independence under U.S. protection
 - B. Puerto Rico and Guam were ceded to the U.S. as indemnity
 - C. The Philippine Islands were ceded to the U.S.
 - D. Spain lost its colonial empire in the Caribbean region.
5. What battle brought distinction to the Rough Riders and Buffalo soldiers?
 - A. Battle of Manila Bay
 - B. Battle of Santiago
 - C. Battle of Puerto Rico
 - D. Battle of San Juan Hill
6. Why did the U.S. want the Virgin Islands in 1917? To:
 - A. keep the Germans from occupying the islands and establishing a military base
 - B. get the oil that had been discovered in the region
 - C. establish a submarine base so it could patrol the region
 - D. to place troops to keep peace among the warring nations of the Caribbean
7. Which phrase **best** sums up President Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policy??
 - A. "Hammer those who disrupt peaceful trade."
 - B. "When nations flounder, throw them a safety net."
 - C. "Enforce, enforce, and enforce more."
 - D. "Speak softly and carry a big stick."

8. The **main** purpose of the Treaty of Kanagawa was to?
 - A. establish a military base in the Philippines
 - B. establish an American naval base on one of the Japanese islands
 - C. open Japanese ports for supplies, refueling, and trade with American ships
 - D. establish a colony of American prisoners in the Philippines
9. The spark that triggered the Spanish-American War was?
 - A. Spanish refusal to hand back sugar plantation land they had confiscated in Cuba
 - B. destruction of American property and loss of American lives in Cuba
 - C. sinking of the USS Maine in Cuba
 - D. Spanish refusal to leave the Caribbean region
10. The U.S. “police actions” among the Caribbean-based countries were called?
 - A. Banana Wars
 - B. Border Wars
 - C. Caribbean Conflict Zone
 - D. Caribbean Counter Revolution Conflict
11. What two commodities made the purchase of Alaska an economic bargain?
 - A. rich fishing waters & silver
 - B. gold & oil
 - C. timber & gold
 - D. silver & oil
12. What was the **main** purpose of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty?
 - A. sold a ten-mile wide strip of land across the Panama isthmus
 - B. nullified an earlier treaty so the U.S. could build the Panama Canal
 - C. allowed the U.S. to establish a naval base at Guantanamo Bay
 - D. authorize the military expedition to catch Pancho Villa in Mexico
13. Writing exaggerated, sensational stories **without** documenting with facts is called?
 - A. exaggerated nonsense
 - B. muckraking
 - C. sensationalism
 - D. yellow journalism
14. What was the **main** purpose of the Platt Amendment.
 - A. to protect American business interests in Cuba
 - B. to establish free trade with the Chinese ports
 - C. to send the American military to intervene in Caribbean countries’ civil wars
 - D. to protect American trading rights in the Hawaiian Islands

15. How did the McKinley Tariff affect Hawaiian planters? It:
- A. lowered the tariff on sugar
 - B. lowered the tariff on pineapple
 - C. raised the tariff on pineapple
 - D. raised the tariff on sugar
16. How was Hawaiian annexed?
- A. The U.S. march in and claimed Hawaii as a territory.
 - B. Congress passed a joint resolution which annexed the islands.
 - C. A political initiative was started in which the U.S. voters chose to annex the islands.
 - D. A Constitutional amendment was passed annexing the islands.
17. The U.S. did **not** annex which territory?
- A. Hawaiian Islands
 - B. Wake Island
 - C. Virgin Islands
 - D. America Samoa
18. The Chinese revolt against foreign interventions in 1900 was called the?
- A. Boxer Rebellion
 - B. Chinese Dog Fighting war
 - C. Qi Jiang Revolution
 - D. Sun-yet Sian Revolt
19. The **main** intent of the Open Door Policy was to?
- A. keep the ports of Caribbean nations open for trade
 - B. lowering the tariff among all U.S. trading partners
 - C. keep Chinese ports open so that all nations had equal trading rights
 - D. open the ports of Japan so that the Japanese could trade with the U.S.
20. President Roosevelt ordered and Congress granted the building of new U.S ships called the?
- A. U.S. Armada
 - B. Mighty Hogs
 - C. Sleek Fleet
 - D. Great White Fleet

Short Answer Essay (4 pts.)

1. Give two reasons why the U.S. pursued a policy of imperialism. (2 pts.)

2. **Contrast** the Spanish-American War with the Philippine-American War by providing two ways they were different. (2 pts.)

Turn the Page!

Matching (20 pts.) The table below contains a list of men who were an important part of Lessons 13-14. Below the list of people is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the letter of the person who is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

A. Aguinaldo, Emilio	B. Bunau-Varilla, Phillipe	C. Cleveland, Grover	D. Dewey, George
E. Dole, Sanford	F. Goethals, George	G. Hay, John	H. Hearst, William
I. Liliuokalani, Queen	J. Mahan, Alfred Thayer	K. McKinley, William	L. Miles, Nelson
M. Perry, Matthew	N. Pershing, John	O. Pulitzer, Joseph	P. Roosevelt, Ted
Q. Seward, William	R. Taft, Howard	S. Villa, Pancho	T. Wilson, Woodrow

1. _____ President during the Spanish-American War
2. _____ Panamanian official who negotiated the treaty with the US. to build the Panama Canal
3. _____ One of two NY newspaper publishers who used yellow journalism to sell newspapers
4. _____ Another NY newspaper publishers who used yellow journalism to sell newspapers
5. _____ Secretary of State who organized the purchase of Alaska for \$7+ million
6. _____ Pineapple planter who declared himself President of the Republic of Hawaii
7. _____ commander of U.S. troops occupying Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War
8. _____ leader of the Filipino rebels during the Philippine-American War
9. _____ naval strategist who advocated building a powerful U.S. naval fleet
10. _____ his foreign policy was known as “dollar diplomacy”
11. _____ his foreign policy was known as “moral diplomacy”
12. _____ ordered to find and capture a border bandit in Mexico
13. _____ last royal leader in Hawaii
14. _____ naval commander who defeated the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay
15. _____ engineer in charge of building the Panama Canal
16. _____ leader of the Rough Riders in Cuba
17. _____ anti-imperialist who was opposed to annexing Hawaii
18. _____ one leader of the Mexican revolution who raided places in the U.S.
19. _____ was to use gunship diplomacy in opening Japanese ports for American ships
20. _____ Secretary of State who stated the Spanish-American War was a “splendid little war.”

Short Answer Essay (2 pts.)

1. Cite two facts about the USS Maine incident that relate directly to the incident. (2 pts.)

Unit 3 – Test 7 - Lessons 15-17

Multiple Choice (14 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among those provided.

1. Which country was **not** part of the Triple Alliance?
 - A. Austria-Hungary
 - B. Germany
 - C. Russia
 - D. Turkey
2. Which country was **not** part of the Triple Entente?
 - A. Great Britain
 - B. France
 - C. Russia
 - D. Turkey
3. Which person was **not** part of the peace conference that drafted the Treaty of Versailles?
 - A. George Clemenceau
 - B. David Lloyd George
 - C. Czar Nicholas
 - D. Woodrow Wilson
4. What was the result of the U.S. Congressional reaction to the Treaty of Versailles?
 - A. Congress approved of the Treaty with some minor amendments.
 - B. Congress rejected both the Treaty and joining the League of Nations.
 - C. Congress joined the League of Nations but rejected some aspects of the Treaty.
 - D. Congress approved of both the Treaty and the League of Nations.
5. The Treaty of Versailles was directed **mostly** at what Triple Alliance country?
 - A. Austria-Hungary
 - B. Germany
 - C. Russia
 - D. Turkey
6. What was the group of senators called who adamantly opposed the Treaty of Versailles?
 - A. Irreconcilables
 - B. Inconsolables
 - C. Defeatists
 - D. Reservationists
7. What was the name of the treaty that ended World War I?
 - A. Treaty of Berlin
 - B. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
 - C. Treaty of Paris
 - D. Treaty of Versailles

8. What ship did the Germans sink that brought the U.S. closer to entering WWI?
 - A. Lusitania
 - B. USS Maine
 - C. USS Shark
 - D. Titanic
9. Which battle was **not** fought in Western Europe?
 - A. Gallipoli
 - B. Marne
 - C. Somme
 - D. Verdun
10. What was the **most predominant** World War I fighting strategy?
 - A. airplane warfare
 - B. artillery warfare
 - C. tank warfare
 - D. trench warfare
11. What was the **main** goal of the Central Powers in the Battle of Verdun?
 - A. “pummel the Hun”
 - B. “bleed France white”
 - C. “stomp the Allies into the trenches”
 - D. “split the Central Powers”
12. The Russian Red Army were also called the?
 - A. Anti-Bolsheviks
 - B. Huns
 - C. Bolsheviks
 - D. Socialists
13. What was the **main** effect of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?
 - A. established the countries of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia
 - B. removed Czar Nicholas from the monarch’s throne
 - C. socked huge reparations payments upon the German people
 - D. removed Russia from World War I
14. What event led directly to the start of World War I?
 - A. assassination of the Archduke of Austria-Hungary
 - B. invasion of Serbia by the Russians
 - C. the German invasion of Belgium
 - D. the Japanese seized German colonial territories and possessions

Fill-in-the-Blanks (16 pts.) The table below contains a list of men and women who were an important part of Lessons 15 - 17. Below the list of people is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the **last name** of the person who is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

Baruch, Bernard	Creel, George	Debs, Eugene	Ferdinand, Franz
Foch, Ferdinand	Hitler, Adolph	Hoover, Herbert	Lenin
Marx, Karl	Nicholas, Czar	Pershing, John	Princip, Gavrilo
Rankin, Jeanette	Wilhelm II, Kaiser	Wilson, Woodrow	Zimmerman, Arthur

1. assassin of the Archduke of Austria-Hungary _____
2. leader of the Germany during World War I _____
3. chief Food Administrator during World War I _____
4. leader of the War Industries Board for producing war materiel _____
5. political theorist who stated property makes people greedy _____
6. Archduke of Austria-Hungary who was assassinated _____
7. U.S. Representative voted against declaring war on Germany _____
8. journalist who chaired the Committee on Public Information _____
9. sent a telegram to Mexico urging it to declare war on the U.S. _____
10. canceled all German reparation payments _____
11. Socialist labor leader of IWW convicted of sabotage _____
12. leader of the American Expeditionary Force _____
13. leader of the Bolsheviks _____
14. drafted the Fourteen Point proposal for world peace after WWI _____
15. last Russian monarch who was murdered _____
16. Supreme Allied Commander during WWI _____

Short Answer (6 pts.)

1. Cite at least four (4) new technologies that were used during World War I. (4 pts.)
2. Identify at least two of President Wilson's Fourteen Points proposal. (2pts.)

Turn the page!

Matching (12 pts.) The table below contains a list of items that were an important part of Lessons 15 - 17. Below the list of items is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the number of the item that is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

1. armistice	2. censorship	3. convoy system	4. cryptanalysis	5. dissent	6. espionage
7. isolationism	8. liberty bond	9. munitions	10. neutrality	11. sabotage	12. sedition

- A. ____ use of spies to gather political and military information
- B. ____ not taking sides in a fight or in war
- C. ____ a cease fire in the firing of weapons during a war
- D. ____ saying or printing false information against the Constitution or U.S. government
- E. ____ merchant and armed ships traveling together for protection
- F. ____ purchased to help finance WWI
- G. ____ to say or write words that disagree with official government policy
- H. ____ limiting information to mass media considered a threat to national security
- I. ____ ammunition for rifles, artillery guns, and cannon
- J. ____ figuring out the meaning to coded messages
- K. ____ deliberately destroying, damaging, or obstructing something for military gain
- L. ____ U.S. policy of avoiding foreign fights or wars

Short Answers – (7 pts.)

3. Cite at least two ingredients that are necessary for a nation to plunge into war. (2 pts.)
4. A. Identify the meaning of the war guilt clause. (1 pt.)
- B. Cite at least two restrictions placed upon the Germans at the end of WWI. (2 pts.)
5. Write about something you studied that was not included on this test. It must be different than what was covered on this test. (2 pts.)

Unit 4 – Test 8 – Lessons 18–20

Multiple Choice (14 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among those provided.

1. What **major** factor sparked a massive migration of African-Americans from the South?
 - A. the lure of free land in the North
 - B. revival of the Ku Klux Klan in the South
 - C. promise of lower taxes on wages in industrial plants
 - D. the guarantee the Federal government would protect them better in the North
2. Who were the Four Horsemen, identified as such during President Roosevelt's administrations?
 - A. powerful conservative U.S. Senators
 - B. conservative U.S. Cabinet members
 - C. conservative Supreme Court Justices
 - D. conservative U.S. House of Representatives
3. Roosevelt's New Deal programs tended to be philosophically and economically?
 - A. communistic
 - B. democratic
 - C. imperialistic
 - D. socialistic
4. **Most** of FDR's New Deal programs were ruled by the Supreme Court as?
 - A. unconstitutional
 - B. constitutional
 - C. being too socialistic
 - D. being too communistic and needing revisions
5. The **main** purpose of the Glass-Steagall Banking Act was to??
 - A. regulate the amount of printed money allowed into circulation into the economy
 - B. regulate the gold standard
 - C. pump more money into the floundering U.S. economy
 - D. provide insurance on the money that people deposited into the banks
6. The **main** purpose of the Emergency Relief Banking Act was to?
 - A. print more money and place it into circulation
 - B. prevent banks from charging excessively high interest rates on loans
 - C. close banks and decide on their financial health
 - D. provide banks with insurance in case they ran out of money
7. One of the worst examples of post-WWI racial conflicts was?
 - A. Chicago Race Riot
 - B. Los Angeles Racial Conflict
 - C. New York City Racial Revolution
 - D. Philadelphia Race Riot

8. The Teapot Dome Scandal dealt with what natural resource?
- A. gold
 - B. lumber
 - C. oil
 - D. silver
9. An economic system in which a country's economy is operated by private businesses is?
- A. communism
 - B. capitalism
 - C. Marxism
 - D. socialism
10. Nothing characterized the Roaring Twenties more than young women who were called\?
- A. flip flops
 - B. flappers
 - C. liberalists
 - D. socialites
11. What did it mean to buy stocks "on margin"?
- A. buy stocks at their cheapest value and wait for them to rise in value
 - B. buy stocks at their marginal value and wait for them to rise before you sold them
 - C. assume the marginal value of corporate stocks
 - D. buy \$10,000 in stocks, borrow 90%, and pay off the loan after the value of the stock rose
12. The Women's Christian Temperance Union was happy about which Amendment to the Constitution?
- A. 18th Amendment
 - B. 19th Amendment
 - C. 20th Amendment
 - D. 21st Amendment
13. One of the **first** commercial uses of the airplane was carrying?
- A. gasoline
 - B. various kinds of freight
 - C. U.S. mail
 - D. passengers
14. The **main** purpose of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928 was to?
- A. reduce the number of weapons (tanks, airplanes) that nations could have
 - B. secure a lasting peace by outlawing war
 - C. limit the number of nations that agreed to the Open Door policy
 - D. prevent another world-wide depression from happening

Matching (15 pts.) Part 1 - The table below contains a list of men and women who were an important part of Lessons 18-20. Below the list of people is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the letter of the person who is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

A. Mary Bethune	B. William Jennings Bryan	C. Al Capone	D. Calvin Coolidge	E. Father Coughlin
F. James Cox	G. Clarence Darrow	H. Amelia Earhart	I. Albert Fall	J. Miriam Ferguson
K. Henry Ford	L. Warren G. Harding	M. Herbert Hoover	N. J. Edgar Hoover	O. Harry Hopkins

- _____ presidential administration was riddled with scandal
- _____ former Presidential candidate and prosecutor in the famous Monkey Trail
- _____ appointed the new leader of the FBI in the 1920s
- _____ defended the person who was brought to trial in the Monkey Trail
- _____ harsh critic of FDR who accused him of being too chummy with bankers
- _____ unofficial leader of FDR's Black Cabinet
- _____ troubleshooter and closest adviser to FDR during his four administrations
- _____ Ohio Governor who was a Democratic presidential candidate in the 1920 election
- _____ a man of few words who brought trust back to the President's office from 1924-1928
- _____ was President when the Stock Market crashed
- _____ President Harding's Secretary of Interior convicted of accepting bribes
- _____ a gangster who greatly profited from bootlegged liquor
- _____ first female Governor of Texas
- _____ his assembly line production made cars affordable for Americans
- _____ aviation pioneer who died trying to circumnavigate the globe

Identification – Cause or Effect (8 pts.) – Identify whether the statement is a cause or effect of the Depression

by clearly writing a C in the blank space if the statement is a cause, or E if the statement is an effect.

- _____ oversupply of farm food commodities
- _____ lowered prices on farm food products
- _____ weakening or lessening of international trade
- _____ too many loans for homes and businesses
- _____ installment buying of products
- _____ banks failed
- _____ businesses failed
- _____ workers became unemployed

Matching (12 pts.) Part 2 – The directions are the same as those listed in Part 1 on the previous page.

P. Harold Ickes	Q. Alfred Landon	R. Charles Lindbergh	S. Huey Long
T. Douglas MacArthur	U. A. Mitchell Palmer	V. Frances Perkins	W. Gifford Pinchot
X. Franklin Roosevelt	Y. Nellie Ross	Z. John Scopes	ZZZ. John Steinbeck

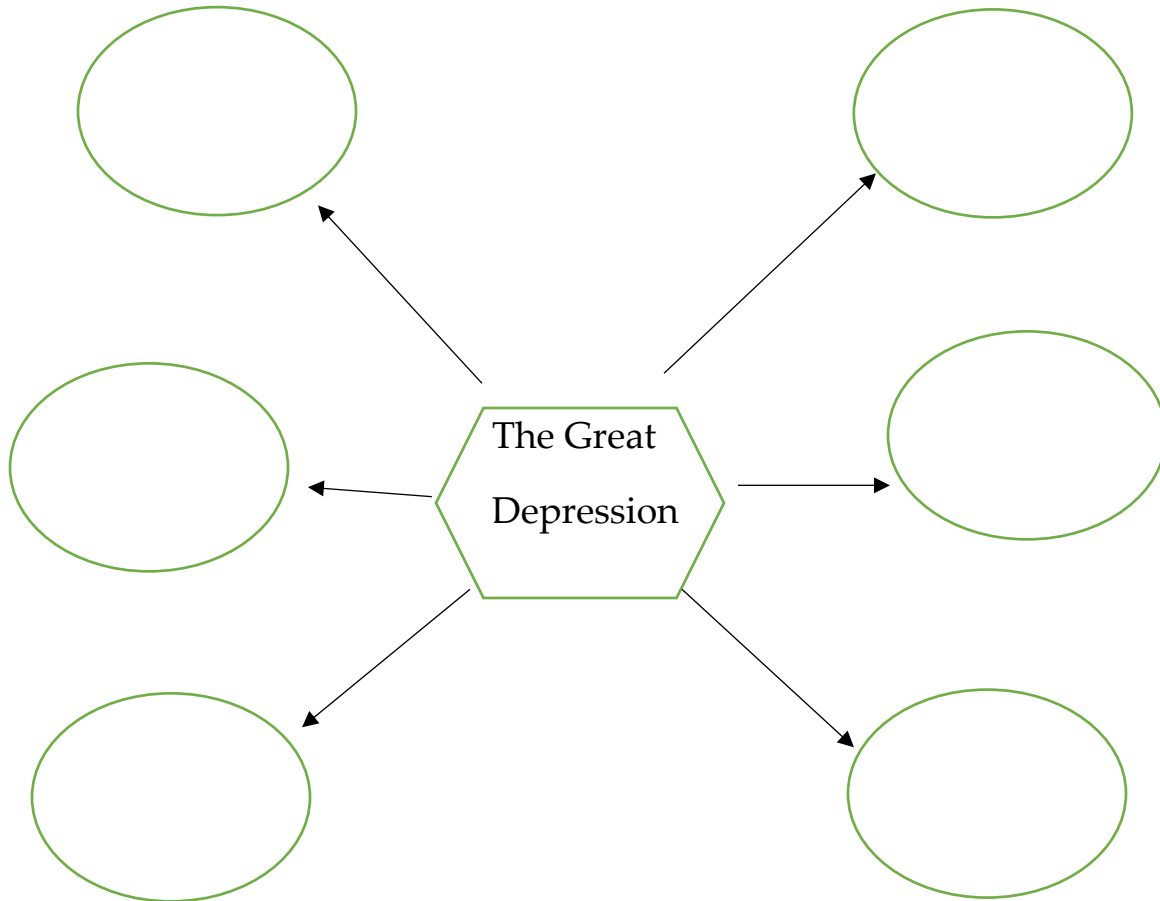
16. _____ ordered by the President to disband the Bonus Army from Federal grounds
17. _____ was convicted for teaching about evolution which was in violation of a Tennessee law
18. _____ was FDR's Secretary of the Interior during his four administrations
19. _____ served as FDR's Secretary of Labor during his four administrations
20. _____ devised New Deal programs that helped struggling Americans during the Great Depression
21. _____ presidential candidate who ran against FDR in the 1936 election
22. _____ Congressman who launched a Senate investigation on the Teapot Dome Scandal
23. _____ Director of the U.S. Mint; first female Governor of Wyoming
24. _____ Louisiana Governor who developed the slogan "Share the Wealth" during the Depression
25. _____ ordered raids of immigrant homes conducted during the Red Scare
26. _____ author of a book describing the plight of tenant farmers during the Dust Bowl
27. _____ first person to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean in the Spirit of St. Louis

Matching (15 pts.) Part 3 – The directions are the same as those listed in Part 1 on the previous page.

A. 19 th Amendment	B. 21 th Amendment	C. American Civil Liberties Union	D. court packing scheme	E. Dust Bowl
F. Ku Klux Klan	G. nativists	H. Ohio Gang	I. Red Scare	J. Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act
K. Teapot Dome Scandal	L. Washington Disarmament Conference	M. Works Progress Administration	N. skullduggery, graft, extortion, perjury, blackmail	O. installment plan buying

28. _____ a time when farm land became useless in the plains region due to drought and bad farming practices
29. _____ crimes that characterized Grant's administration
30. _____ women's suffrage approved
31. _____ a time when a fear of a communist revolt and takeover was high in 1919-1920
32. _____ Allied nations sought to reduce weapons and naval ships in 1921
33. _____ organization that defends and protects the individual rights of people
34. _____ a system of credit that allowed people to obtain cars, radios, and appliances
35. _____ organization that was anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, and anti-Black
36. _____ raised taxes on imported goods from European countries, thereby limiting international trade
37. _____ provided jobs for millions of people who were on relief during the Great Depression
38. _____ repealed the prohibition (making, moving, and selling) of alcoholic drinks
39. _____ oil leases were granted to oil companies without competitive bidding by government officials
40. _____ brought massive scandal to President Harding's administration
41. _____ President Roosevelt wanted to replace members of the highest judicial system after age 70.5
42. _____ an anti-immigration group who felt it had superior rights over foreign-born immigrants

Cause and Effect Ripple Diagram (6 pts.) Identify the **major** causes of the Great Depression of 1929 which, of course, created a ripple effect on the peaceful pond of the economy. Write those causes in the bubble circles.



Unit 5 – Test 9 – Lessons 21-22

Multiple Choice (14 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among those provided.

1. Which leader did **not run** a totalitarian government?
 - A. Winston Churchill
 - B. Adolph Hitler
 - C. Benito Mussolini
 - D. Joseph Stalin

2. Which country was **not** part of the Allies early in World War II?
 - A. China
 - B. France
 - C. Great Britain
 - D. Italy

3. Which country was **not** part of the Axis?
 - A. Germany
 - B. Italy
 - C. Japan
 - D. Russia

4. Japan became militaristic because of a?
 - A. command from the Emperor
 - B. natural desire to fight
 - C. lack of natural resources
 - D. distorted foreign policy plan

5. Who was the Japanese leader responsible for ordering the attack on Pearl Harbor?
 - A. Emperor Hirohito
 - B. Hideki Tojo
 - C. Chuichi Nagumo
 - D. Isoroku Yamamoto

6. What was the one weapon that made the difference for the British in the Battle of Britain?
 - A. more competent fighter pilots
 - B. superior fighter aircraft
 - C. radar
 - D. spies

7. The bombing of London in 1940 became known as?
 - A. The Blitz
 - B. Destroy London
 - C. Blast the British
 - D. Eradicate the British capital

Name _____

Score _____

8. What is the **correct sequence** of battles in Europe starting from first to last?
 - A. Battle of the Bulge, Battle of Kursk, D-Day, Battle of Britain
 - B. D-Day, Battle of Kursk, Battle of Britain, Battle of the Bulge
 - C. Battle of Kursk, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, Battle of Britain
 - D. Battle of Britain, Battle of Kursk, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge
9. For what is June 6, 1944 known?
 - A. D-Day in Europe
 - B. Invasion of Russia
 - C. Invasion of the Italian mainland
 - D. the beginning of the Battle of the Bulge
10. The **farthest east** the Germans advanced in their African campaign was?
 - A. El Alamein, Egypt
 - B. Tobruk, Libya
 - C. Tripoli, Libya
 - D. Alexandria, Egypt
11. What was the name of the German plan to invade Soviet Russia?
 - A. Operation Bulge
 - B. Operation Barbarossa
 - C. Operation Overlord
 - D. Operation Sledgehammer
12. What was the name of the Allies' plan to invade Normandy, France?
 - A. Operation Bulge
 - B. Operation Barbarossa
 - C. Operation Overlord
 - D. Operation Sledgehammer
13. What was the **main** factor that saved Russia from being defeated by the Germans in 1941 ?
 - A. poor muddy roads
 - B. lack of German fuel
 - C. superior Russian fighting tactics
 - D. harsh winter
14. Which condition of the Treaty of Paris did Hitler violate?
 - A. refused to pay for war reparation
 - B. built up the German air force
 - C. constructed submarines
 - D. all of the above

Matching (18 pts.) The table below contains a list of men who were an important part of Lessons 21-22. Below the list of people is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the last name of the person who is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used. Two names will not be used.

Chamberlain, Neville	Churchill, Winston	Einstein, Albert	Eisenhower, Dwight
Alamein, El	Goring, Hermann	Himmler, Heinrich	Hirohito, Emperor
Hitler, Adolph	Lenin, Vladimir	Marx, Karl	McAuliffe, Anthony
Mussolini, Benito	Nasser, Gamal	Patton, George	Rommel, Erwin
Roosevelt, Franklin	Stalin, Joseph	Tojo, Hideki	Truman, Harry

1. _____ Chancellor, Fuhrer
2. _____ flamboyant U.S. tank commander who relieved the city of Bastogne
3. _____ chief of the German Luftwaffe
4. _____ "Nuts!"
5. _____ Supreme Allied Commander in charge of Operation Overlord
6. _____ Prime Minister of Japan who ordered the attack on Pearl Harbor
7. _____ Prime Minister who declared we have "peace in our time."
8. _____ first leader of the Communist Party in Soviet Russia
9. _____ head of the Gestapo who directed the killing of millions of Jews
10. _____ brutal dictator of the Soviet Union for 24 years
11. _____ warned FDR about the Nazis building an atomic bomb
12. _____ Desert Fox
13. _____ led Great Britain through most of World War II
14. _____ assumed the Presidency after President Roosevelt's death
15. _____ gave the order for the Manhattan Project to proceed
16. _____ It was a great honor to die for him.
17. _____ leader of the Fascist Italian government
18. _____ His theories led to the formation of Communist governments.

Short Answer Essay (8 pts.)

1. What was one **major** difference in fighting strategy between WWI and WWII. (2 pts.)
2. What was one **major philosophical** difference between the Nazis and Italian Fascists. (2 pts.)
3. Cite two facts (**not opinions**) about the Holocaust presented in Lesson 22. (2 pts.)
4. Give two reasons why Hitler attacked the Soviet Union. (2 pts.)

Turn the Page!

Fill-in-the Blanks (20 pts.) The table below contains a list of items and events that were an important part of Lessons 21-22. Below the list of items and events is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the number of the item or event that is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

1. Anschluss	2. Atlantic Charter	3. Beer Hall Putsch	4. Fascist Party
5. Good Neighbor Policy	6. Holocaust	7. Lend Lease Act	8. Manchuria
9. Manhattan Project	10. Munich Conference	11. Neutrality Acts	12. Non-Aggression Pact
13. Pact of Steel	14. Panay Incident	15. Sahara Desert	16. Southern Front
17. Sudetenland	18. Suez Canal	19. Tripartite Pact	20. Tuskegee Airmen

- A. _____ genocide of the Jews in Europe during WWII is called?
 B. _____ building of the atomic bomb is known as?
 C. _____ an all-black fighter pilot unit, the Red Tails never lost a bomber in all their missions
 D. _____ agreement in 1941 between Roosevelt and Churchill dealing with post-war Europe
 E. _____ landscape of Northern Africa
 F. _____ region where the Japanese first invaded China in 1931
 G. _____ German annexation of Austria
 H. _____ Sicily and mainland Italy
 I. _____ President Roosevelt removed marines from Caribbean-based countries
 J. _____ primary goal of Afrika Corp in African Campaign
 K. _____ Hitler's first attempt to take over the German government
 L. _____ agreement between the Soviets and Germany not to attack each other during WWII
 M. _____ the sinking of a U. S. ship in China by the Japanese
 N. _____ the state is the most important part of this political group
 O. _____ deal signed between Germany and Italy creating the Axis
 P. _____ creation of the Axis Powers – Germany, Italy, and Japan
 Q. _____ this part of Czechoslovakia annexed by Germany
 R. _____ kept the U.S. businesspeople from selling war materiel to nations at war
 S. _____ program that allowed the U.S. to send war materiel to allied nations
 T. _____ meeting between Axis and Allied nations to discuss a part of Czechoslovakia

Word Bank Fill-in (5 pts.) Fill-in the blanks with the correct word. Three words will not be used. **repatriation, ghettos, hierarchy, partisan, annihilation, indemnity, embargo, corporatism**

1. _____ government ban on trade goods to and from another country
 2. _____ member of an armed group secretly fighting against an occupying force
 3. _____ the return of someone to his own country after a war
 4. _____ payment for damages
 5. _____ an organization in which people ranked one above the other by authority

Unit 5 – Test 10 – Lessons 26 – 28

Multiple Choice (14 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among those provided.

1. Identify the one country in which a wartime conference was **not** held?
 - A. China
 - B. Egypt
 - C. U.S.A
 - D. U.S.S.R – Soviet Union

2. What was one **main** reason Japan waged war in the Pacific region?
 - A. greed
 - B. lack of natural resources
 - C. revenge
 - D. rid the region of colonial powers

3. What **main** U.S. possession did Japan invade during World War II?
 - A. Indonesia
 - B. Malaysia
 - C. Philippines
 - D. Singapore

4. Who warned President Roosevelt that the Germans had knowledge to build an atomic bomb?
 - A. Albert Einstein
 - B. Enrico Fermi
 - C. George Marshall
 - D. J. Robert Oppenheimer

5. Who organized the first strike back at Japan for the United States?
 - A. James Doolittle
 - B. Bill Halsey
 - C. Douglas MacArthur
 - D. Chester Nimitz

6. Who was the leader of the Japanese government who ordered the attack on Pearl Harbor?
 - A. Emperor Hirohito
 - B. Chuichi Nagumo
 - C. Hideki Tojo
 - D. Isoroku Yamamoto

7. Which item is the **most accurate** sequence (order) of battles in the Pacific War?
 - A. Battle of Midway, Guadalcanal Battle, Battle of Coral Sea, Iwo Jima Battle
 - B. Iwo Jima Battle, Battle of Midway, Guadalcanal Battle, Battle of Coral Sea
 - C. Guadalcanal Battle, Iwo Jima Battle, Battle of Coral Sea, Battle of Midway
 - D. Battle of Coral Sea, Battle of Midway, Guadalcanal Battle, Iwo Jima Battle
8. What was one of the **main** terms of the Potsdam Conference?
 - A. established the proceedings of the Nuremburg Trials
 - B. established the Allied occupation of Japan
 - C. divided Germany into four zones
 - D. gave all of the land the Japanese took back to the Chinese
9. Who was responsible for the establishment of the iron curtain?
 - A. Winston Churchill
 - B. Adolf Hitler
 - C. President Roosevelt
 - D. Joseph Stalin
10. Who was named Supreme Commander in the Pacific War and head of the Japanese occupation?
 - A. James Doolittle
 - B. Bill Halsey
 - C. Douglas MacArthur
 - D. Chester Nimitz
11. The German War Trials were held in what city?
 - A. Berlin
 - B. Nuremburg
 - C. London
 - D. Paris
12. Winston Churchill's speech at a Missouri university marked the beginning of what era?
 - A. Cold War between the Soviet Union and United States
 - B. détente between the Soviet Union and United States
 - C. arms race between the Soviet Union and United States
 - D. space race between the Soviet Union and United States
13. What was one of the most complicated issues in the immediate post-war era?
 - A. German War Trials
 - B. Israeli-Palestinian Conflict
 - C. Iron Curtain Conflict
 - D. Japanese International Military Tribunal Trials

Matching (15 pts.) The table below contains a list of items that were an important part of Unit Five. Below the list of items is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the number of the item that is **most closely associated** with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

1. 442 Regimental Combat Team	2. Bataan Death March	3. Hiroshima	4. Japan's new Constitution	5. Lend Lease program
6. Manhattan Project	7. National War Labor Board	8. Office of Price Administration	9. Office of War Information	10. Russian satellite country
11. Selective Service	12. Trinity	13. War Finance Committee	14. War Production Board	15. War Relocation Authority

- A. _____ the secretive building of the atomic bomb
 B. _____ the Philippines
 C. _____ internment camps
 D. _____ Rosie the Riveter
 E. _____ Japanese-American soldiers
 F. _____ first detonation of an atomic bomb
 G. _____ U.S. war materiel sent to Russia and England
 H. _____ war bonds
 I. _____ Poland
 J. _____ rationing/coupon books
 K. _____ Emperor had no political power
 L. _____ factories received necessary materials they needed
 M. _____ made sure strikes did not occur among the factories
 N. _____ first atomic bomb dropped on Japan
 O. _____ men of draft age

Short Answer Essay (10 pts.)

1. Explain the nature of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict. Don't forget to include what caused it. (4 pts.)

2. A. Identify 3 different branches (parts) of the United Nations. (3 pts.)

B. Describe the function of each branch you have identified. (3 pts.)

Matching (17 pts.) Match each person in Column B to the statement with whom he/she is **most closely associated** in Column A by clearly writing the letter in the blank space. **Two people will not be answers from Column B.**

Column A

1. _____ **two** people who supported women serving in the military
2. _____ “a date that will live in infamy”
3. _____ “I shall return.”
4. _____ German war criminal who committed suicide before his trial
5. _____ conducted a bombing raid upon the Japanese early in the war
6. _____ was forced to surrender his army in the Philippines
7. _____ was Military Chief of the Manhattan Project
8. _____ made the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima
9. _____ physicist who created the world’s first nuclear chain reaction
10. _____ physicist in charge of creating and building the atomic bomb
11. _____ Chief of Luftwaffe committed suicide before his hanging
12. _____ led the Japanese task force that attacked Pearl Harbor
13. _____ flew the Enola Gay that dropped the first atomic bomb
14. _____ Commander of all naval forces in the Pacific War
15. _____ one admiral who hatched the “island-hopping” strategy
16. _____ Prime Minister of Japan who started the Pacific War

Column B

- A. James Doolittle
- B. Albert Einstein
- C. Enrico Fermi
- D. Hermann Goring
- E. Leslie Groves
- F. William “Bull” Halsey
- G. Heinrich Himmler
- H. Douglas MacArthur
- I. George Marshall
- J. Chuichi Nagumo
- K. Chester Nimitz
- L. Oppenheimer, J. Robert
- M. President Roosevelt
- N. Eleanor Roosevelt
- O. Paul Tibbets
- P. Hideki Tojo
- Q. President Truman
- R. Jonathan Wainwright
- S. Isoroku Yamamoto

Short Answer Essays continued (8 pts.)

3. Briefly describe three military branches that were created for women during World War II. In your description, refer to the acronyms that were used for the women’s military branches. (6 pts.)

4. Describe what island-hopping was and its main purpose. (2 pts.)

Unit 6 – Test 11 – Lessons 26 – 28

Multiple Choice (13 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among those provided.

1. What program gave funds to rebuild the wrecked economies of European countries?
 - A. Marshall Plan
 - B. Serviceman's Readjustment Act
 - C. Truman Doctrine
 - D. Truman's Fair Deal Plan

2. What was the concept that dominated U.S. foreign policy during the 40s and 50s?
 - A. domino theory
 - B. iron curtain
 - C. McCarthyism
 - D. vacuum effect

3. What country revolted against the Soviet Union in the 1950s?
 - A. Egypt
 - B. Czechoslovakia
 - C. Hungary
 - D. Poland

4. Who was the leader of the Vietnamese Communists?
 - A. Chiang Kai-shek
 - B. Ho Chi Minh
 - C. Nguyen Tran Pham
 - D. Mao Zedong

5. Who was associated with the Second Red Scare in the U.S. in the 1950s?
 - A. John Foster Dulles
 - B. Nikita Khrushchev
 - C. George Marshall
 - D. Joseph McCarthy

6. Who was the leader of the Chinese Communists?
 - A. Bien Dien Phu
 - B. Chiang Kai-shek
 - C. Ho Chi Minh
 - D. Mao Zedong

7. Who was the anti-communist who practiced the strategy of brinkmanship in negotiations?
 - A. Dwight Eisenhower
 - B. Winston Churchill
 - C. John Foster Dulles
 - D. Joseph McCarthy
8. Who coined the phrase “iron curtain?”
 - A. John Foster Dulles
 - B. Winston Churchill
 - C. Joseph McCarthy
 - D. Joseph Stalin
9. Which country was **not** part of the Warsaw Pact?
 - A. East Germany
 - B. Hungary
 - C. Poland
 - D. Turkey
10. Which country was **not** part of NATO?
 - A. East Germany
 - B. France
 - C. Great Britain
 - D. Holland
11. Gamal Abdel Nasser is associated with what event?
 - A. Hungarian Revolt
 - B. spying in the U.S.
 - C. Suez Canal Crisis
 - D. U-2 Incident
12. Francis Gary Powers is associated with what event?
 - A. Korean War
 - B. Rosenbergs’ Case.
 - C. Suez Canal Crisis
 - D. U-2 Incident
13. Which country is **not** part of Indochina?
 - A. Cambodia
 - B. Laos
 - C. China
 - D. Vietnam

Matching (15 pts.) The table below contains a list of items that were an important part of Unit Six. Below the list of items is a series of phrases. In the blank space next to each phrase, write the number of the item that is most closely associated with the phrase. Cross out each item that is used.

1. Brown v. Board of Education	2. Civil Rights Act 1957	3. DMZ	4. Executive Order	5. Fair Deal Policy
6. Geneva Accords	7. Geneva Summit	8. NASA	9. NATO	10. North and South Vietnam
11. SEATO	12. Sputnik	13. Taft-Hartley Act	14. Truman Doctrine	15. Warsaw Pact

- A. _____ its purpose was for the defense of democratic European countries
- B. _____ guaranteed all citizens of the U.S. the right to vote without discriminating actions
- C. _____ offered military aid to democratic countries fighting communism
- D. _____ tasked with separating Vietnam and offering a future plan for a workable government
- E. _____ all branches of the military will no longer be segregated
- F. _____ its purpose was for the defense of Eastern European Communists' countries
- G. _____ raised the minimum wage of workers from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour
- H. _____ launched the Space Race by being the first satellite in orbit
- I. _____ all public schools must be integrated
- J. _____ was the 17th parallel
- K. _____ President could order a stop to strikes by labor unions
- L. _____ agency that coordinated the U.S. Space Program
- M. _____ its purpose was for the defense of democratic countries in the Pacific region
- N. _____ is the 38th parallel
- O. _____ its main purpose was to reduce global tension caused by the Cold War

Short Answer Essay (4 pts.)

1. Explain the cause (A) of the Berlin Blockade and the solution (B) for the Blockade. (2 pts.)

A.

B.

2. Explain the domino effect theory (A) and give one concrete example of the effect (B). (2 pts.)

A.

B.

Turn the Page!

Matching (20 pts.) Match each person in Column B to the statement with whom he/she is most closely associated in Column A by clearly writing the letter in the blank space. **Two people will not be answers from Column B.**

Column A

1. _____ led the Montgomery Bus Boycott
2. _____ Justice who said, "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal"
3. _____ defeated Thomas Dewey in the 1948 Presidential election
4. _____ first Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
5. _____ argued and won Brown v. Board of Education
6. _____ leader of the Cuban Revolution
7. _____ Eisenhower's VP who lost the 1960 Presidential election
8. _____ created the geographic location for the "iron curtain"
9. _____ defender of the Pusan Perimeter
10. _____ inventor of the TV
11. _____ refused to give up a bus seat to a white man
12. _____ Secretary of State who was a master at brinkmanship
13. _____ devised a plan which gave money to rebuild western Europe
14. _____ Dixiecrat SC Senator who avidly supported segregation
15. _____ father of the modern rocket
16. _____ championed the interstate road system
17. _____ conducted a witch hunt for communists
18. _____ won the 1960 Presidential election
19. _____ relieved of command in the Korean War by President Truman
20. _____ general who saved the UN's police action in Korea

Column B

- | |
|---------------------------|
| A. Fidel Castro |
| B. Winston Churchill |
| C. John Foster Dulles |
| D. Dwight Eisenhower |
| E. Philo Farnsworth |
| F. Oveta Culp Hobby |
| G. John Kennedy |
| H. Martin Luther King Jr. |
| I. Douglas MacArthur |
| J. George Marshall |
| K. Thurgood Marshall |
| L. Joseph McCarthy |
| M. Richard Nixon |
| N. Rosa Parks |
| O. Matthew Ridgeway |
| P. Joseph Stalin |
| Q. Strom Thurmond |
| R. Harry Truman |
| S. Wernher von Braun |
| T. Walton Walker |
| U. Earl Warren |
| V. Konrad Zuse |

Short Answer Essays continued (6 pts.)

3. How did the G.I. Bill help the U.S. economy. (2 pts.)

4. Provide a brief summary of the following: (4 pts.)

A. Montgomery Bus Boycott -

B. Little Rock Nine -