

11th Grade US History

Standards Aligned Multiple-Choice Test Questions

Spring 2005

Standards Based **Testing Break-down for the CST**

Grade 11:

Cluster 1 = Standards 11.1 & 11.3 – U.S. Political/Social Thought – 17%

Cluster 2 = Standards 11.2 & 11.4 – Industry/U.S. as World Power 21.5%

Cluster 3 = Standards 11.5-11.6 – U.S. Between the World Wars 20%

Cluster 4 = Standards 11.7 & 11.9 – World War II/Foreign Affairs – 20%

Cluster 5 = Standards 11.8, 11.10-11.11 – Post WWII Domestic – 21.5%

Quick CST Facts:

*There are 66 questions overall (Includes 6 pilot questions that are not graded)

*The test is un-timed. (Approx. 1 ¼ hours for students to complete)

*Each year 50% of the questions will be different than the questions from the previous year's test.

STANDARD 11.1

11.1 Students analyze the significant events in the founding of the nation and its attempts to realize the philosophy of government described in the Declaration of Independence.

1. Describe the Enlightenment and the rise of democratic ideas as the context in which the nation was founded.
2. Analyze the ideological origins of the American Revolution, the Founding Fathers' philosophy of divinely bestowed unalienable natural rights, the debates on the drafting and ratification of the Constitution, and the addition of the Bill of Rights.
3. Understand the history of the Constitution after 1787 with emphasis on federal versus state authority and growing democratization.
4. Examine the effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction and of the industrial revolution, including demographic shifts and the emergence in the late nineteenth century of the United States as a world power.

1. The Declaration of Independence was most influenced by

- A John Locke's philosophy
- B Thomas Paine's Ideas
- C the French Revolution
- D the Patriot's support

Standard 11.1.2 Answer: A

*The Declaration of Independence was most influenced by John Locke's philosophy. Thomas Jefferson drew heavily on the ideas of Enlightenment philosopher John Locke, who among other things, maintained that people had "natural rights" to life, liberty, and property, and also stated that people have a right to resist an unjust government.

2. The British surrender at Yorktown eventually led to

- A the Treaty of Paris
- B Loyalist celebrations
- C the battle at Guilford
- D a Continental blockade

Standard 11.1.2 Answer: A

*The surrender at Yorktown in 1781 led to peace talks that began in 1782 and eventually to **the Treaty of Paris** in 1783, which confirmed U.S. independence and set the boundaries of the new nation.

3 Ratification of the Constitution hinged on the addition of the

- A the Federalist Papers
- B a Bill of Rights
- C a states rights clause
- D Three-Fifths Compromise

Standard 11.1.2 Answer: B

*In several states, ratification hinged on the Federalists' pledge to add a **Bill of Rights**.

4 Key decisions of the Supreme Court under the leadership of John Marshall solidified the power of the Supreme Court to

- A try cases between states.
- B accept appeals from lower federal courts.
- C try cases involving foreign diplomats.
- D review the constitutionality of state and federal laws.

Standard 11.1.3 Answer: D

5 Ideas about how to define America's new republic included all these EXCEPT

- A elected leadership
- B power for the masses
- C self-interest
- D virtue

Standard 11.1.3 Answer: B

*In a republic, citizens rule through their elected representatives. Most Americans favored this over the idea of placing power in the hands of the uneducated masses. Some believed the republic should have virtue as its basis; others argued that the self-interest of individuals would benefit the nation.

6 The acquisition of an American overseas empire during the late 1890s created legal controversies concerning the

- A power of the government to make and ratify peace treaties.
- B role of the President as Commander in Chief.
- C Constitutional rights of the inhabitants of the new American territories.
- D rights of American businesses to operate in the territories.

Standard 11.1.4 Answer: C

7 The Fugitive Slave Act most favored the interests or activities of

- A escaped slaves
- B slave owners
- C abolitionists
- D Northern industrialists

Standard 11.1.4 Answer: B

*The Fugitive Slave Act made it possible for alleged fugitives to be returned on the basis of nothing more than a statement by a slave owner with a description of the escapee. The Act also rewarded federal commissioners charged with enforcing the law for returning slaves.

8 The Civil War began

- A with the Battle of Bull Run
- B with the shelling of Fort Sumter
- C when slaves revolted
- D when Virginia seceded

Standard 11.1.4 Answer: B

*While Virginia's secession was a terrible loss to the Union, it was the Confederate shelling of Fort Sumter that began the Civil War.

9 All these led to the surrender at Appomattox EXCEPT

- A Sherman's resignation
- B Confederate soldiers' desertion
- C the fall of Atlanta
- D Southern morale

Standard 11.1.4 Answer: A

*The North's General Sherman did not resign; instead, he marched through the South causing widespread destruction that helped lead to the South's surrender.

10 Former slaves improved their lives by all these means EXCEPT

- A reuniting with families
- B forming churches
- C overturning unfair laws
- D seeking educational opportunities

Standard 11.1.4 Answer: C

*Former slaves improved their lives by reuniting with family members, seeking education, and forming churches and other organizations.

11 Southern legislation that separated blacks and whites was known as the

- A Jim Crow laws
- B Atlanta Compromise
- C Plessy v. Ferguson
- D Exclusion Act

Standard 11.1.4 Answer: A

*Southern legislation that separated blacks and whites was known as the **Jim Crow laws**. Jim Crow laws were passed to separate white and black people in public and private facilities.

12 Unlike Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, Reconstructionists in Congress wanted to address

- A high-ranking Confederates
- B the Thirteenth Amendment
- C wealthy landowners
- D African-American rights

Standard 11.1.4 Answer: D

*Congressional Reconstructionists were upset that Johnson's plan, like Lincoln's, failed to address the needs of former slaves in three areas: land, voting rights, and protection under the law.

STANDARD 11.2

11.2 Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe.

1. Know the effects of industrialization on living and working conditions, including the portrayal of working conditions and food safety in Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*.
2. Describe the changing landscape, including the growth of cities linked by industry and trade, and the development of cities divided according to race, ethnicity, and class.
3. Trace the effect of the Americanization movement.
4. Analyze the effect of urban political machines and responses to them by immigrants and middle-class reformers.
5. Discuss corporate mergers that produced trusts and cartels and the economic and political policies of industrial leaders.
6. Trace the economic development of the United States and its emergence as a major industrial power, including its gains from trade and the advantages of its physical geography.
7. Analyze the similarities and differences between the ideologies of Social Darwinism and Social Gospel (e.g., using biographies of William Graham Sumner, Billy Sunday, Dwight L. Moody).
8. Examine the effect of political programs and activities of Populists.
9. Understand the effect of political programs and activities of the Progressives (e.g., federal regulation of railroad transport, Children's Bureau, the Sixteenth Amendment, Theodore Roosevelt, Hiram Johnson).

1 The Wobblies (IWW) believed the cure for labor's woes was

- A socialism
- B capitalism
- C Social Darwinism
- D state regulations

Standard 11.2 Answer: A

*The Wobblies (IWW) believed the cure for labor's woes was **socialism**. The International Workers of the World (IWW, or Wobblies) believed that the problems faced by workers were rooted in capitalism and began to embrace socialism-with its governmental control of business-instead.

2 One prominent female organizer in the labor movement was

- A Lucretia Mott
- B Mary Harris Jones
- C Eugenia Debs
- D Esther Clark Hill

Standard 11.2 Answer: B

*One prominent female organizer in the labor movement was **Mary Harris Jones**. Mary Harris "Mother" Jones became a leading figure in the American labor movement. She supported the Great Strike of 1877 and later joined the United Mine Workers.

3 The merit system countered the spoils system and awarded jobs in

- A city hall
- B civil service
- C foreign service
- D the military

Standard 11.2 Answer: B

*The merit system countered the spoils system and awarded jobs in **civil service**. Under the merit system, jobs in civil service-government administration-would go to the most qualified persons, no matter what political views they held or who recommended them.

4 Turn-of-the-century leisure activities included all these EXCEPT

- A bicycling
- B shopping
- C vaudeville
- D motion pictures

Standard 11.2.1 Answer: B

*Turn-of-the-century leisure activities included all these EXCEPT **shopping**. People enjoyed bicycling, vaudeville, and the first motion pictures. The boom in consumerism that would turn shopping into a leisure activity was yet to come.

5 Ford's production of Model Ts in the early 20th century demonstrated the economic relationship between specialization and

- A reduced labor demand.
- B greater efficiencies in production.
- C higher production costs.
- D decreased union organization.

Standard 11.2.1 Answer: B

6 Which of the following was an effect of the publication of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1906)?

- A It aided the growth of federal social services.
- B It contributed to the development of settlement houses.
- C It influenced the passage of the Meat Inspection Act.
- D It led to the development of child labor laws.

Standard 11.2.1 Answer: C

7 Turn-of-the-century technology included all these EXCEPT

- A skyscrapers
- B electric streetcars
- C steam engines
- D steel-cable suspension bridges

Standard 11.2.1 & 11.2.2 Answer: C

*Turn-of-the-century technology included all these EXCEPT **steam engines**. Skyscrapers, streetcars, and steel-cable suspension bridges all changed cities dramatically by optimizing use of valuable space and by bringing parts of cities closer together.

8 In 1900, the largest numbers of immigrants came from

- A Central America
- B Africa
- C Europe
- D Asia

Standard 11.2.2 Answer: C

*In 1900, the largest numbers of immigrants came from **Europe**. In 1900, most immigrants were Europeans; many came from Germany, Ireland, and Scandinavia.

9 New immigrants settled in cities for all these reasons EXCEPT

- A lower costs of living
- B convenience
- C ethnic communities
- D better housing

Standard 11.2.2 Answer: D

*New immigrants settled in cities for all these reasons EXCEPT **better housing**. While cities were cheaper and offered greater conveniences and ethnic neighborhoods in which immigrants felt at home, overcrowding and substandard housing was a harsh reality.

10 All these contributed to the cattle industry boom except

- A railroads
- B higher beef demand
- C the Chisholm Trail
- D the Oregon Trail

Standard 11.2.2 & 11.2.6 Answer: D

*All these contributed to the cattle industry boom except **the Oregon Trail**. Railroads provided a route to the cities where beef demand was rising. Meanwhile, the Chisholm Trail, from San Antonio to Kansas, became a major cattle route.

11 The main reason for the rapid settlement of the Great Plains was

- A free land
- B cash incentives
- C the buffalo slaughter
- D agricultural inventions

Standard 11.2.2 & 11.2.6 Answer: A

*The main reason for the rapid settlement of the Great Plains was **free land**. The Homestead Act of 1862 offered 160 acres of free land to anyone who could cultivate it for five years. This attracted new settlers.

12 One goal of public education for immigrants was to

- A marginalize them
- B Americanize them
- C send them home
- D create an accurate census

Standard 11.2.3 Answer: B

*One goal of public education for immigrants was to **Americanize them**. Both public schools and employers attempted to Americanize immigrants.

13 During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, urban immigrants generally supported local political machines that

- A discouraged the new immigrants from participating in civic affairs.
- B were usually supported by urban reformers.
- C provided essential services to the immigrants.
- D reminded immigrants of political practices in their homelands.

Standard 11.2.4 Answer: C

14 Jane Addams is known for helping immigrants and others through

- A settlement houses
- B dumbbell tenements
- C row houses
- D boardinghouses

Standard 11.2.4 Answer: A

*Jane Addams is known for helping immigrants and others through **settlement houses**. Jane Addams and other reformers established settlement houses, community centers in slum neighborhoods that provided assistance and friendship to local men, women, and children-especially immigrants.

15 An organized group that traded favors for political and financial support was the

- A social reformers
- B political party
- C political machine
- D union activists

Standard 11.2.4 Answer: C

*An organized group that traded favors for political and financial support was the **political machine**. The political machine was an organized group that controlled the activities of a political party in a city and offered services to voters and businesses in exchange for political or financial support.

16 One positive, unifying effect of the railroads was

- A standardized time zones
- B equality in pay
- C successful unions
- D pride in work

Standard 11.2.5 & 11.2.6 Answer: A

*One positive, unifying effect of the railroads was **standardized time zones**. In 1870, a system of dividing the earth's surface into twenty-four time zones was proposed to help solve the problem of time variations. In 1884, an international conference set worldwide time zones that incorporated railroad time.

17 The followers of the Social Gospel movement believed that organized religion must place greater emphasis on

- A reconstructing American society.
- B raising funds.
- C supporting the Populist Party.
- D stopping immigration to the United States.

Standard 11.2.7 Answer: A

18 In American business, Social Darwinism was used to justify all these EXCEPT

- A laissez faire
- B failure of the poor
- C individual responsibility
- D government intervention

Standard 11.2.7 Answer: D

*In American business, Social Darwinism was used to justify all these EXCEPT **government intervention**. Economists used the concept of natural selection, one of Darwin's theories, to justify lack of governmental intervention in the marketplace.

19 The collapse of the Populist Party was most influenced by the

- A Panic of 1893
- B defeat of Bryan
- C free silver policy
- D gold bug Democrats

Standard 11.2.8 Answer: B

*The Populist Party collapsed after its candidate, William Jennings Bryan, was defeated.

20 Theodore Roosevelt's administration protected citizens' health through the

- A Pure Food and Drug Act
- B Agricultural Adjustment Act
- C Foraker Act
- D New Frontier

Standard 11.2.9 Answer: A

*Theodore Roosevelt's administration protected citizens' health through the **Pure Food and Drug Act**.

21 With Taft's presidency, the Republican Party

- A became unified
- B lost power
- C split
- D became Progressive

Standard 11.2.9 Answer: C

*With Taft's presidency, the Republican Party **split**. Taft's presidency brought the division of progressive and conservative Republicans to a head and made it impossible for the two sides to remain together.

22 Results of the 1912 election showed the people wanted

- A the Bull Moose Party
- B the Republican Party
- C more conservatism
- D reform

Standard 11.2.9 Answer: D

*Results of the 1912 election showed the people wanted **reform**. Democrat Woodrow Wilson, a reform candidate, won the election, in which 75 percent of the vote went not to him specifically but to reform candidates, including Theodore Roosevelt and his Bull Moose Party.

23 Wilson's progressivism was limited by his failure to institute

- A social reform
- B political reform
- C economic stability
- D sufficient federal revenue

Standard 11.2.9 Answer: A

*Wilson's progressivism was limited by his failure to institute **social reform**. Wilson disappointed progressives who favored social reform. For example, he placed segregationists in charge of federal agencies, and he opposed a federal child labor law. His endorsement of women's suffrage was also lukewarm.

24 The government cracked down on union activity through the

- A Knights of Labor
- B Haymarket affair
- C Sherman Antitrust Act
- D Interstate Commerce Act

Standard 11.2.9 Answer: C

*The government cracked down on union activity through the **Sherman Antitrust Act**. The Sherman Antitrust Act enabled a state or the federal government to issue an injunction, or court order, prohibiting any labor action judged to be potentially harmful to interstate trade.

STANDARD 11.3

11.3 Students analyze the role religion played in the founding of America, its lasting moral, social, and political impacts, and issues regarding religious liberty.

1. Describe the contributions of various religious groups to American civic principles and social reform movements (e.g., civil and human rights, individual responsibility and the work ethic, antimonarchy and self-rule, worker protection, family-centered communities).
2. Analyze the great religious revivals and the leaders involved in them, including the First Great Awakening, the Second Great Awakening, the Civil War revivals, the Social Gospel Movement, the rise of Christian liberal theology in the nineteenth century, the impact of the Second Vatican Council, and the rise of Christian fundamentalism in current times.
3. Cite incidences of religious intolerance in the United States (e.g., persecution of Mormons, anti-Catholic sentiment, anti-Semitism).
4. Discuss the expanding religious pluralism in the United States and California that resulted from large-scale immigration in the twentieth century.
5. Describe the principles of religious liberty found in the Establishment and Free Exercise clauses of the First Amendment, including the debate on the issue of separation of church and state.

1 American fundamentalists opposed educators teaching

- A creationism
- B evolution
- C religion
- D civics

Standard 11.3 & 11.5.2 Answer: B

*American fundamentalists opposed educators teaching **evolution**. Fundamentalists supported a literal interpretation of the Bible and its explanation of creation. This was in opposition to Darwin's Theory of Evolution.

2 The purpose of the 1947 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was to

- A use tariffs to restrict international trade with communist countries.
- B raise money through tariffs to rebuild Europe after World War II.
- C encourage countries to repay war debts by increasing tariffs.
- D expand international trade by mutual reduction of tariffs.

Standard 11.3.3 Answer: D

3 Which religious group has had the greatest increase in membership due to the increasing immigration from Latin American countries to the United States over the last fifty years?

- A Catholics
- B Muslims
- C Jews
- D Protestants

Standard 11.3.4 Answer: A

STANDARD 11.4

11.4 Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century.

1. List the purpose and the effects of the Open Door policy.
2. Describe the Spanish-American War and U.S. expansion in the South Pacific.
3. Discuss America's role in the Panama Revolution and the building of the Panama Canal.
4. Explain Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick diplomacy, William Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, and Woodrow Wilson's Moral Diplomacy, drawing on relevant speeches.
5. Analyze the political, economic, and social ramifications of World War I on the home front.
6. Trace the declining role of Great Britain and the expanding role of the United States in world affairs after World War II.

1 All these characterized American imperialism EXCEPT

- A respect for different cultures
- B belief in racial superiority
- C economic opportunities
- D global military sites

Standard 11.4 Answer B

*All these characterized American imperialism EXCEPT **respect for different cultures**. America's belief in its racial and cultural superiority left little room for respect of diverse, especially nonwhite, cultures.

2 In 1900 the United States declared an Open Door Policy that reflected which of the following beliefs?

- A The Chinese were secretly negotiating trade privileges with European countries.
- B Japan might conquer China and cut off all foreign trade.
- C All countries should have equal trading rights in China.
- D American consumers would be hurt by international trade.

Standard 11.4.1 Answer: C

3 American imperialism in the Philippines is most similar to

- A British imperialism in the U.S.
- B American imperialism in Cuba
- C Spanish imperialism in Cuba
- D Spanish imperialism in Puerto Rico

Standard 11.4.2 Answer: C

*American imperialism in the Philippines is most similar to **Spanish imperialism in Cuba**. The U.S. relocated thousands of Filipinos into unsanitary, unsafe and undersupplied designated zones in an attempt to put down a revolt. This was much like the treatment rural Cubans received from the Spanish in creating concentration camps.

4 American support for the Cuban revolt peaked with news of

- A poisoned wells and murdered children\
- B Cubans in concentration camps
- C the Enrique Dupuy de L'Ume letter
- D the U.S.S. Maine explosion

Standard 11.4.2 Answer: D

*American support for the Cuban revolt peaked with news of **the U.S.S. Maine explosion**. Reports of murder and concentration camps and the publication of the L'Ume letter, which criticized McKinley, resulted in American support of the Cuban revolt. However, it was the yellow journalists' condemnation of Spain for the explosion and deaths aboard the U.S.S. Maine that solidified American support.

5 Theodore Roosevelt's "Speak softly and carry a big stick" policy relied on the United States having a

- A competitive economy.
- B system of military alliances.
- C strong navy.
- D tax on imports.

Standard 11.4.4 Answer: C

6 Roosevelt's policy of 'speaking softly and carrying a big stick' enabled the U.S. to

- A build a large navy
- B become a world power
- C gain control over Korea
- D make loans to Nicaragua

Standard 11.4.4 Answer: B

*Roosevelt's policy of 'speaking softly and carrying a big stick' enabled the U.S. to **become a world power**. Roosevelt's policy encouraged mediation and negotiation first, followed by military and political muscle when necessary. Utilizing these practices led to the establishment of the U.S. as a world power.

7

The Espionage Act of 1918 included punishments for speaking or writing "disloyal, scurrilous or abusive language about the American form of government, the Constitution, the armed forces, or the flag. . . ."

—The Espionage Act of 1918

The passage and the enforcement of the Espionage Act by the Wilson Administration reflected the belief that the

- A Fourteenth Amendment permitted suspending the Bill of Rights in wartime.
- B nation's war effort would be threatened if dissenters were allowed free speech.
- C public should be shielded from hearing about the reality of the war.
- D other countries at war had already curtailed civil liberties.

Standard 11.4.5 Answer: B

8 The U.S. government asked citizens to support the war effort by

- A planting victory gardens
- B listening to Four-Minute speeches
- C buying war bonds
- D eating more wheat product

Standard 11.4.5 Answer: C

*The U.S. government asked citizens to support the war effort by **buying war bonds**. The U.S. engaged in five campaigns to urge Americans to purchase war bonds. They enlisted the services of movie stars and celebrities to pitch the public on purchasing the bonds.

9 The Great Migration of WWI refers to

- A African-Americans moving north
- B African-Americans moving south
- C Germans moving to the U.S.
- D Germans moving to Allied countries

Standard 11.4.5 Answer: A

*The Great Migration of WWI refers to **African-Americans moving north**. The Great Migration refers to the large movement of African-Americans who migrated north in search of new job opportunities and to escape the effects of natural disasters affecting southern industries.

10 These were themes of Wilson's Fourteen Points speech EXCEPT

- A creation of an international organization
- B preservation of colonial inequities
- C freedom to select one's nationality
- D stimulation of free trade

Standard 11.4.5 Answer: B

*These were themes of Wilson's Fourteen Points speech EXCEPT **preservation of colonial inequities**. One item in Wilson's Fourteen Points criticized imperialist nations' inequitable dealings with colonial people.

STANDARD 11.5

11.5 Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s.

1. Discuss the policies of Presidents Warren Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover.
2. Analyze the international and domestic events, interests, and philosophies that prompted attacks on civil liberties, including the Palmer Raids, Marcus Garvey's "back-to-Africa" movement, the Ku Klux Klan, and immigration quotas and the responses of organizations such as the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Anti-Defamation League to those attacks.
3. Examine the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Act (Prohibition).
4. Analyze the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment and the changing role of women in society.
5. Describe the Harlem Renaissance and new trends in literature, music, and art, with special attention to the work of writers (e.g., Zora Neale Hurston, Langston Hughes).
6. Trace the growth and effects of radio and movies and their role in the worldwide diffusion of popular culture.
7. Discuss the rise of mass production techniques, the growth of cities, the impact of new technologies (e.g., the automobile, electricity), and the resulting prosperity and effect on the American landscape.

1 Hoover's pledge of 'a chicken in every pot' promised a

- A nutritious hot dinner
- B spread of prosperity
- C hen for every household
- D less-involved government

Standard 11.5.1 Answer: B

*Hoover's pledge of 'a chicken in every pot' promised a **spread of prosperity**. Although the 1920s saw a business boom, some groups in society, such as farmers, were experiencing hard times. The 1928 campaign slogan promised that prosperity would grow and extend to all segments of American society.

2 Hoover's political life ended as a result of the

- A infantry attacking the Bonus Army
- B Bonus Army attacking the infantry
- C veto of the Patman Bill
- D passage of the Patman Bill

Standard 11.5.1 Answer: A

*Hoover's political life ended as a result of the **infantry attacking the Bonus Army**. Many Americans were disturbed by Hoover's inability to turn around the economy; however, it was the President's authorization to remove the Bonus Army and the horrendous treatment the veterans received that ended his political career.

3 Some of Harding's chief administrators negatively impacted his administration through their

- A acceptance of bribes
- B social behavior
- C job performance
- D friendships

Standard 11.5.1 Answer A

*Some of Harding's chief administrators negatively impacted his administration through their **acceptance of bribes**. Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, Interior Secretary Albert B. Fall and Veterans Bureau head Charles R. Forbes each received payments for special favors they granted to businesses or individuals.

4 In 1920s America, immigrants were often treated with

- A suspicion
- B acceptance
- C indifference
- D disgust

Standard 11.5.2 Answer: A

*In 1920s America, immigrants were often treated with **suspicion**. Americans treated immigrants with suspicion and fear-especially those from southern and eastern Europe-largely because of anxiety over foreign governments like communism.

5 Postwar striking workers were often portrayed as

- A heroes
- B communists
- C ingrates
- D beggars

Standard 11.5.2 Answer: B

*Postwar striking workers were often portrayed as **communists**. As striking workers fought for more equitable working conditions and pay, they were often linked to communist activists in Russia.

6 Marcus Garvey's program in the 1920s emphasized

- A vocational training.
- B a back-to-Africa movement.
- C integration into mainstream society.
- D separate-but-equal doctrines.

Standard 11.5.2 Answer: B

7 American fundamentalists opposed educators teaching

- A creationism
- B evolution
- C religion
- D civics

Standard 11.5.2 & 11.3 Answer: B

*American fundamentalists opposed educators teaching **evolution**. Fundamentalists supported a literal interpretation of the Bible and its explanation of creation. This was in opposition to Darwin's Theory of Evolution.

8 Why did the number of votes cast in the U.S. Presidential election rise by 8.2 million from 1916 to 1920?

- A The Nineteenth Amendment gave millions of women the right to vote.
- B The people were excited about voting on the issue of Prohibition.
- C Demobilization of the military released millions of men for voting.
- D Warren G. Harding's call for "normalcy" energized the voters.

Standard 11.5.4 Answer: A

9 The Harlem Renaissance was an expression of

- A jazz and the blues
- B 1920s New York life
- C racial discrimination
- D African-American culture

Standard 11.5.5 Answer: D

*The Harlem Renaissance was an expression of **African-American culture**. The Harlem Renaissance was an artistic movement celebrating the expression of African-American culture.

10 The first solo transatlantic flight was made by

- A Babe Ruth
- B F. Scott Fitzgerald
- C Charles Lindbergh
- D Amelia Earhart

Standard 11.5.6 Answer: C

*The first solo transatlantic flight was made by **Charles Lindbergh**. Lindbergh's solo crossing of the Atlantic was more than a technological feat. It inspired Americans with the values of honor and integrity that they felt were eroding in modern society.

11 The U.S. government supported the automobile by subsidizing

- A gasoline prices
- B car purchases
- C Highway 66 construction
- D plant improvements

Standard 11.5.7 Answer: C

*The U.S. government supported the automobile by subsidizing **Highway 66 construction**. By agreeing to pay for half the cost of each participating states' Highway 66 construction cost, the U.S. government showed approval of Henry Ford's popular invention.

12 The slogan 'Enjoy while you pay' lured consumers into

- A spending money frivolously
- B overpaying for products
- C living 'the good life'
- D buying items on credit

Standard 11.5.7 Answer: D

*The slogan 'Enjoy while you pay' lured consumers into **buying items on credit**. Advertising had a great impact on the American public in the 1920s and 30s. Americans were sold on the advantages of buying items on credit and paying for them over a period of time.

13 The 1920 census revealed that most Americans chose to live in

- A urban areas
- B small towns
- C farming communities
- D suburban areas

Standard 11.5.7 Answer: A

*The 1920 census revealed that most Americans chose to live in **urban areas**. The 1920 census showed for the first time that a narrow majority of Americans resided in urban areas.

14 Trends of the 1920s were most likely to decrease women's employment in

- A agriculture
- B trade
- C transportation
- D manufacturing

Standard 11.5.7 Answer: A

*Trends of the 1920s were most likely to decrease women's employment in **agriculture**. Migration of Americans from rural to urban environments and technological advances were two factors which contributed to fewer numbers of women in agricultural jobs.

STANDARD 11.6

11.6 Students analyze the different explanations for the Great Depression and how the New Deal fundamentally changed the role of the federal government.

1. Describe the monetary issues of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that gave rise to the establishment of the Federal Reserve and the weaknesses in key sectors of the economy in the late 1920s.
2. Understand the explanations of the principal causes of the Great Depression and the steps taken by the Federal Reserve, Congress, and Presidents Herbert Hoover and Franklin Delano Roosevelt to combat the economic crisis.
3. Discuss the human toll of the Depression, natural disasters, and unwise agricultural practices and their effects on the depopulation of rural regions and on political movements of the left and right, with particular attention to the Dust Bowl refugees and their social and economic impacts in California.
4. Analyze the effects of and the controversies arising from New Deal economic policies and the expanded role of the federal government in society and the economy since the 1930s (e.g., Works Progress Administration, Social Security, National Labor Relations Board, farm programs, regional development policies, and energy development projects such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, California Central Valley Project, and Bonneville Dam).
5. Trace the advances and retreats of organized labor, from the creation of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to current issues of a postindustrial, multinational economy, including the United Farm Workers in California.

1 The decline in new housing impacted such industries as

- A automobiles and railroads
- B coal and oil
- C furniture and appliances
- D agriculture and farm equipment

Standard 11.6 Answer: C

*The decline in new housing impacted such industries as **furniture and appliances**. With fewer new homes being built, the furniture and appliance industries would experience decreased demand for their products.

2 Early in the Depression, the Hoover Administration established the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to

- A make direct grants to unemployed workers.
- B loan money to banks, insurance companies, and other depressed businesses.
- C purchase American manufactured goods for export to foreign markets.
- D guarantee a minimum income to all of the nation's farmers.

Standard 11.6.2 Answer: B

3 An effect of The Great Depression was an increase in

- A international unemployment
- B the demand for WWI reparations
- C imported European goods
- D the use of the gold standard

Standard 11.6.3 Answer: A

*An effect of The Great Depression was an increase in **international unemployment**. As the U.S. economy became more unstable and other nations found it increasingly difficult to rebuild after WWI, more businesses failed and trade slowed. This caused unemployment to increase internationally.

4 For children, the Great Depression meant

- A poor nutrition
- B longer school days
- C direct relief payments
- D frequent doctor's visits

Standard 11.6.3 Answer: A

*For children, the Great Depression meant **poor nutrition**. As jobs became increasingly scarce, so did food and shelter. Many children exhibited illnesses related to poor nutrition and diet.

5 To many Californians, the arrival of the Dust Bowl refugees of the mid-1930s represented

- A a welcome addition to the labor force.
- B a source of much-needed capital investment.
- C new markets for California businesses.
- D unwanted additions to the ranks of the unemployed.

Standard 11.6.3 Answer: D

6 Movies were popular during the Depression because they

- A presented American propaganda
- B were cheap and plentiful
- C provided hope and escape
- D showed real life conditions

Standard 11.6.3 Answer: C

*Movies were popular during the Depression because they **provided hope and escape**. Americans flocked to the movies to escape the despair of real life during the Depression.

7 All these were indicators that a Second New Deal was needed EXCEPT

- A high unemployment
- B low production levels
- C the collapse of small farms
- D the recovery of rural towns

Standard 11.6.3 & 11.6.4 Answer: C

*All these were indicators that a Second New Deal was needed EXCEPT **the collapse of small farms**. Stubborn effects of the Depression continued through Roosevelt's first hundred days. Rural areas, especially hard hit from the Depression, were among the last to recover.

8 The organization started by whites and blacks but ignored by New Deal programs was the

- A Tennessee Valley Authority
- B Southern Tenant Farmers' Union
- C Home Owners Loan Corporation
- D Rural Electrification Administration

Standard 11.6.3 & 11.6.5 Answer: B

*The organization started by whites and blacks but ignored by New Deal programs was the **Southern Tenant Farmers' Union**. The non-federally sponsored Southern Tenant Farmers' Union was organized to assist tenant farmers and sharecroppers in their recovery.

9 Roosevelt and Congress helped restore faith in banks by

- A creating the FDIC
- B giving every family \$5000
- C closing unstable banks
- D vetoing a banking act

Standard 11.6.4 Answer: A

*Roosevelt and Congress helped restore faith in banks by **creating the FDIC**. Roosevelt used his Fireside Chats to explain banking practices to the American public. In addition, the government established the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to insure individual bank accounts of less than \$5000.

10 All these measures helped to regulate the stock market EXCEPT

- A requiring full financial disclosure
- B setting stock prices
- C establishing a governing bureau
- D making companies accountable

Standard 11.6.4 Answer: B

*All these measures helped to regulate the stock market EXCEPT **setting stock prices**. There were many reforms to protect the public from deceitful practices and still maintain an open market, but they did not include setting prices for stocks.

11 Social Security was a New Deal program designed to

- A foster the growth of trade unions.
- B promote recovery through economic development.
- C give direct aid to American businesses.
- D provide a minimum retirement income.

Standard 11.6.4 Answer: D

12 Many business groups opposed the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in the 1930s on the grounds that it

- A unfairly competed with private power companies.
- B charged too much for the electricity it sold.
- C did not treat its electric customers equally.
- D generated electricity with obsolete methods and equipment.

Standard 11.6.4 Answer: A

13 What New Deal program employed large numbers of artists and writers during the Great Depression?

- A National Recovery Administration (NRA)
- B Agriculture Adjustment Administration (AAA)
- C Works Progress Administration (WPA)
- D National Youth Administration (NYA)

Standard 11.6.4 Answer: C

14 The Wobblies (IWW) believed the cure for labor's woes was

- A socialism
- B capitalism
- C Social Darwinism
- D state regulations

Standard 11.6.5 Answer: A

*The Wobblies (IWW) believed the cure for labor's woes was **socialism**. The International Workers of the World (IWW, or Wobblies) believed that the problems faced by workers were rooted in capitalism and began to embrace socialism-with its governmental control of business-instead.

STANDARD 11.7

11.7 Students analyze America's participation in World War II.

1. Examine the origins of American involvement in the war, with an emphasis on the events that precipitated the attack on Pearl Harbor.
2. Explain U.S. and Allied wartime strategy, including the major battles of Midway, Normandy, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and the Battle of the Bulge.
3. Identify the roles and sacrifices of individual American soldiers, as well as the unique contributions of the special fighting forces (e.g., the Tuskegee Airmen, the 442nd Regimental Combat team, the Navajo Code Talkers).
4. Analyze Roosevelt's foreign policy during World War II (e.g., Four Freedoms speech).
5. Discuss the constitutional issues and impact of events on the U.S. home front, including the internment of Japanese Americans (e.g., *Fred Korematsu v. United States of America*) and the restrictions on German and Italian resident aliens; the response of the administration to Hitler's atrocities against Jews and other groups; the roles of women in military production; and the roles and growing political demands of African Americans.
6. Describe major developments in aviation, weaponry, communication, and medicine and the war's impact on the location of American industry and use of resources.
7. Discuss the decision to drop atomic bombs and the consequences of the decision (Hiroshima and Nagasaki).
8. Analyze the effect of massive aid given to Western Europe under the Marshall Plan to rebuild itself after the war and the importance of a rebuilt Europe to the U.S. economy.

1 Prior to direct involvement, all these were acts of U.S. neutrality in WWII EXCEPT

- A replacement of British weapons
- B signing the Tripartite Pact
- C trading battleships for military bases
- D increasing U.S. defense spending

Standard 11.7.1 Answer: B

*Prior to direct involvement, all these were acts of U.S. neutrality in WWII EXCEPT **signing the Tripartite Pact**. The Tripartite Pact was signed by the Axis nations of Japan, Germany and Italy.

2 'The day that will go down in infamy' describes

- A the D-Day invasion
- B the Battle of the Bulge
- C V-E Day
- D Pearl Harbor

Standard 11.7.1 Answer: D

*'The day that will go down in infamy' describes **Pearl Harbor**. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Roosevelt addressed the American people, referring to that event as 'the day that will go down in infamy.'

3

Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date that will live in infamy. . . .

—President Franklin Roosevelt, December 8, 1941

What was President Roosevelt referring to in his speech?

- A a police attack on strikers in Detroit
- B the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor
- C an explosion in a West Virginia coal mine
- D the collapse of the New York Stock Exchange

Standard 11.7.1 Answer: B

4 Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to first defeat

- A Japan
- B Russia
- C Germany
- D Italy

Standard 11.7.2 & 11.7.4 Answer: C

*Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to first defeat **Germany**. At Churchill's second conference with Roosevelt, they agreed to focus Allied forces on defeating Germany first. Then Great Britain could assist the U.S. in defeating Japan, their enemy in the Pacific.

5 In comparison to the earlier conferences at Casablanca and Teheran, the meetings at Yalta and Potsdam were more focused upon

- A postwar issues.
- B military supply issues.
- C long-term military planning.
- D technological developments.

Standard 11.7.4 Answer: A

6 All these were acts against German Jews EXCEPT

- A expulsion from government jobs
- B forfeiture of personal property
- C vandalism of homes
- D forced emigration

Standard 11.7.5 Answer: D

*All these were acts against German Jews EXCEPT **forced emigration**. Although the Nazis tried to hasten the departure of Jews from Germany, it was difficult to find countries receptive to huge numbers of ÉmigrÉs. Not being able to forcibly expel Jews, the Nazis implemented other, more hideous solutions.

7 Mexican-Americans and African-Americans joined the war effort due to the threat of

- A segregation
- B fascism
- C mobilization
- D internment

Standard 11.7.5 Answer: B

*Mexican-Americans and African-Americans joined the war effort due to the threat of **fascism**. Despite ongoing racial discrimination at home, many Mexican-Americans and African-Americans knew if Germany and Italy were to win, fascism would be a more unbearable fate.

8 Internment of Japanese-Americans took place in all these states EXCEPT

- A California
- B Colorado
- C Washington
- D Arizona

Standard 11.7.5 Answer: B

*Internment of Japanese-Americans took place in all these states EXCEPT **Colorado**. Relocation of Japanese-Americans occurred largely on the West Coast and adjoining states. Roosevelt's order of internment did not include Colorado.

9 The Nazi's 'Final Solution' was implemented to rid Germany of

- A The Nazi's 'Final Solution' was implemented to rid Germany of
- B Aryans
- C Untermenschen
- D Kristallnacht

Standard 11.7.5 Answer: C

*The Nazi's 'Final Solution' was implemented to rid Germany of **Untermenschen**. The Nazi's desire to form an Aryan nation meant the extermination of millions of Untermenschen or 'subhumans.'

10 Use of radar was instrumental in defeating the

- A Russian air force
- B Italian air force
- C British RAF
- D German Luftwaffe

Standard 11.7.6 Answer: D

*Use of radar was instrumental in defeating the **German Luftwaffe**. The British RAF took advantage of the new technology of radar to defeat the German Luftwaffe (air force).

11 Two locations prominent in the surrender of Japan were

- A Nagasaki and Hiroshima
- B Tokyo and Washington D.C.
- C Iwo Jima and Okinawa
- D Guadalcanal and Leyte

Standard 11.7.7 Answer: A

*Two locations prominent in the surrender of Japan were **Nagasaki and Hiroshima**. Dropping atomic bombs on the cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima led to massive death tolls and destruction. The bombings caused Emperor Hirohito to surrender formally to the U.S. on September 2, 1945.

12 The Marshall Plan was implemented to help

- A Czechoslovakia fight Russia
- B rebuild European nations
- C spread democracy
- D expand Communism

Standard 11.7.8 Answer: B

*The Marshall Plan was implemented to help **rebuild European nations**. The Marshall Plan was implemented to help finance the rebuilding of Europe. The U.S. needed countries with strong economies as trading partners and allies in halting the spread of Soviet influence

13 Great Britain, France, and the U.S. wanted Germany reunified to

- A show all was forgiven
- B relieve food shortages
- C help stabilize Europe
- D give support to Russia

Standard 11.7.8 & 11.9.1 Answer: C

*Great Britain, France, and the U.S. wanted Germany reunified to **help stabilize Europe**. The three countries believed a solid German economy would promote stability in Europe and stop Soviet expansion.

STANDARD 11.8

11.8 Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America.

1. Trace the growth of service sector, white collar, and professional sector jobs in business and government.
2. Describe the significance of Mexican immigration and its relationship to the agricultural economy, especially in California.
3. Examine Truman's labor policy and congressional reaction to it.
4. Analyze new federal government spending on defense, welfare, interest on the national debt, and federal and state spending on education, including the California Master Plan.
5. Describe the increased powers of the presidency in response to the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War.
6. Discuss the diverse environmental regions of North America, their relationship to local economies, and the origins and prospects of environmental problems in those regions.
7. Describe the effects on society and the economy of technological developments since 1945, including the computer revolution, changes in communication, advances in medicine, and improvements in agricultural technology.
8. Discuss forms of popular culture, with emphasis on their origins and geographic diffusion (e.g., jazz and other forms of popular music, professional sports, architectural and artistic styles).

1 The health of suburban communities depended on

- A friendly neighbors
- B stable marriages
- C recreational facilities
- D transportation systems

Standard 11.8.1 Answer: D

*The health of suburban communities depended on **transportation systems**. Transportation systems allow suburban residents to commute to work and have easy access to vital facilities.

2 Companies hiring 'Organization Men' wanted

- A conformity, teamwork, allegiance
- B individuality, creativity, leadership
- C aggressiveness, motivation, thriftiness
- D devotion, humility, selflessness

Standard 11.8.1 & 11.8.3 Answer: A

*Companies hiring 'Organization Men' wanted **conformity, teamwork, allegiance**. The 'Organization Man' was someone who was loyal, conformed to the company's image and cooperated with others.

3 These were successes of Truman's Fair Deal EXCEPT

- A low-income housing
- B minimum wage increase
- C expansion of social security
- D nationwide health insurance

Standard 11.8.3 Answer: D

*These were successes of Truman's Fair Deal EXCEPT **nationwide health insurance**. Although Truman's Fair Deal program called for the implementation of a nationwide health insurance program, it did not receive the approval of Congress.

4 A cause of frequent labor strikes after WWII was

- A rising prices and rising wages
- B rising prices and lower wages
- C lower prices and lower wages
- D lower prices and rising wages

Standard 11.8.3 Answer: B

*A cause of frequent labor strikes after WWII was **rising prices and lower wages**. Post-war inflation, rising unemployment, and decreased wages provoked unions to strike in hopes of improving conditions for workers.

5 Changes in the balance of power among the three branches of the Federal government during the 20th century have resulted from the

- A passage of Constitutional Amendments on voting.
- B expansion of executive power during periods of crisis.
- C loss of the Supreme Court's power to review Congressional actions.
- D revival of the authority of the states.

Standard 11.8.5 Answer: B

6 Lyndon Johnson's political style could best be described as

- A demanding and unyielding
- B persuasive and compromising
- C cautious and sure
- D idealistic and honest

Standard 11.8.5 Answer: B

*Lyndon Johnson's political style could best be described as **persuasive and compromising**. As a senator and president, Johnson was persuasive in passing significant pieces of legislation. He had the ability to get the parties involved to make critical compromises in order to pass the laws.

7 The 1964 Economic Opportunity Act launched all these programs EXCEPT

- A the Peace Corps
- B the Job Corps
- C Project Head Start
- D Community Action Program

Standard 11.8.5 & 11.8.6 Answer: A

*The 1964 Economic Opportunity Act launched all these programs EXCEPT **the Peace Corps**. The Peace Corps was begun under the Kennedy administration in 1961.

8 A major accomplishment of Kennedy's 'New Frontier' was

- A anti-discrimination legislation
- B reduced government spending
- C space program funding
- D military superiority

Standard 11.8.5 & 11.8.7 Answer: C

*A major accomplishment of Kennedy's 'New Frontier' was **space program funding**. Although Kennedy supported civil rights, he was not very successful at achieving legislative reforms. He was successful at increasing government spending for many causes, such as the space program.

9 The Tonkin Gulf Resolution enabled President Johnson to

- A declare war
- B take military action
- C provide economic aid
- D patrol North Vietnam

Standard 11.8.5 & 11.9.3 Answer: B

The Tonkin Gulf Resolution enabled President Johnson to **take military action**. The Tonkin Gulf Resolution stopped short of declaring war on North Vietnam. It did, however, give President Johnson broad powers to take aggressive actions toward the North Vietnamese.

10 Nixon's plan of Vietnamization secretly included

- A a coalition government
- B support of South Vietnam\
- C withdrawal of U.S. troops
- D bombing Laos and Cambodia

Standard 11.8.5 & 11.9.3 Answer: D

Nixon's plan of Vietnamization secretly included **bombing Laos and Cambodia**. As Nixon publicly discussed his plan to transfer responsibility for fighting to the South Vietnamese and withdraw U.S. troops, he secretly ordered the bombing of Laos and Cambodia.

11 A major accomplishment of medical science since the end of World War II has been the virtual worldwide elimination of death caused by

- A malaria.
- B smallpox.
- C cholera.
- D tuberculosis.

Standard 11.8.7 Answer: B

12 Which of the following is a form of biotechnology?

- A genetic engineering
- B telecommunications
- C computational linguistics
- D nuclear physics

Standard 11.8.7 Answer: A

Genetic engineering is a form of biotechnology. Genetic engineering is the artificial alteration of an organism's cells to eliminate undesirable characteristics or produce desirable new ones. This form of biotechnology can be used to increase plant and animal food production; diagnose disease, improve medical treatment, and produce vaccines and other useful drugs.

13 Which of the following is best described as a computer-based global information system?

- A the television
- B the telephone
- C the fax machine
- D the Internet

Standard 11.8.7 Answer: D

The Internet is as a computer-based global information system. It is composed of interconnected computer networks, allowing each network and its computers to share information and resources. The Internet has made it possible for people all over the world to communicate quickly and inexpensively.

14 In the late-1990s, as enthusiasm for high-tech businesses grew, which technology-dominated index rose dramatically?

- A the New York Stock Exchange
- B the NASDAQ
- C the Dow Jones Industrial Average
- D the Chicago Board of Trade

Standard 11.8.7 & 11.11 Answer: B

The **NASDAQ** (National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System) rose dramatically as new high-tech businesses became increasingly popular. Dotcoms—a nickname derived from their identities on the World Wide Web—expanded rapidly, attracting heavy investment and bright, young talent. However, such fledgling untested companies proved to be highly overvalued, and the NASDAQ fell sharply in 2000.

15 Counterculture behavior would least likely include

- A experimental drugs
- B college attendance
- C volunteerism
- D material wealth

Standard 11.8.8 Answer: D

Counterculture behavior would least likely include **material wealth**. Challenging tradition, seeking new ideas and experiences, and shedding American materialism defined counterculture. Making money and using its purchasing power was not as important.

STANDARD 11.9

11.9 Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II.

1. Discuss the establishment of the United Nations and International Declaration of Human Rights, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and their importance in shaping modern Europe and maintaining peace and international order.
2. Understand the role of military alliances, including NATO and SEATO, in deterring communist aggression and maintaining security during the Cold War.
3. Trace the origins and geopolitical consequences (foreign and domestic) of the Cold War and containment policy, including the following:
 - o The era of McCarthyism, instances of domestic Communism (e.g., Alger Hiss) and blacklisting
 - o The Truman Doctrine
 - o The Berlin Blockade
 - o The Korean War
 - o The Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis
 - o Atomic testing in the American West, the "mutual assured destruction" doctrine, and disarmament policies
 - o The Vietnam War
 - o Latin American policy
4. List the effects of foreign policy on domestic policies and vice versa (e.g., protests during the war in Vietnam, the "nuclear freeze" movement).
5. Analyze the role of the Reagan administration and other factors in the victory of the West in the Cold War.
6. Describe U.S. Middle East policy and its strategic, political, and economic interests, including those related to the Gulf War.
7. Examine relations between the United States and Mexico in the twentieth century, including key economic, political, immigration, and environmental issues.

1 Great Britain, France, and the U.S. wanted Germany reunified to

- A show all was forgiven
- B relieve food shortages
- C help stabilize Europe
- D give support to Russia

Standard 11.9.1 & 11.7.8 Answer: C

*Great Britain, France, and the U.S. wanted Germany reunified to **help stabilize Europe**. The three countries believed a solid German economy would promote stability in Europe and stop Soviet expansion.

2 The 'third world' included countries in

- A Europe, Asia, and Africa
- B USSR and Latin America
- C Latin and North America
- D Africa, Asia, and Latin America

Standard 11.9.3 Answer: D

*The 'third world' included countries in **Africa, Asia, and Latin America**. Economically developing nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America were referred to as the 'third world.'

3 U.S. reaction to Soviet bases in Cuba was known as the

- A Cuban Dilemma
- B Cuban Missile Crisis
- C Berlin Crisis
- D Bay of Pigs

Standard 11.9.3 Answer: B

*U.S. reaction to Soviet bases in Cuba was known as the **Cuban Missile Crisis**. American U-2 planes provided photographic evidence that Soviets were building missile bases in Cuba. Concern that missiles could hit U.S. targets in a matter of minutes became known as the Cuban Missile Crisis.

4 For Korea, the aftermath of WWII most closely paralleled

- A Japan
- B the U.S.
- C Hungary
- D Germany

Standard 11.9.3 Answer: D

*For Korea, the aftermath of WWII most closely paralleled **Germany**. Conditions after WWII found Korea divided into two separate regions, just as Germany was divided into four.

5 Someone accused of McCarthyism would be likely to engage in

- A biased accusations
- B traitorous deals
- C illegal wiretapping
- D sound prosecutions

Standard 11.9.3 Answer: A

*Someone accused of McCarthyism would be likely to engage in **biased accusations**. Senator Joseph McCarthy and his followers were known to make false accusations which led to biased, unfounded investigations. These investigations created terror and fear across the United States.

6 All these occurred in the U.S. during the Cold War EXCEPT

- A build-up of military arms
- B interrogations of citizens
- C protection of free speech
- D fear of nuclear war

Standard 11.9.3 Answer: C

*All these occurred in the U.S. during the Cold War EXCEPT **protection of free speech**. The fear and suspicion of Communist sympathy in the U.S. during the Cold War sometimes resulted in the suspension of the First Amendment right of free speech.

7 Which of these was a cause of the Korean War?

- A NATO air and naval forces blocked ships sailing to North Korea.
- B North Korean forces, with Soviet approval, invaded South Korea.**
- C United Nations inattention allowed guerrillas to infiltrate South Korea.
- D Widespread anti-colonial riots forced the Korean government to begin the war.

Standard 11.9.3 Answer: B

8 Which of these was a formal statement of intention of the United States to aid any country threatened by communist aggression?

- A Truman Doctrine
- B Marshall Plan**
- C Alliance for Progress
- D Vietnamization

Standard 11.9.3 Answer: A

9 Which of these events was the closest the United States and the Soviet Union actually came to fighting each other during the Cold War?

- A Suez Crisis, 1956
- B Bay of Pigs, 1961
- C Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962**
- D Gulf of Tonkin, 1964

Standard 11.9.3 Answer: C

10 The resolve of the Vietcong is similar to that displayed by

- A Civil War soldiers
- B French colonists
- C Japanese kamikaze**
- D American revolutionaries

Standard 11.9.3 Answer: C

The resolve of the Vietcong is similar to that displayed by While people from each category may have displayed conviction, the resolve of the Vietcong most closely parallels that of the Japanese kamikaze. These suicide bombers fought for their country in WWII. **Japanese kamikaze.**

11 The Tet offensive altered public opinion of the war because the

- A war seemed unwinnable**
- B U.S. suffered heavy losses
- C press fled Vietnam
- D Vietcong lost

Standard 11.9.3 Answer: A

The Tet offensive altered public opinion of the war because the **war seemed unwinnable**. The surprise Tet attacks showed Americans that the war was far from over. Many lost faith and trust in President Johnson and the government after Tet.

12 Nixon's most noted foreign policy effort was towards

- A continuing containment
- B warming the Cold War
- C breaking the Berlin Wall
- D boosting missile stockpiles

Standard 11.9.3 Answer: B

Nixon's most noted foreign policy effort was towards **warming the Cold War**. Nixon's historic visits to Communist China and the Soviet Union brought him respect as he worked on warming relations between the U.S. and these Cold War enemies.

13 The Tonkin Gulf Resolution enabled President Johnson to

- A declare war
- B take military action
- C provide economic aid
- D patrol North Vietnam

Standard 11.9.3 & 11.8.5 Answer: B

The Tonkin Gulf Resolution enabled President Johnson to **take military action**. The Tonkin Gulf Resolution stopped short of declaring war on North Vietnam. It did, however, give President Johnson broad powers to take aggressive actions toward the North Vietnamese.

14 Nixon's plan of Vietnamization secretly included

- A a coalition government
- B support of South Vietnam
- C withdrawal of U.S. troops
- D bombing Laos and Cambodia

Standard 11.9.3 & 11.8.5 Answer: D

Nixon's plan of Vietnamization secretly included **bombing Laos and Cambodia**. As Nixon publicly discussed his plan to transfer responsibility for fighting to the South Vietnamese and withdraw U.S. troops, he secretly ordered the bombing of Laos and Cambodia.

15 Initially, U.S. involvement in Vietnam was popular because

- A the public feared Communism
- B Johnson defeated Goldwater
- C Vietcong troops needed help
- D the U.S. was in a recession

Standard 11.9.3 & 11.9.4 Answer: A

Initially, U.S. involvement in Vietnam was popular because **the public feared Communism**. Initially, public support of U.S. intervention was high. Many stood by the U.S. policy of containment against the spread of Communism.

16 A Reaganomics supporter believes in stimulating all these EXCEPT

- A** the nation's production base
- B** welfare training programs
- C** business tax deductions
- D** tax savings on investments

Standard 11.9.5 & 11.11.2 Answer: B

A Reaganomics supporter believes in stimulating all these EXCEPT **welfare training programs**. Reaganomics champions believed that by lessening the tax burden on private industry, the nation's production base and investments would increase, ultimately creating more jobs. Reaganomics advocates did not favor using the federal government to support training programs.

STANDARD 11.10

11.10 Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights.

1. Explain how demands of African Americans helped produce a stimulus for civil rights, including President Roosevelt's ban on racial discrimination in defense industries in 1941, and how African Americans' service in World War II produced a stimulus for President Truman's decision to end segregation in the armed forces in 1948.
2. Examine and analyze the key events, policies, and court cases in the evolution of civil rights, including *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, *Brown v. Board of Education*, *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*, and California Proposition 209.
3. Describe the collaboration on legal strategy between African American and white civil rights lawyers to end racial segregation in higher education.
4. Examine the roles of civil rights advocates (e.g., A. Philip Randolph, Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcom X, Thurgood Marshall, James Farmer, Rosa Parks), including the significance of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "Letter from Birmingham Jail" and "I Have a Dream" speech.
5. Discuss the diffusion of the civil rights movement of African Americans from the churches of the rural South and the urban North, including the resistance to racial desegregation in Little Rock and Birmingham, and how the advances influenced the agendas, strategies, and effectiveness of the quests of American Indians, Asian Americans, and Hispanic Americans for civil rights and equal opportunities.
6. Analyze the passage and effects of civil rights and voting rights legislation (e.g., 1964 Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act of 1965) and the Twenty-Fourth Amendment, with an emphasis on equality of access to education and to the political process.
7. Analyze the women's rights movement from the era of Elizabeth Stanton and Susan Anthony and the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the movement launched in the 1960s, including differing perspectives on the roles of women.

1 The outstanding record of African Americans who served in the military forces during World War II was one reason President Truman decided in 1948 to

- A begin drafting African Americans into the armed forces.
- B order an end to racial segregation in the military.
- C create special African-American combat units.
- D continue the Tuskegee Airmen program.

Standard 11.10.1 Answer: B

2 The Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)

- A permitted affirmative action in admission to colleges.
- B ended Bible reading and prayer in public schools.
- C outlawed racial segregation in public schools.
- D authorized schools to censor student newspapers.

Standard 11.10.2 Answer: C

3 The NAACP's legal battle to end Jim Crow practices focused on

- A private industry
- B the federal government
- C interstate busses
- D public education

Standard 11.10.2 & 11.10.3 Answer: D

The NAACP's legal battle to end Jim Crow practices focused on **public education**. The NAACP chose to combat racial segregation and the legally sanctioned 'separate but equal' practices in the nation's public schools.

4 Governor Faubus' reaction to desegregation in Little Rock included

- A closing a high school
- B removing bus service
- C using the National Guard
- D removing African-Americans

Standard 11.10.3 & 11.10.5 Answer: A

Governor Faubus' reaction to desegregation in Little Rock included **closing a high school**. Rather than comply with federal mandates, Governor Faubus, a segregationist, closed Central High School.

5 The Black Power Movement was objected to most strongly by

- A Stokely Carmichael
- B Dr. Martin Luther King
- C Malcolm X
- D Floyd McKissick

Standard 11.10.4 Answer: B

The Black Power Movement was objected to most strongly by **Dr. Martin Luther King**. Dr. King felt the aggressive and often violent actions conducted by participants in the Black Power Movement conflicted with his non-violent efforts to attain civil rights.

6 Civil rights became an issue for President Kennedy after the injustices in

- A Little Rock
- B Selma
- C Washington
- D Birmingham

Standard 11.10.5 Answer: D

Civil rights became an issue for President Kennedy after the injustices in **Birmingham**. The incarceration of Dr. King and the repeated violence against civil rights demonstrators in Birmingham, Alabama moved President Kennedy to take action in the civil rights cause.

7 In 1957, President Eisenhower used federal troops in Little Rock, Arkansas, to

- A eliminate racial discrimination in housing.
- B allow African Americans to vote in local elections.
- C Integrate the public schools.
- D admit African Americans to graduate programs.

Standard 11.10.5 Answer: C

8 The successful formation of the United Farm Workers indicated that the ideals of the civil rights movement had influenced the actions of

- A Native Americans.
- B Hispanic Americans.
- C Korean Americans.
- D Chinese Americans.

Standard 11.10.5 Answer: B

9 Native American activists were somewhat successful at

- A regaining tribal lands
- B overthrowing the BIA
- C controlling Alcatraz
- D uniting their tribes

Standard 11.10.5 Answer: A

Native American activists were somewhat successful at **regaining tribal lands**. Through persistence and legal action, Native Americans were successful at getting the federal government to return over 40 million acres to their tribes.

10 The purpose of the march on Washington, D.C. was to

- A unite religious leaders
- B release Dr. King from jail
- C pass the Civil Rights Act
- D pass the Voting Rights Act

Standard 11.10.6 Answer: C

The purpose of the march on Washington, D.C. was to **pass the Civil Rights Act**. Kennedy's Civil Rights Act received Congress' support when hundreds of thousands marched on Washington, D.C.

11 Activists fighting for equal rights for women were known as

- A radicals
- B feminists
- C suffragettes
- D sexists

Standard 11.10.7 Answer: B

Activists fighting for equal rights for women were known as **feminists**. The women's rights movement was fought by feminists who sought economic, political, and social equality with men.

STANDARD 11.11

11.11 Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society.

1. Discuss the reasons for the nation's changing immigration policy, with emphasis on how the Immigration Act of 1965 and successor acts have transformed American society.
2. Discuss the significant domestic policy speeches of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Carter, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton (e.g., with regard to education, civil rights, economic policy, environmental policy).
3. Describe the changing roles of women in society as reflected in the entry of more women into the labor force and the changing family structure.
4. Explain the constitutional crisis originating from the Watergate scandal.
5. Trace the impact of, need for, and controversies associated with environmental conservation, expansion of the national park system, and the development of environmental protection laws, with particular attention to the interaction between environmental protection advocates and property rights advocates.
6. Analyze the persistence of poverty and how different analyses of this issue influence welfare reform, health insurance reform, and other social policies.
7. Explain how the federal, state, and local governments have responded to demographic and social changes such as population shifts to the suburbs, racial concentrations in the cities, Frostbelt-to-Sunbelt migration, international migration, decline of family farms, increases in out-of-wedlock births, and drug abuse.

1 The result of the 2000 presidential election was delayed until it was determined which candidate had won the state of

- A California
- B Michigan
- C Florida
- D Pennsylvania

Standard 11.11 Answer: C

The result of the 2000 presidential election was delayed until it was determined whether Al Gore or George W. Bush had won the state of **Florida**. Each candidate needed the state's 25 electoral votes to gain the 270 votes necessary to win the election. Unable to determine the accurate winner, state officials began to manually recount the state's votes, until on December 12th the Supreme Court ordered the recounts be stopped. George W. Bush won the state's electoral votes and the presidency.

2 In the late-1990s, as enthusiasm for high-tech businesses grew, which technology-dominated index rose dramatically?

- A the New York Stock Exchange
- B the NASDAQ
- C the Dow Jones Industrial Average
- D the Chicago Board of Trade

Standard 11.11 & 11.8.7 Answer: B

The **NASDAQ** (National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System) rose dramatically as new high-tech businesses became increasingly popular. Dotcoms—a nickname derived from their identities on the World Wide Web—expanded rapidly, attracting heavy investment and bright, young talent. However, such fledgling untested companies proved to be highly overvalued, and the NASDAQ fell sharply in 2000.

3 The immigration policies in place since the 1960s have

- A reinforced the population patterns reflected in the laws of the 1920s.
- B greatly increased ethnic diversity in American society.
- C encouraged immigration from Western European countries.
- D discouraged immigration from Asian countries.

Standard 11.11.1 Answer: B

4 Who were the only two U.S. Presidents ever to be impeached?

- A William H. Taft and Gerald Ford
- B Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton
- C Herbert Hoover and Richard M. Nixon
- D Rutherford B. Hayes and Ronald Reagan

Standard 11.11.2 Answer: B

Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton were the only two U.S. Presidents ever to be impeached. Neither were found guilty. In December 1998, the House of Representatives voted to impeach Bill Clinton. The House approved two articles of impeachment, charging the president with perjury and obstruction of justice. However, the Senate fell short of the two-thirds majority vote necessary to convict him. He apologized to the American public and remained in office for the balance of his term.

5 Stagflation is caused by rising

- A unemployment and oil prices
- B unemployment and inflation
- C employment and inflation
- D employment and taxes

Standard 11.11.2 Answer: B

Stagflation is caused by rising **unemployment and inflation**. The condition known as stagflation occurs when the economy experiences a rise in both unemployment and inflation rates.

6 Carter contradicted his human rights policy with his position on

- A aid to Brazil
- B meeting Brezhnev
- C Begin and Sadat
- D the Shah of Iran

Standard 11.11.2 Answer: D

Carter contradicted his human rights policy with his position on **the Shah of Iran**. Carter was a staunch human rights supporter. Nonetheless, he supported the corrupt and often cruel Shah.

7 The Recovery Tax Act of 1981 was criticized for

- A dropping the inflation rate
- B increasing consumer spending
- C raising the stock market
- D benefiting the wealthy

Standard 11.11.2 Answer: D

The Recovery Tax Act of 1981 was criticized for **benefiting the wealthy**. The Recovery Tax Act incorporated the idea of trickle-down economics. Because the tax cuts granted under the act greatly favored the wealthy, the act received substantial criticism.

8 Reagan's war on drugs took steps to do all these EXCEPT

- A sue drug users
- B legalize drugs
- C recall users' college loans
- D perform random drug tests

Standard 11.11.2 & 11.11.7 Answer: B

Reagan's war on drugs took steps to do all these EXCEPT **legalize drugs**. Although some people advocated legalizing drugs to eliminate their economic value to gangs, Reagan's war on drugs did not enact this measure.

9 A Reaganomics supporter believes in stimulating all these EXCEPT

- A the nation's production base
- B welfare training programs
- C business tax deductions
- D tax savings on investments

Standard 11.11.2 & 11.9.5 Answer: B

A Reaganomics supporter believes in stimulating all these EXCEPT **welfare training programs**. Reaganomics champions believed that by lessening the tax burden on private industry, the nation's production base and investments would increase, ultimately creating more jobs. Reaganomics advocates did not favor using the federal government to support training programs.

10 A NOW member would likely support all these EXCEPT

- A tax breaks for childcare
- B reduced welfare benefits
- C apprenticeship programs
- D a female president

Standard 11.11.3 Answer: B

A NOW member would likely support all these EXCEPT **reduced welfare benefits**. The National Organization for Women worked for equality in employment, education, government, and society. They would be least likely to support reduced welfare benefits, as that would most likely harm single mothers.

11 The ruling that Nixon had to release his tape recordings showed that the president

- A is not above the law
- B had obstructed justice
- C was guilty of burglary
- D won the presidency illegally

Standard 11.11.4 Answer: A

The ruling that Nixon had to release his tape recordings showed that the president **is not above the law**. Nixon's refusals to turn over the unedited tapes ended when the Supreme Court ruled that he must release them. This demonstrated that even the president is not above the law when criminal activity is suspected.
