North Carolina Test of U.S. History

U.S. History
Form F
1. What is the significance of Pinckney’s Treaty (1795) with Spain?
   A  It gave the United States the right to navigate the Mississippi.
   B  It gave the United States most-favored nation status.
   C  It allowed Lewis and Clark to explore the Louisiana Territory.
   D  It moved the Shawnee to the Indiana Territory.

2. Why did the U.S. Congress pass the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798?
   A  to prevent immigrants from joining the Federalist Party
   B  to prevent a war with France
   C  to prevent government opposition
   D  to prevent immigration from Canada

3. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were based on which principle?
   A  the states’ right to nullify acts of the federal government
   B  the Supreme Court’s right to nullify acts of Congress
   C  Congress’ right to nullify acts of the states
   D  the president’s right to nullify rulings of the Supreme Court

4. What right did most Caucasian women have in the United States during the Federalist period?
   A  right to serve on a jury
   B  right to inherit land
   C  right to vote for political officials
   D  right to seek public office

5. During Thomas Jefferson’s presidency, which event challenged his strict constructionist philosophy?
   A  the Judiciary Act of 1801
   B  the Embargo Act of 1807
   C  the Louisiana Purchase
   D  the Lewis and Clark Expedition
6. What impact did the Battle of New Orleans have on the United States in 1815?

A  It weakened the strength of the U.S. military.
B  It resolved the issue of British impressment of U.S. ships.
C  It caused the United States to lose access to the Gulf port.
D  It boosted a sense of patriotism and unity among U.S. citizens.

7. Which idea did Tecumseh and his brother the Prophet support before 1820?

A  organization of American Indians into a separate state
B  assimilation of American Indians into U.S. society
C  unification of American Indians in resistance to the U.S. government
D  relocation of American Indians west of the Mississippi River

8. Why did many Mormons migrate to the western United States?

A  to pursue gold mining
B  to avoid the slavery conflict
C  to take advantage of cheap farmland
D  to escape religious persecution

9. Which part of the Compromise of 1850 received the greatest support from southern farmers?

A  the admission of California as a free state
B  the passage of a strict fugitive slave law
C  the end of the slave trade in Washington, D.C.
D  the allowance of popular sovereignty in new territories
10. Why can the Emancipation Proclamation be seen as a diplomatic document?

A  It made it hard for foreign nations to recognize and support the Confederacy.

B  It warned European nations to stay out of affairs in the Western Hemisphere.

C  It called on England and France to sell weapons to the Union army.

D  It encouraged France to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States.

11. Which action abolished slavery in the United States?

A  suspension of habeas corpus

B  passage of the Thirteenth Amendment

C  passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1866

D  delivery of the Gettysburg Address

12. Which of these is the strongest evidence of the federal government showing its power over state governments during the Reconstruction period?

A  the creation of the sharecropping system

B  the migration of carpetbaggers into southern states

C  the military occupation of former Confederate states

D  the creation of the Freedmen’s Bureau

13. Why did the House of Representatives impeach Andrew Johnson?

A  The president refused to follow Lincoln’s Reconstruction plan.

B  The president violated the Tenure of Office Act.

C  Congress wanted to test the Fifteenth Amendment.

D  The Supreme Court supported separation of powers.
14. Which title **best** completes this diagram?

![Diagram]

- withdrawal of federal troops
- funding for transportation improvements
- presidential cabinet positions

A. Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan
B. Radical Republicans’ Reconstruction Plan
C. Election of 1868
D. Democratic Benefits from the Compromise of 1877

15. What impact did the transcontinental railroad have on the economy of the West during the mid-1800s?

A. decreased the need for government regulation
B. increased the time needed to ship products to other regions
C. decreased the use of eastern rail lines
D. increased settlement and growth in the region

16. Which invention made western farming more efficient in the mid-1800s?

A. the Model T
B. the steel plow
C. the Bessemer process
D. the assembly line
17. During the mid to late 1800s, which major problem was more common for a farmer in the West than for a farmer living east of the Mississippi River?

A unemployment  
B deflation  
C high railroad rates  
D rising interest rates

18. Which issue led to the organization of the Populist Party?

A the desire to lift the burden of debt from farmers and other workers  
B the collapse of the Second Bank of the United States  
C an increase in immigration  
D limited availability of land in the West for use by new farmers

19. Which factor contributed most to the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882?

A lack of mining jobs  
B economic war in Asia  
C overcrowded neighborhoods  
D rise of nativism

20. Why were immigrants more likely to settle in urban, industrial centers rather than rural, agricultural regions?

A Housing was plentiful.  
B Factories provided much-needed jobs.  
C Immigrants knew nothing of farming techniques.  
D Immigrants could receive citizenship quicker.
21. What was the impact of westward expansion on American Indians during the Jacksonian era?

A Most American Indians were forced to move to Canada.
B Most American Indians were assimilated into U.S. society.
C Most American Indians were relocated to lands west of the Mississippi River.
D Most American Indians were able to negotiate to keep their land.

22. Which statement best explains the increase in sectionalism between 1820 and 1850?

A Westward expansion created a heated debate over the nation’s policy concerning American Indians.
B Westward expansion caused a recurring debate over the expansion of slavery into the new territories.
C Westward expansion during the period occurred faster across the northern plains than the southern river deltas.
D Westward expansion created a need for government spending to improve transportation.

23. How did the transcendental movement influence U.S. society during the mid to late 1800s?

A Transcendentalists emphasized the need to get material wealth.
B Transcendentalists encouraged the spread of slavery.
C Transcendentalists created neoclassical style architecture.
D Transcendentalists wrote about the idea of self-reliance.

24. Which of these activities had the greatest economic impact on the southeastern United States between 1800 and 1860?

A shipbuilding
B coal mining
C logging
D cotton farming

25. In the 1830–1850 period, which section of the United States most opposed a protective tariff?

A West
B Northeast
C South
D Northwest
26. What was the effect of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

A  The concept of popular sovereignty led to armed conflict between slave owners and abolitionists.
B  Slaveholders gained the right to establish slavery in those territories.
C  The extension of slavery into the new territories was prohibited.
D  Residents of Kansas and Nebraska were prohibited from considering the issue of slavery until the territories became states.

27. *Democracy in America*

While society in the United States gives the example of the most extended liberty, the prisons of the same country offer the spectacle of the most complete [dictatorship].

Beaumont and A. de Tocqueville 1831

Which nineteenth-century reformer *most likely* agreed with de Tocqueville?

A  Angelina Grimke
B  Charles Finney
C  Dorothea Dix
D  William Lloyd Garrison

28. Susan B. Anthony is *best* known for which area of reform?

A  labor
B  immigration
C  prohibition
D  suffrage
29. Which congressional act was passed to end the abuses of the spoils system?

A. Pendleton Act  
B. Sherman Antitrust Act  
C. Hepburn Act  
D. Foraker Act

30. Which event contributed most to the demise of the Knights of Labor?

A. Great Chicago Fire  
B. Haymarket Square Riot  
C. Homestead Strike  
D. Pullman Company Strike
31. Who *best* completes this diagram?

![Monopolists of the Late 1800s Diagram](image)

- A. J. P. Morgan
- B. Alger Hiss
- C. Robert LaFollette
- D. Jacob Riis

32. Which business strategy would a late-1800s industrial leader use to establish a monopoly?

- A. form a joint stock company
- B. use a horizontal integration system
- C. make a contract with labor union leaders
- D. develop a nationwide advertising campaign

33. Why did the United States act as an imperial power during the late 1800s?

- A. a need to decrease its military experience
- B. a desire to control oil-producing nations
- C. a need for new markets for its manufactured goods
- D. a desire for new gold mines
34. Which event is associated with the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain in 1898?

A the sinking of the USS Maine
B the Pancho Villa raids
C the sinking of the Lusitania
D the announcement of Mexican independence

35. In 1898, William Randolph Hearst reportedly sent a message to his photographer in Cuba that said, “You provide the photographs and I’ll furnish the war.” Which technique was Hearst using?

A muckraking
B transcendentalism
C censorship
D yellow journalism

36. How did the action of the U.S. government in the late 1800s impact Hawaii?

A U.S. intervention led to the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy.
B U.S. intervention led to a war with Samoa over territorial control.
C U.S. intervention led to increased control of the Hawaiian government by native Hawaiians.
D U.S. intervention led to a trade dispute with Germany.

37. How did poll taxes limit citizens’ rights to liberty in the late 1800s?

A The poll taxes kept women from voting and denied them a voice in the government.
B The poll taxes prevented black males from voting and denied them a voice in the government.
C Counties that did not charge a poll tax did not operate voting stations.
D Poll taxes kept ex-convicts from voting.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38. How did the role of journalism change during the Progressive Era?</td>
<td>Journalism became the leader in the literacy movement.</td>
<td>Journalism helped the captains of industry sell their products.</td>
<td>Journalism opened the door for modern publishing companies.</td>
<td>Journalism uncovered scandals and evoked people’s emotions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>39. Why did Theodore Roosevelt build the Great White Fleet?</td>
<td>to compete with the Russian navy</td>
<td>to help him win the Nobel Peace Prize</td>
<td>to protect U.S. trade interests in Japan</td>
<td>to establish the United States as a naval power</td>
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<td>40. What justification did President Taft use to support his use of dollar diplomacy in Latin America and Asia?</td>
<td>to prevent the spread of communism</td>
<td>to promote U.S. commercial interests abroad</td>
<td>to create military alliances</td>
<td>to improve the world image of the United States</td>
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41. How did passing the Sherman Antitrust Act attempt to reform U.S. business practices in the late 1800s?

A  The legislation made business monopolies illegal, though enforcement of the law proved ineffective until later.

B  The act allowed the federal government the right to seize certain private businesses and place them under public control.

C  The act prevented U.S. businesses from establishing subsidiaries in foreign countries.

D  The legislation created a bimetallic standard based on gold and silver.

42. Which best completes this diagram?

African American Responses to Jim Crow Laws During the Early 1900s

Great Migration
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Militia Leagues

A  Grandfather Clauses
B  Sharecropping
C  Niagara Movement
D  Democratic Party
43. How did assembly line production affect the U.S. economy during the early twentieth century?
   A) It helped expand modern consumerism.
   B) It decreased the disparity between the rich and the poor.
   C) It increased the need for agricultural workers.
   D) It developed a more self-sufficient citizen.

44. Which group benefited the most from reform legislation passed during the Progressive Era?
   A) African Americans
   B) factory workers
   C) American Indians
   D) big business

45. Which event was a reason for the United States' entry into the First World War?
   A) the launch of the German battleship Bismarck
   B) the German invasion of Belgium and Holland
   C) the sinking of the Lusitania
   D) the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

46. How were the civil liberties of U.S. citizens threatened during World War I?
   A) The U.S. government created the Dawes Plan.
   B) The U.S. government started a military draft.
   C) The U.S. government restricted freedom of speech.
   D) The U.S. government decided to join the League of Nations.

47. How did the United States help the Allies win World War I?
   A) The United States entered into a secret agreement with the Central Powers.
   B) The United States agreed to provide financial assistance to rebuild Germany.
   C) The United States refused to fight an offensive war.
   D) The United States provided strong, energized troops.

48. The Kellogg-Briand Pact represented the desire of the United States and European nations to follow which policy?
   A) self-determination
   B) imperialism
   C) militarism
   D) isolationism
49. Which heading best completes this diagram?

![Diagram of The Roaring Twenties]

- Media
- Tabloids
- Ballyhoo
- Speakeasies
- Gangsters
- Literature
- Expatriates
- Lost Generation
- Immigrants
- Nativism
- Red Scare

A Prohibition  
B Music  
C Propaganda  
D Fundamentalists

50. During the 1920s, which leader of the Universal Negro Improvement Association advocated a return to Africa for African Americans?

A Ida B. Wells  
B Marcus Garvey  
C David Walker  
D Booker T. Washington

51. What did the flapper image of the 1920s represent for U.S. women?

A changing religious roles  
B a challenge to traditional values  
C greater political influence  
D more educational opportunities
52. Which evidence showed that the prosperity of the 1920s was an illusion?

A Prices on consumer goods decreased.
B Overseas investments declined.
C The income gap between workers and managers decreased.
D Many people increased their debt.

53. Which factor contributed to the stock market crash of 1929?

A overspeculation
B government regulation of big business
C decreased investment in business
D increased agricultural prices

54. Which factor added to the hardships of midwestern farmers during the Great Depression?

A the Dust Bowl
B the end of Prohibition
C the election of Franklin Roosevelt
D the creation of the War Industries Board

55. Which economic policy did President Franklin D. Roosevelt use to respond to the Great Depression?

A supply-side
B laissez-faire
C deficit spending
D global interdependence

56. After the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that several New Deal programs were unconstitutional, how did President Franklin Roosevelt try to influence future decisions of the Court?

A by asking important congressmen to start impeachment charges against several court justices
B by appointing a new chief to the Supreme Court
C by paying bribes to several justices
D by trying to increase the number of Supreme Court justices

57. Which term best describes the diplomacy followed by some European nations in their relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan between 1931 and 1939?

A appeasement
B non-aggression
C isolationism
D containment
58. Which advertising campaign represents the expanding role of women in the workplace during World War II?

A  “Loose Lips Sink Ships”
B  “The Harvest is Plentiful”
C  “Rosie the Riveter”
D  “Sweetless, Meatless, Wheatless Days”

59. Why did President Truman decide to use the atomic bomb near the end of World War II?

A  The Japanese Empire had to be taken out of the war in order for the Allies to defeat Nazi Germany.
B  Truman wanted to save the lives of U.S. soldiers who would have to invade mainland Japan.
C  The decision was an attempt to show U.S. military strength to communist China.
D  Truman believed that the Allies could not defeat Japan otherwise.

60. Which development best reflects the economic prosperity of the United States after the Second World War?

A  the northern migration
B  the Civil Rights movement
C  the Beatnik movement of the 1950s
D  the growth of suburbia and consumerism
61. What international organization was created immediately after the Second World War to promote world peace and cooperation among nations?

A  the Atlantic Charter  
B  the North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
C  the United Nations  
D  the League of Nations  

62. According to this excerpt, for what was President Truman arguing?

**Truman Doctrine**

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted [conquest] by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

President Harry Truman, 1947

A  The United States must keep current alliances with foreign nations.  
B  The United States must help protect independent nations from communist aggression.  
C  The United States must support rebels fighting for freedom in foreign nations.  
D  The United States must avoid establishing alliances with foreign nations.  

63. Which U.S. initiative was designed to provide financial aid for war-torn European countries after the Second World War?

A  the Marshall Plan  
B  the Geneva Accords  
C  the NATO Alliance  
D  the United Nations  

64. Which policy did the U.S. government use to respond to the Cold War tensions of the 1950s?

A  isolationism  
B  globalization  
C  imperialism  
D  containment  

65. Which political trend characterized the era of McCarthyism?

A  the effort to end the welfare system and remove regulations on U.S. businesses  
B  the willingness to provide political asylum to persecuted people worldwide  
C  the effort to transform the United States into a society based on civil equality  
D  the use of false accusation of communism as a weapon against political opponents
66. Which government agency was developed in response to Cold War confrontations?
   A Federal Bureau of Investigation
   B Immigration and Naturalization Service
   C Central Intelligence Agency
   D Department of Homeland Security

67. How did many U.S. families respond to the threat of a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union as the Cold War intensified?
   A They moved from U.S. cities to the Canadian wilderness.
   B They urged the U.S. president to improve relations with the Soviet Union.
   C They organized trips to Moscow to meet with Soviet leaders.
   D They constructed bomb shelters in their backyards.

68. What was one purpose of President Kennedy’s Alliance for Progress?
   A to create treaties with Latin America
   B to improve relations with Latin America
   C to promote free elections in Panama
   D to reduce nuclear arms in Panama

69. What precedent was established for U.S. presidents by the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution?
   A the ability to terminate war without congressional approval
   B the ability to engage in military activity without a congressional declaration of war
   C the ability to override international peace treaties
   D the ability to ignore United Nations deliberations

70. What strategy did both Martin Luther King Jr. and César Chávez use to achieve social change?
   A organized labor unions
   B started riots
   C created militant demonstrations
   D led nonviolent boycotts
71. Which group represents the counterculture of the 1960s?
   A hippies
   B yuppies
   C generation X
   D baby boomers

72. How did the war in Vietnam hinder President Lyndon B. Johnson’s effort to create the Great Society?
   A Most of his top advisors resigned because of the escalation of U.S. forces in Southeast Asia.
   C The war in Vietnam forced the United States to divert critical funds away from domestic issues.
   D The war in Vietnam destroyed President Johnson’s election hopes in 1964.

73. Which statement best summarizes the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren?
   A Supreme Court decisions were conservative and restricted the rights of criminals.
   B Supreme Court decisions defined rights for criminals and expanded rights for individuals.
   C Supreme Court decisions lessened the federal government’s power to regulate the states.
   D Supreme Court decisions increased the power of the states.

74. What impact did Title IX have on educational institutions in the United States?
   A use of quotas for enrollment
   B creation of standardized testing goals
   C equal funding of men’s and women’s athletics
   D government-funded school vouchers
75. What event during the 1970s resulted in the United States increasing its regulation of nuclear power plants?

A. the signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty

B. North Korea’s announcement that it had nuclear weapons

C. the incident at Three Mile Island

D. restrictions created by the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission

76. Which U.S. president regarded universal health care as a major issue for the federal government to resolve?

A. Jimmy Carter

B. Ronald Reagan

C. George H. W. Bush

D. Bill Clinton

77. The Watergate scandal is appropriately described by which statement?

A. It concerned the Nixon administration’s attempt to cover up a burglary at the Democratic National Committee headquarters.

B. It involved the illegal establishment of government agencies to set and enforce campaign standards.

C. It involved the choice of the Reagan administration to secretly supply aid to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua.

D. It concerned the secret leasing of federally-owned oil rigs to western ranches.

78. What was the main purpose for Operation Desert Storm?

A. to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in Iraq

B. to stop civil rights violations in Iraq

C. to reform the political system in Iraq

D. to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait
79. In which country did President Clinton use force in an attempt to bring an end to regional conflicts?

A Cuba  
B Israel  
C Bosnia  
D China

80. How has a revival of nativism in the late twentieth century affected recent immigration?

A increased support for restricting immigration  
B increased advocacy for unrestricted immigration  
C increased support for higher-paying work opportunities for immigrants  
D increased advocacy for more incentives for businesses to hire non-documented immigrants

End of U.S. History Test
### North Carolina Test of US History

**Form F RELEASED Fall 2009**

**Answer Key**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Correct Answer</th>
<th>Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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North Carolina Test of US History  
Form F RELEASED Fall 2009  
Answer Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>A</td>
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