

2. Federalists and Anti-Federalists debated issues and concerns related to the proposed Constitution.

In the **Answer Document**, select the boxes to identify each argument as a Federalist position or an Anti-Federalist position.

	Federalist	Anti-Federalist
The rights of citizens should be listed in the Constitution.	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B
The use of a standing army threatens the liberty of citizens.	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D
The protection of national interests requires a standing army.	<input type="checkbox"/> E	<input type="checkbox"/> F
The rights of citizens are inherent and do not need to be defined.	<input type="checkbox"/> G	<input type="checkbox"/> H
The national government holds too much power compared to individual states.	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<input type="checkbox"/> J

Question 1 cannot be completed on paper

3. Use the following tables to answer the question.

Percent of the U.S. Population That is Foreign-Born

	1970	2000
Percent	4.7	10.4

Origins of the U.S. Foreign-Born Population (in percents)

	1970	2000
Latin America	19.4	51.0
Asia	8.9	25.5
Europe	61.7	15.3
Other Areas	10.0	8.2

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2000*

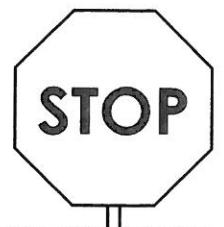
Using the data in the tables above, support or refute the following thesis:

- Between 1970 and 2000, there was an increase in cultural diversity in the United States.

Write your answer in the **Answer Document**.

4. Between 1870 and 1900, industrialization in the United States led to working conditions that labor unions opposed.
- Identify two working conditions that labor unions opposed.
 - Then, for each working condition, identify a demand made by labor unions to change the working condition.

Write your answer in the **Answer Document**.



American History—Part 2

1. What perspective held by Hispanic-American agricultural workers led to the creation of the United Farm Workers?

- A. Farm workers wanted to become owners of the farms on which they worked.
- B. Small family farms needed economic assistance from the federal government.
- C. Farm workers needed to organize in order to bargain with farm owners.
- D. Large farms could be made more efficient by using modern agricultural technology.

2. Before the 1950s, most immigrants to the United States came from Europe.

What change in immigration policy was reflected in the 1965 Immigration Act?

- A. It set large quotas to encourage European immigration.
- B. It enforced a complete ban on immigration from China.
- C. It imposed stricter quotas on immigration from every country.
- D. It allowed more immigrants from Asia, Africa and Latin America.



3. Rapid industrialization in the United States in the late 1800s led to significant changes in business organizations. Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court of New York described the impact of one of these powerful new companies in the sugar industry:

It can close every refinery at will,...
artificially limit the production of
refined sugar, (and) enhance
the price...at the public expense...

How did reformers propose that Congress respond to this type of powerful new business?

- A. by regulating child labor
 - B. by organizing labor unions
 - C. by passing antitrust legislation
 - D. by adopting free market policies
4. Following World War I, large U.S. cities experienced increased competition for jobs and housing.

Which development was a significant result of this pattern of urban changes?

- A. New Deal legislation to create jobs and stimulate the economy
- B. a population shift to rural areas for increased job opportunities
- C. race riots fueled by intolerance and continuing African-American migrations
- D. the banning of women in the workplace so that they could focus on the home

8. Which organization was founded on the following ideals?

- a shared perspective of ethnic minorities
- a desire to improve working conditions
- a belief in the effectiveness of collective bargaining

- A. United Farm Workers
- B. American Indian Movement
- C. National Organization for Women
- D. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

9. Historians evaluate the credibility of sources using a number of criteria.

What is one of the criteria that historians consider?

- A. the ease of availability of the source
- B. the race and gender of the source's author
- C. the accuracy and internal consistency of the source
- D. the payment made by the publisher to the source's author

10. In the **Answer Document**, select all of the factors that enabled racism to become institutionalized in the United States following the end of the Reconstruction period.
- A. Federal troops were removed from southern states.
 - B. The Republican Party regained control of state governments in the South.
 - C. The federal government banned the application of grandfather clauses to new laws.
 - D. The Supreme Court affirmed the principle of "separate but equal" in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - E. Southern state governments repealed laws that limited African-Americans' ability to vote.

11. The following question has two parts. In the **Answer Document**, first, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

On August 6 and 9, 1945, the United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

How did the Soviet Union respond to this military action?

- A. It accelerated the pace of its military invasion of Germany.
- B. It formed an alliance with the United States to share nuclear technology.
- C. It intensified development on and successfully tested its own nuclear weapons.
- D. It withdrew from international organizations in which the United States was also a member.

Part B

Why did the Soviet Union respond in the way that you identified in Part A?

- A. It wanted to quickly end the war to avoid further military casualties.
- B. It wanted to retain political and military influence in the post-war world.
- C. It wanted nuclear technology to be available as a cheap source of energy after the war.
- D. It wanted to pursue a policy of isolationism following the devastation caused by World War II.

US History Practice Test Answers – Please note some questions were not on the practice packet because you weren't able to manipulate the options on paper. But the answers to all the test questions are included here so you have an idea of what to expect on the test.

1.

After World War I, the United States signed treaties with other nations in an attempt to prevent future wars.

A. Move the phrases that describe how these actions attempted to prevent future wars into the blank boxes in part A.

B. Move the policy of the United States that was reflected by these actions into the blank box in part B.

• You do not need to use all the phrases or policies.

Post-World War I Treaties

A. Ways these actions attempted to prevent war:

Limit of naval arms

Limit territorial expansion

B. U.S. policy that these actions reflect:

Isolationist Policy

Stop the spread of Nazism

Big Stick Diplomacy

Containment Policy

2.

Federalists and Anti-Federalists debated issues and concerns related to the proposed Constitution.

Select the boxes to identify each argument as a Federalist position or an Anti-Federalist position.

	Federalist	Anti-Federalist
The rights of citizens should be listed in the Constitution.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The use of a standing army threatens the liberty of citizens.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The protection of national interests requires a standing army.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The rights of citizens are inherent and do not need to be defined.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The national government holds too much power compared to individual states.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.

Use the following tables to answer the question.

Percent of the U.S. Population That is Foreign-Born

	1970	2000
Percent	4.7	10.4

Origins of the U.S. Foreign-Born Population (in percents)

	1970	2000
Latin America	19.4	51.0
Asia	6.9	25.5
Europe	61.7	15.3
Other Areas	10.0	6.2

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2000*

Using the data in the tables above, support or refute the following thesis:

• Between 1970 and 2000, there was an increase in cultural diversity in the United States.

Type your answer in the space provided.

I support, there was an increase in cultural diversity in the U.S. between 1970 & 2000.

- the percent of foreign born increased
- the foreign born population of Latin Americans & Asians increased.

4. Sample response 1

Between 1870 and 1900, industrialization in the United States led to working conditions that labor unions opposed.

- Identify two working conditions that labor unions opposed.
- Then, for each working condition, identify a demand made by labor unions to change the working condition.

Type your answer in the space provided.

Between 1870 and 1900 in the industrialization in the United States had working conditions that labor unions opposed, such as, long working hours with little pay and child labor. A demand made by the labor unions to change the working conditions were shorter hours (8 hour days) and fair pay, they also demanded that child labor be illegal.

Sample response 2

One harsh working condition that labor unions opposed was how unsafe many of the machines were in the factories. Lots of injuries and even deaths were caused by machines not properly made for human use in a factory.

Another harsh working condition was the long hours many people had to work. Workers were having to spend way more time in the factories than they even got to spend at home with their families.

Demands were made for change in these harsh working conditions. Labor unions called for safety codes in factories so that machines would be properly built for human use. Labor unions also called for the establishment of a 40-hour work week.

1. C

2. D

3. C

4. C

8. ___

9. C

10.

Select all of the factors that enabled racism to become institutionalized in the United States following the end of the Reconstruction period.

- Federal troops were removed from southern states.
- The Republican Party regained control of state governments in the South.
- The federal government banned the application of grandfather clauses to new laws.
- The Supreme Court affirmed the principle of "separate but equal" in Plessy v. Ferguson.
- Southern state governments repealed laws that limited African-Americans' ability to vote.

11A. C 11B. B

Other Sample questions

The Great Depression was caused by several key factors, resulting in a dramatic change in American society.

Identify the factors that led to the Great Depression. Then identify the resulting action that was taken to address the negative conditions of the Great Depression.

Move the labels into the correct blank boxes on the chart.

• You do not need to use all of the labels.

Excessive lending and consumer debt

Speculation and stock market crash

Federal Reserve constricts money supply

Led to

The Great Depression

Resulted in

Increased government spending to create jobs

The elimination of social programs

After World War II, the United States experienced unprecedented prosperity and economic growth.

A. Identify two reasons for this economic prosperity. Move the two reasons into the blank boxes under the "Reasons for Prosperity after WWII" heading.

B. Then identify two changes that were created by this prosperity. Move the two changes into the blank boxes under the "Changes in American Life Created by Prosperity" heading.

• You do not need to use all the "Reasons" or "Changes."

A. Reasons for Prosperity after WWII

Demand for automobiles increased

Demand for housing increased

Reasons

Decrease in birthrate

Creation of New Deal programs

Demand for higher government spending

B. Changes in American Life Created by Prosperity

Sun belt migrations

Suburbanization

Changes

Great Migration

Hawaii statehood

Select the boxes to identify whether each statement was a cause or an effect of the implementation of southern constitutions like the Mississippi Constitution of 1890.

	Cause	Effect
Jim Crow laws were easily adopted.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
African Americans' civil rights were restricted.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Many African Americans migrated to northern cities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Southern Democrats regained control of state governments.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Federal troops were removed from former Confederate states.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

During the Progressive Era many important issues were debated. One of these debates is shown.

Identify the viewpoint that won the debate. Then identify the issue at the center of the debate.

A. Click on the quote that represents the winning viewpoint in the debate.

B. Click on the issue that was the focus of the debate.

• To remove your selection click on the text box again.

Progressive Era Debate

A. Speaker of the House Joe Cannon (1903 - 1911)

"I am... tired of listening to all this babble for reform. America is a hot bed of success."

"Not one cent for scenery."

Theodore Roosevelt (1908)

"We have become great because of the lavish use of our resources. But the time has come to inquire seriously what will happen when our forests are gone, when the coal, the iron, the oil, and the gas are exhausted..."

or

Conservation reform or Political corruption

Throughout its history, the United States has had to confront serious challenges.

Identify the challenges faced by the United States since the September 11, 2001, attacks.

Move the challenges you want to select into the blank boxes.

• You do not need to use all the challenges.

Post 9/11 Challenges

Countering the use of terrorism

Protecting against possible attacks in the U.S.

Responding to instability in the Middle East

Balancing national security and civil liberties

Maintaining a balance of power with the Soviet Union

Competing in the space race

Preventing the spread of communism

Click on each blank box and select a phrase to complete the sentence about issues during the 1940s and 1950s.

During the 1940s and 1950s, American public life was dominated by debates about communism and socialism and fears over global nuclear war

Industrialization and technological innovations had significant impacts on the American economy in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Move each impact into a blank box to match it with the technological innovation that brought it about.

Technological Innovations During the Late 1800s and Early 1900s

Technological Innovation	Impact
Telephone	Enabled people to communicate over longer distances
Automobile	Increased the mobility of the population
Motion picture	Aided the spread of popular culture
Incandescent lightbulb	Allowed businesses to operate for longer hours
Mechanized assembly line	Allowed factory production to become more efficient
Mechanized farming practices	Reduced the need for agricultural workers

- Reduced the need for agricultural workers
- Allowed businesses to operate for longer hours
- Allowed factory production to become more efficient
- Increased the mobility of the population
- Enabled people to communicate over longer distances
- Aided the spread of popular culture