

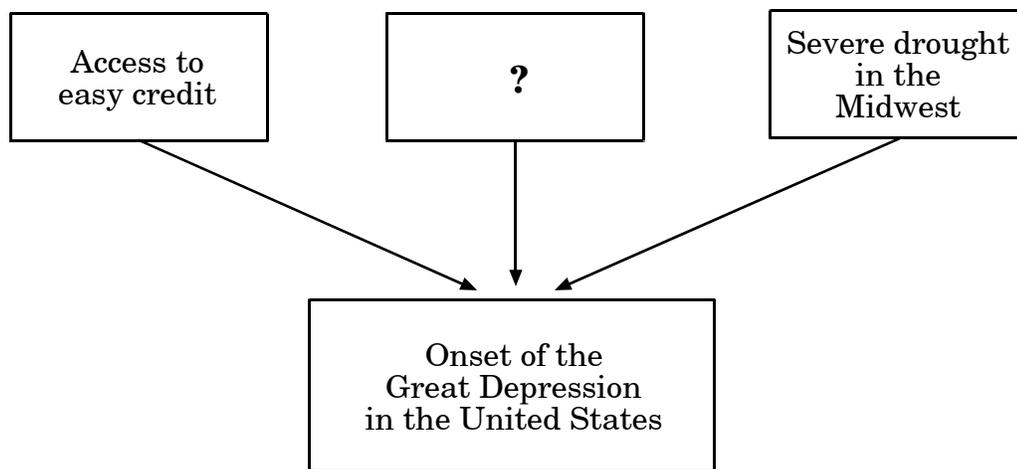
1. During George Washington's presidency, what was the major reason for conflict between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton?
- A Washington's decision not to seek a third term
  - B the distribution of power between the judicial branch and the legislative branch
  - C the U.S. government's decision to remain neutral in the war between France and Britain
  - D Hamilton's objection to Jefferson's strict interpretation of the Constitution
2. Which statement *best* explains the lack of political participation by American Indians in the United States during the Federalist period?
- A American Indians did not believe they were affected by U.S. government decisions.
  - B American Indians were denied U.S. citizenship.
  - C American Indians refused to vote because of different views on land ownership.
  - D American Indians did not support the United States' desire to expand west of the Mississippi River.
3. Which is an example of the concept of Manifest Destiny in action?
- A the Missouri Compromise
  - B the annexation of Mexican territory
  - C the Transatlantic Slave Trade
  - D the Compromise of 1850
4. Why were James Fenimore Cooper's novels *The Last of the Mohicans* and *The Pathfinder* considered the first "American" novels?
- A Cooper focused on themes of the frontier that were prominent in American culture.
  - B Cooper imitated the formal style of European essays.
  - C Cooper wrote on the current political themes of abolition and temperance.
  - D Cooper used European attitudes and values to form his American themes.

5. Which statement **best** explains why Reconstruction ended?
- A Reconstruction policies were no longer needed when the Southern states rejoined the Union.
  - B African Americans prospered financially.
  - C Reconstruction was intended to be a short-term event that would end in 10 years.
  - D Enforcement of Reconstruction Acts decreased because of political compromise.
6. You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.
- William Jennings Bryan, 1896
- According to this excerpt, which idea did William Jennings Bryan promote?
- A Granger laws
  - B diamond standard
  - C socialism
  - D bimetallism
7. Which innovation had the **greatest** impact on westward migration immediately after the Civil War?
- A telegraph
  - B electricity
  - C steam-powered boats
  - D transcontinental railroad
8. How did industrial leaders accumulate wealth during the late 1800s?
- A by collective bargaining and forming unions
  - B by creating monopolies and establishing trusts
  - C by developing new farming techniques
  - D by selling stock to employees

9. What impact did U.S. governmental policies have on business and industry during the late 1800s?
- A The U.S. government tried to control public and private utilities and transportation.
  - B The U.S. government tried to limit and regulate industrial and business growth.
  - C The U.S. government regulated industry for the public good.
  - D The U.S. government had little or no influence on business and industry.
10. What is the **best** Social-Darwinist defense for U.S. imperialism?
- A Robber Barons deserved new markets to sell their goods and expand their businesses.
  - B The United States needed to compete with European nations to prove that the United States was superior.
  - C Superior nations had an obligation to govern less-advanced nations.
  - D The United States needed to test its military strength to make any necessary improvements.
11. In addition to Puerto Rico, which territories were acquired by the United States as part of the peace treaty that ended the Spanish-American War?
- A Cuba and the Philippines
  - B Cuba and Guam
  - C the Philippines and Guam
  - D the Philippines and Hawaii
12. What was the effect of the use of literacy tests throughout the South after the U.S. Civil War?
- A an increase in voter turnout by African Americans
  - B the election of more African American government officials in the South
  - C the poor and African Americans not being allowed to vote
  - D an increase in the power of the Republican Party in the South

13. How did U.S. participation in World War I impact U.S. foreign policy in the decade right after the war?
- A The United States became isolationist in its diplomatic and political relations.
  - B The United States used the military to acquire new territories.
  - C The United States joined the League of Nations.
  - D The United States strengthened its alliances in Latin America.
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14. **Factors Leading to the Great Depression**



Which statement **best** completes the diagram above?

- A Failure of the League of Nations
- B Buying stock on margin
- C High prices for farm commodities
- D Establishment of stricter banking regulation

15. Why did many U.S. congressmen dislike Franklin D. Roosevelt's Quarantine Speech (1937)?
- A They feared it would lead to United States involvement in World War II.
  - B They feared it would interfere with U.S. trade relations with China.
  - C They feared it would cause the United States to become more isolationist.
  - D They feared it would increase immigration problems.
16. Which term *best* describes the foreign policy of both President Harry Truman and President Lyndon Johnson?
- A imperialism
  - B nationalism
  - C containment
  - D appeasement
17. Which action taken by President Harry S Truman represents an attempt to respond to civil rights concerns?
- A desegregating schools
  - B desegregating the military
  - C outlawing segregation in federal buildings
  - D outlawing segregation in public transportation
18. How did the domino theory influence the United States' role in the Vietnam War?
- A The United States adopted a position of neutrality.
  - B Vietnamization became the new U.S. foreign policy.
  - C It convinced the United States to become involved in the war.
  - D It forced the United States to support the Vietcong.

19. Which factor was a major cause of the stagnant economy in the United States during the early 1970s?
- A the dependency on imported food
  - B the increased prices for gasoline
  - C the decline in service sector jobs
  - D the increased production of automobiles
20. Which U.S. Supreme Court decision made it illegal to achieve diversity through the use of racial quotas?
- A *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* (1954)
  - B *Swann v. Board of Education of Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina* (1971)
  - C *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* (1978)
  - D *Texas v. Johnson* (1989)

### End of Sample Set

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## Answers to EOC U.S. History Web Sample Set

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9. **Objective 5.04**  
Describe the changing role of government in economic and political affairs.  
**Thinking:** Analyzing **Correct:** D
10. **Objective 6.01**  
Examine the factors that led to the United States taking an increasingly active role in world affairs.  
**Thinking:** Applying **Correct:** C
11. **Objective 6.02**  
Identify the areas of United States military, economic, and political involvement and influence.  
**Thinking:** Knowledge **Correct:** C
12. **Objective 7.03**  
Evaluate the effects of racial segregation on different regions and segments of the United States' society.  
**Thinking:** Evaluating **Correct:** C
13. **Objective 8.03**  
Assess the political, economic, social, and cultural effects of the war on the United States and other nations.  
**Thinking:** Generating **Correct:** A
14. **Objective 9.01**  
Elaborate on the cycle of economic boom and bust in the 1920's and 1930's.  
**Thinking:** Organizing **Correct:** B
15. **Objective 10.01**  
Elaborate on the causes of World War II and reasons for United States entry into the war.  
**Thinking:** Generating **Correct:** A
16. **Objective 10.04**  
Elaborate on changes in the direction of foreign policy related to the beginnings of the Cold War.  
**Thinking:** Organizing **Correct:** C
17. **Objective 11.02**  
Trace major events of the Civil Rights Movement and evaluate its impact.  
**Thinking:** Integrating **Correct:** B
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