1) The Spanish-American War was the first war fought by the United States in which it

A. acquired overseas possessions
B. tested tanks in battle
C. used the Panama Canal
D. allied with a foreign power

2) Why did Congress pass the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882?

A. The United States was at war with China.
B. China was supporting Japanese expansion in the Pacific.
C. Many Americans resented Chinese immigrants who worked for lower wages than Americans.
D. It was passed in retaliation for the Boxer Rebellion which caused the deaths of many Americans.

3) As a result of the Spanish–American War,

A. the U.S. gained exclusive rights in Spanish ports.
B. the anti-imperialist movement in the U.S. died down.
C. the U.S. gained Puerto Rico and Guam as new possessions.
D. for the first time, the U.S. government had a budget surplus.

4) What was the effect on the United States of the sinking of the ship Lusitania by a German submarine in 1915?

A. It led to an immediate United States declaration of war against Germany.
B. It aroused public anger against Germany and led President Wilson to demand that Germany respect the rights of travelers from neutral countries.
C. It led President Wilson to prohibit Americans from traveling on the ships of countries involved in the war.
D. It led President Wilson to sign a lend-lease plan to provide Great Britain with military supplies.
5) Which statement is MOST true about many African Americans during World War I?
A. They protested discrimination in the U.S. Army.
B. They left the rural South for jobs in the North.
C. They purchased large numbers of farms in the Midwest.
D. They left the United States for Liberia and Sierra Leone.

6) The PRIMARY goal of Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points was to
A. establish European navigational rights to the Atlantic and Baltic.
B. impede nations from entering into international alliances.
C. punish Germans for participation in World War I.
D. prevent another international war.

7) What was the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s?
A. a program of urban renewal among various ethnic groups begun in New York City
B. a period of musical, artistic, and literary productivity among African Americans in New York City
C. the integration of African Americans into colleges and universities throughout the nation
D. a set of political reforms and social programs supported by African American politicians in New York City

8) The growth of communism in the United States during the early 1900s directly led to
A. a reform of labor laws
B. a restriction of immigration
C. an extreme decline in nationalism
D. an increased public support of unions
9) The term Hooverville refers to

A. new subdivisions of homes that were constructed during the land boom of the early–1920s.
B. the tent cities that thousands of soldiers inhabited while fighting in France in World War I.
C. the popular name for shanty towns that were common during the Great Depression.
D. the homes that were constructed for the poor during the New Deal.

10) Which of these was a PRIMARY cause of the Dust Bowl?

A. the overworking of farmlands in the Great Plains
B. a decrease in demand of agricultural goods
C. low dairy prices in the Midwest
D. the Great Depression

11) One of the major causes of the stock market crash of 1929 was

A. excessive buying of stocks on margin
B. overconsumption of goods and services
C. failure of international banking systems
D. low prices of stocks and bond

12) During the second half of the 1920s, which economic trend was a major cause of the Great Depression?

A. deficits in the federal budget
B. reductions in tariff rates
C. creation of national and state sales taxes
D. overproduction and under-consumption
13) What was one effect of the Wagner Act (1935)?

A. The number of factory workers declined dramatically between 1935 and 1945.
B. Employers were prohibited from interfering in workers’ efforts to unionize.
C. Laborers shifted their support from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party.
D. Laborers in companies with more than 50 employees were prohibited from striking.

Use this quote to answer the question.

"Let me assert [declare] my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." President Franklin D. Roosevelt,

March 4, 1933

14) In his first inaugural address, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was warning the American people NOT to be discouraged by the effects of

A. Adolph Hitler’s rise to power in Germany
B. Japanese expansion in the Pacific
C. the Great Depression
D. Prohibition

15) What was one result of the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the 1930s?

A. generation of affordable electricity for rural areas
B. improvement in systems of communication
C. restoration of a natural environment
D. construction of nuclear power plants
16) Consumer rationing was used during World War II as a way to
   A. increase exploration for natural resources
   B. limit supplies of weapons to American allies
   C. draft men into the armed forces
   **D. ensure that the military had essential materials**

17) In World War II, D-Day refers to
   A. Hitler’s invasion of France.
   **B. the Allied invasion of France.**
   C. the end of World War II in Europe.
   D. the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

18) Partly because Japanese Americans living on the West Coast during World War II were considered security risks, they were
   A. forced to give up their U.S. citizenship.
   B. barred from military service throughout the war.
   **C. moved from their homes to internment camps.**
   D. prohibited by law from seeking employment with the federal government.

19) The purpose of the Manhattan Project was to
   A. provide economic aid to Latin American countries.
   **B. develop atomic weapons for the U.S. military.**
   C. bring about an end to poverty in U.S. urban areas.
   D. offer assistance to relocated European refugees.
20) Many Americans opposed the 1941 Lend-Lease Act because they feared it would

A. draw the United States into the war in Europe.
B. cause the country to fall into an economic recession.
C. be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
D. place the United States in violation of the Versailles Treaty.

21) What was the goal of the Marshall Plan of 1947?

A. A to relax tensions with the Soviet Union and China
B. B to aid the economic recovery of European nations
C. C to rebuild the U.S. military after the defeat of Nazi Germany
D. D to expand the U.S. highway system at the start of the Cold War

22) The change in governments in China and in North Korea after World War II concerned many Americans because

A. the new governments were communist.
B. those countries were allied with Germany.
C. they were no longer solid trading partners.
D. it threatened to end the U.S.'s Marshall Plan.

23) United States involvement in the Korean War was part of its policy of

A. containment.
B. isolationism.
C. Big Stick diplomacy.
D. mutual assured destruction
24) During the Korean War, the United Nations forces led by the United States succeeded in achieving their primary goal of

A. ending Communist rule in North Korea.
B. preventing South Korea from annexing North Korea.
C. preserving an anti-communist government in South Korea.
D. freeing Korea from Japanese control.

25) Ultimately, the Truman Doctrine was used to

A. justify massive spending on the U.S. space program.
B. fight the spread of communism.
C. prosecute Nazi war criminals.
D. create the United Nations.

26) What was one major result of the "space race" that occurred during the 1950s and 1960s?

A. successful landing of Soviet astronauts on the Moon
B. improvement of satellite telecommunications
C. development of nuclear weapons in space
D. creation of a model for international cooperation

27) The successful launch of the Sputnik satellite by the Soviet Union in 1957 led to

A. the creation of an effective space-based missile defense system.
B. the discovery of the effects of low gravity on nuclear weapons.
C. a major effort by the United States to improve math and science education.
28) Increased automobile use in the 1950s motivated President Dwight Eisenhower to create

A. a standardized driving test.
B. a fuel emissions standard.
C. automobile safety standards.
D. the interstate highway system

29) Levittown was an important aspect of what post–World War II issue?

A. the Civil Rights Movement
B. the growth of suburbs
C. the G.I. Bill
D. the Cold War

30) What action was taken by President Harry Truman in 1948 to further the cause of civil rights?

A. He ended segregation in the armed forces.
B. He persuaded Congress to pass the first Affirmative Action legislation.
C. He introduced the G. I. Bill to help veterans returning from the war.
D. He introduced the G. I. Bill that required veterans to live in integrated housing.

31) Which of the following leaders during the Civil Rights era beginning in 1947 is BEST known for advocating non-violent demonstrations?

A. Martin Luther King, Jr.
B. W. E. B. Du Bois
C. Malcolm X
D. Booker T. Washington
Read the excerpt from Martin Luther King’s "Letter from Birmingham Jail" (1963).

"You may well ask: ‘Why direct action? Why sit-ins, marches and so forth? Isn’t negotiation a better path?’ You are quite right in calling for negotiation. Indeed, this is the very purpose of direct action. [Our approach] seeks to create such a crisis and foster such a tension that a community which has constantly refused to negotiate is forced to confront the issue . . . We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor, it must be demanded by the oppressed."

32) Dr. King sets forth his argument for
A. militant resistance.
B. win-win negotiation.
C. affirmative action.
D. nonviolent protest.

Consider the following quote:

We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other "tangible" factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does.

−United States Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren, May 17, 1954

33) From which Supreme Court decision is this paragraph taken?
A. Plessy v. Ferguson
B. Brown v. Board of Education
C. Swann v. Charlotte–Mecklenburg Board of Education
D. Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1
34) The primary goal of President Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society was to
A. increase military spending
B. expand the national highway system
C. eliminate poverty and racial prejudice
D. reduce taxes and the size of government

35) Which of these BEST describes Earl Warren's tenure as the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court?
A. The country saw Prohibition ruled as unconstitutional.
B. The country saw an expansion of civil rights and civil liberties.
C. The Constitution was interpreted to place greater restrictions on individual liberties.
D. The government was able to place restrictions on public protests to provide for public safety.

36) The assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert Kennedy in 1968 led to
A. increased social turmoil.
B. stricter gun control laws.
C. increased involvement in the Vietnam conflict.
D. the decision of President Johnson not to run for reelection

37) During the tenure of Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Supreme Court issued a ruling in the case of Miranda v. Arizona (1966). This ruling holds that
A. all accused people have the right to an attorney.
B. schools cannot mandate prayer in public schools.
C. any law banning flag burning is unconstitutional.
D. students at public or private schools are not protected by the 5th Amendment.
38) What was an important equal rights issue for women?

A. pay equity  
B. voting rights  
C. working an 8-hour day  
D. job protection

39) The book Silent Spring was published in 1962 and had a dramatic impact on political activism in the United States. Which of these might have been a cause inspired by the author, Rachel Carson?

A. protesting nuclear testing  
B. demanding integration of public schools  
C. suing companies for discriminating against female employees  
D. forming an environmental club to help clean up polluted lands

40) What was the primary purpose of the U.S. interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq during the early 2000s?

A. to expand global markets  
B. to negotiate a peace settlement  
C. to counter the threat of terrorism  
D. to contain the spread of communism

41) President Ronald Reagan asked Congress to lower tax rates on businesses and wealthy individuals in order to

A. increase exports to Asia  
B. impose limits on the money supply  
C. encourage new economic investment  
D. preserve funds for social welfare programs