

Name

RELEASED FORM

U.S. History

Form F



North Carolina Test of U.S. History

Public Schools of North Carolina
www.ncpublicschools.org
State Board of Education
Department of Public Instruction
Division of Accountability Services/North Carolina Testing Program
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-6314



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

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

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

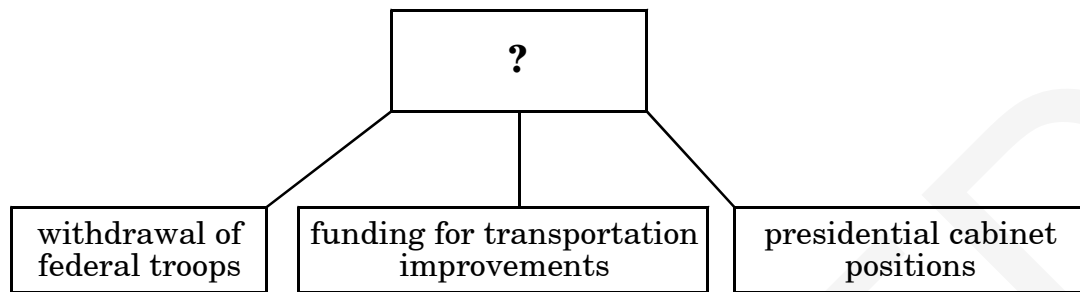
4. What right did *most* Caucasian women have in the United States during the Federalist period?
 - A right to serve on a jury
 - B right to inherit land
 - C right to vote for political officials
 - D right to seek public office

5. During Thomas Jefferson's presidency, which event challenged his strict constructionist philosophy?
 - A the Judiciary Act of 1801
 - B the Embargo Act of 1807
 - C the Louisiana Purchase
 - D the Lewis and Clark Expedition

6. What impact did the Battle of New Orleans have on the United States in 1815?
- A It weakened the strength of the U.S. military.
 - B It resolved the issue of British impressment of U.S. ships.
 - C It caused the United States to lose access to the Gulf port.
 - D It boosted a sense of patriotism and unity among U.S. citizens.
7. Which idea did Tecumseh and his brother the Prophet support before 1820?
- A organization of American Indians into a separate state
 - B assimilation of American Indians into U.S. society
 - C unification of American Indians in resistance to the U.S. government
 - D relocation of American Indians west of the Mississippi River
8. Why did many Mormons migrate to the western United States?
- A to pursue gold mining
 - B to avoid the slavery conflict
 - C to take advantage of cheap farmland
 - D to escape religious persecution
9. Which part of the Compromise of 1850 received the greatest support from southern farmers?
- A the admission of California as a free state
 - B the passage of a strict fugitive slave law
 - C the end of the slave trade in Washington, D.C.
 - D the allowance of popular sovereignty in new territories

10. Why can the Emancipation Proclamation be seen as a diplomatic document?
- A It made it hard for foreign nations to recognize and support the Confederacy.
 - B It warned European nations to stay out of affairs in the Western Hemisphere.
 - C It called on England and France to sell weapons to the Union army.
 - D It encouraged France to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States.
11. Which action abolished slavery in the United States?
- A suspension of habeas corpus
 - B passage of the Thirteenth Amendment
 - C passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1866
 - D delivery of the Gettysburg Address
12. Which of these is the ***strongest*** evidence of the federal government showing its power over state governments during the Reconstruction period?
- A the creation of the sharecropping system
 - B the migration of carpetbaggers into southern states
 - C the military occupation of former Confederate states
 - D the creation of the Freedmen's Bureau
13. Why did the House of Representatives impeach Andrew Johnson?
- A The president refused to follow Lincoln's Reconstruction plan.
 - B The president violated the Tenure of Office Act.
 - C Congress wanted to test the Fifteenth Amendment.
 - D The Supreme Court supported separation of powers.

14. Which title *best* completes this diagram?



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

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

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

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

- A the Model T
- B the steel plow
- C the Bessemer process
- D the assembly line

17. During the mid to late 1800s, which major problem was more common for a farmer in the West than for a farmer living east of the Mississippi River?
- A unemployment
 - B deflation
 - C high railroad rates
 - D rising interest rates
18. Which issue led to the organization of the Populist Party?
- A the desire to lift the burden of debt from farmers and other workers
 - B the collapse of the Second Bank of the United States
 - C an increase in immigration
 - D limited availability of land in the West for use by new farmers
19. Which factor contributed *most* to the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882?
- A lack of mining jobs
 - B economic war in Asia
 - C overcrowded neighborhoods
 - D rise of nativism
20. Why were immigrants more likely to settle in urban, industrial centers rather than rural, agricultural regions?
- A Housing was plentiful.
 - B Factories provided much-needed jobs.
 - C Immigrants knew nothing of farming techniques.
 - D Immigrants could receive citizenship quicker.

21. What was the impact of westward expansion on American Indians during the Jacksonian era?
- A Most American Indians were forced to move to Canada.
 - B Most American Indians were assimilated into U.S. society.
 - C Most American Indians were relocated to lands west of the Mississippi River.
 - D Most American Indians were able to negotiate to keep their land.
22. Which statement *best* explains the increase in sectionalism between 1820 and 1850?
- A Westward expansion created a heated debate over the nation's policy concerning American Indians.
 - B Westward expansion caused a recurring debate over the expansion of slavery into the new territories.
 - C Westward expansion during the period occurred faster across the northern plains than the southern river deltas.
 - D Westward expansion created a need for government spending to improve transportation.
23. How did the transcendental movement influence U.S. society during the mid to late 1800s?
- A Transcendentalists emphasized the need to get material wealth.
 - B Transcendentalists encouraged the spread of slavery.
 - C Transcendentalists created neoclassical style architecture.
 - D Transcendentalists wrote about the idea of self-reliance.
24. Which of these activities had the *greatest* economic impact on the southeastern United States between 1800 and 1860?
- A shipbuilding
 - B coal mining
 - C logging
 - D cotton farming
25. In the 1830–1850 period, which section of the United States *most* opposed a protective tariff?
- A West
 - B Northeast
 - C South
 - D Northwest

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

27. *Democracy in America*

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

Beaumont and A. de Tocqueville
1831

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

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

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

- A labor
- B immigration
- C prohibition
- D suffrage

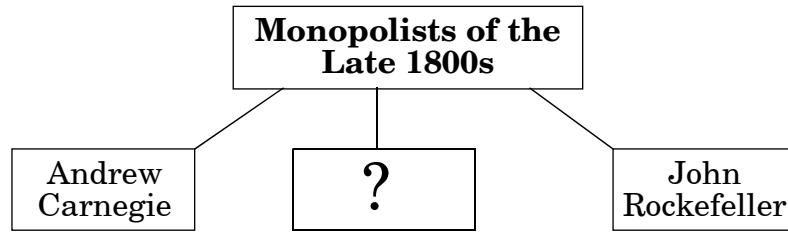
29. Which congressional act was passed to end the abuses of the spoils system?

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

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

- A Great Chicago Fire
- B Haymarket Square Riot
- C Homestead Strike
- D Pullman Company Strike

31. Who *best* completes this diagram?



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

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

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

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

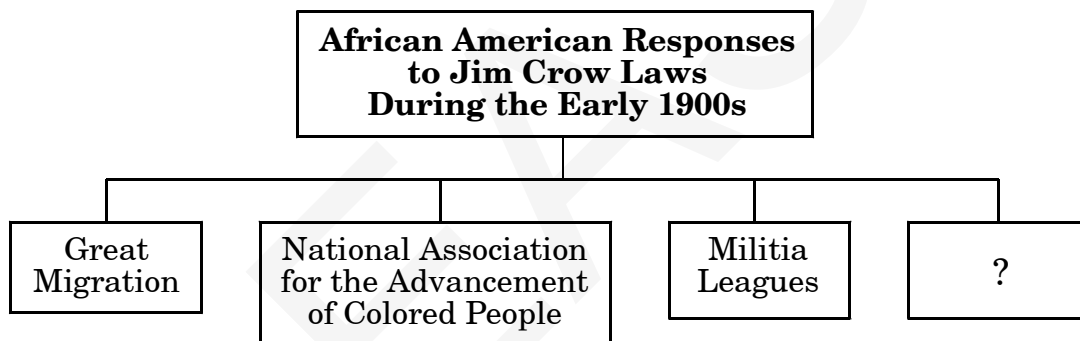
- A a need to decrease its military experience
- B a desire to control oil-producing nations
- C a need for new markets for its manufactured goods
- D a desire for new gold mines

34. Which event is associated with the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain in 1898?
- A the sinking of the USS *Maine*
 - B the Pancho Villa raids
 - C the sinking of the *Lusitania*
 - D the announcement of Mexican independence
35. In 1898, William Randolph Hearst reportedly sent a message to his photographer in Cuba that said, "You provide the photographs and I'll furnish the war." Which technique was Hearst using?
- A muckraking
 - B transcendentalism
 - C censorship
 - D yellow journalism
36. How did the action of the U.S. government in the late 1800s impact Hawaii?
- A U.S. intervention led to the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy.
 - B U.S. intervention led to a war with Samoa over territorial control.
 - C U.S. intervention led to increased control of the Hawaiian government by native Hawaiians.
 - D U.S. intervention led to a trade dispute with Germany.
37. How did poll taxes limit citizens' rights to liberty in the late 1800s?
- A The poll taxes kept women from voting and denied them a voice in the government.
 - B The poll taxes prevented black males from voting and denied them a voice in the government.
 - C Counties that did not charge a poll tax did not operate voting stations.
 - D Poll taxes kept ex-convicts from voting.

38. How did the role of journalism change during the Progressive Era?
- A Journalism became the leader in the literacy movement.
 - B Journalism helped the captains of industry sell their products.
 - C Journalism opened the door for modern publishing companies.
 - D Journalism uncovered scandals and evoked people's emotions.
39. Why did Theodore Roosevelt build the Great White Fleet?
- A to compete with the Russian navy
 - B to help him win the Nobel Peace Prize
 - C to protect U.S. trade interests in Japan
 - D to establish the United States as a naval power
40. What justification did President Taft use to support his use of dollar diplomacy in Latin America and Asia?
- A to prevent the spread of communism
 - B to promote U.S. commercial interests abroad
 - C to create military alliances
 - D to improve the world image of the United States

41. How did passing the Sherman Antitrust Act attempt to reform U.S. business practices in the late 1800s?
- A The legislation made business monopolies illegal, though enforcement of the law proved ineffective until later.
 - B The act allowed the federal government the right to seize certain private businesses and place them under public control.
 - C The act prevented U.S. businesses from establishing subsidiaries in foreign countries.
 - D The legislation created a bimetallic standard based on gold and silver.

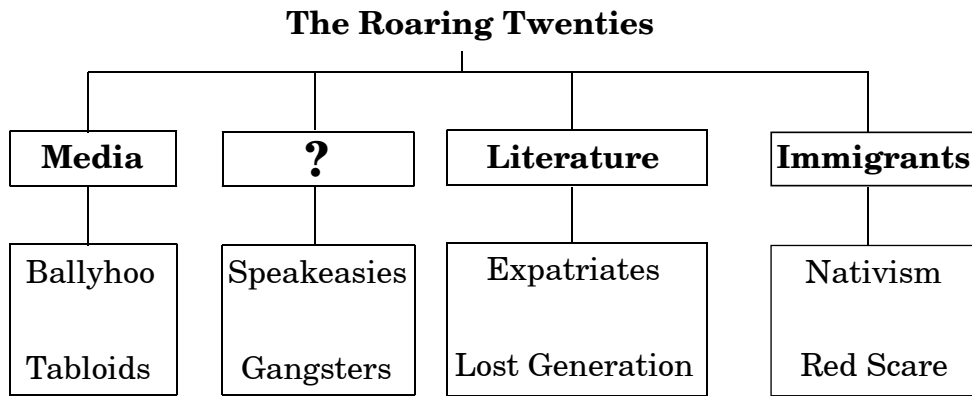
42. Which *best* completes this diagram?



- A Grandfather Clauses
- B Sharecropping
- C Niagara Movement
- D Democratic Party

43. How did assembly line production affect the U.S. economy during the early twentieth century?
- A It helped expand modern consumerism.
 - B It decreased the disparity between the rich and the poor.
 - C It increased the need for agricultural workers.
 - D It developed a more self-sufficient citizen.
44. Which group benefited the **most** from reform legislation passed during the Progressive Era?
- A African Americans
 - B factory workers
 - C American Indians
 - D big business
45. Which event was a reason for the United States' entry into the First World War?
- A the launch of the German battleship *Bismarck*
 - B the German invasion of Belgium and Holland
 - C the sinking of the *Lusitania*
 - D the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
46. How were the civil liberties of U.S. citizens threatened during World War I?
- A The U.S. government created the Dawes Plan.
 - B The U.S. government started a military draft.
 - C The U.S. government restricted freedom of speech.
 - D The U.S. government decided to join the League of Nations.
47. How did the United States help the Allies win World War I?
- A The United States entered into a secret agreement with the Central Powers.
 - B The United States agreed to provide financial assistance to rebuild Germany.
 - C The United States refused to fight an offensive war.
 - D The United States provided strong, energized troops.
48. The Kellogg-Briand Pact represented the desire of the United States and European nations to follow which policy?
- A self-determination
 - B imperialism
 - C militarism
 - D isolationism

49. Which heading *best* completes this diagram?



- A Prohibition
- B Music
- C Propaganda
- D Fundamentalists

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

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

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

- A changing religious roles
- B a challenge to traditional values
- C greater political influence
- D more educational opportunities

52. Which evidence showed that the prosperity of the 1920s was an illusion?
- A Prices on consumer goods decreased.
 - B Overseas investments declined.
 - C The income gap between workers and managers decreased.
 - D Many people increased their debt.
53. Which factor contributed to the stock market crash of 1929?
- A overspeculation
 - B government regulation of big business
 - C decreased investment in business
 - D increased agricultural prices
54. Which factor added to the hardships of midwestern farmers during the Great Depression?
- A the Dust Bowl
 - B the end of Prohibition
 - C the election of Franklin Roosevelt
 - D the creation of the War Industries Board
55. Which economic policy did President Franklin D. Roosevelt use to respond to the Great Depression?
- A supply-side
 - B laissez-faire
 - C deficit spending
 - D global interdependence
56. After the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that several New Deal programs were unconstitutional, how did President Franklin Roosevelt try to influence future decisions of the Court?
- A by asking important congressmen to start impeachment charges against several court justices
 - B by appointing a new chief to the Supreme Court
 - C by paying bribes to several justices
 - D by trying to increase the number of Supreme Court justices
57. Which term *best* describes the diplomacy followed by some European nations in their relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan between 1931 and 1939?
- A appeasement
 - B non-aggression
 - C isolationism
 - D containment

58. Which advertising campaign represents the expanding role of women in the workplace during World War II?
- A "Loose Lips Sink Ships"
 - B "The Harvest is Plentiful"
 - C "Rosie the Riveter"
 - D "Sweetless, Meatless, Wheatless Days"
59. Why did President Truman decide to use the atomic bomb near the end of World War II?
- A The Japanese Empire had to be taken out of the war in order for the Allies to defeat Nazi Germany.
 - B Truman wanted to save the lives of U.S. soldiers who would have to invade mainland Japan.
 - C The decision was an attempt to show U.S. military strength to communist China.
 - D Truman believed that the Allies could not defeat Japan otherwise.
60. Which development *best* reflects the economic prosperity of the United States after the Second World War?
- A the northern migration
 - B the Civil Rights movement
 - C the Beatnik movement of the 1950s
 - D the growth of suburbia and consumerism

61. What international organization was created immediately after the Second World War to promote world peace and cooperation among nations?

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

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

Truman Doctrine

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

President Harry Truman, 1947

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

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

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

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

- A isolationism
- B globalization
- C imperialism
- D containment

65. Which political trend characterized the era of McCarthyism?

- A the effort to end the welfare system and remove regulations on U.S. businesses
- B the willingness to provide political asylum to persecuted people worldwide
- C the effort to transform the United States into a society based on civil equality
- D the use of false accusation of communism as a weapon against political opponents

66. Which government agency was developed in response to Cold War confrontations?
- A Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - B Immigration and Naturalization Service
 - C Central Intelligence Agency
 - D Department of Homeland Security
67. How did many U.S. families respond to the threat of a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union as the Cold War intensified?
- A They moved from U.S. cities to the Canadian wilderness.
 - B They urged the U.S. president to improve relations with the Soviet Union.
 - C They organized trips to Moscow to meet with Soviet leaders.
 - D They constructed bomb shelters in their backyards.
68. What was one purpose of President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress?
- A to create treaties with Latin America
 - B to improve relations with Latin America
 - C to promote free elections in Panama
 - D to reduce nuclear arms in Panama
69. What precedent was established for U.S. presidents by the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution?
- A the ability to terminate war without congressional approval
 - B the ability to engage in military activity without a congressional declaration of war
 - C the ability to override international peace treaties
 - D the ability to ignore United Nations deliberations
70. What strategy did both Martin Luther King Jr. and César Chávez use to achieve social change?
- A organized labor unions
 - B started riots
 - C created militant demonstrations
 - D led nonviolent boycotts

71. Which group represents the counterculture of the 1960s?
- A hippies
 - B yuppies
 - C generation X
 - D baby boomers
72. How did the war in Vietnam hinder President Lyndon B. Johnson's effort to create the Great Society?
- A Most of his top advisors resigned because of the escalation of U.S. forces in Southeast Asia.
 - B The war in Vietnam prevented the passage of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965.
 - C The war in Vietnam forced the United States to divert critical funds away from domestic issues.
 - D The war in Vietnam destroyed President Johnson's election hopes in 1964.
73. Which statement *best* summarizes the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren?
- A Supreme Court decisions were conservative and restricted the rights of criminals.
 - B Supreme Court decisions defined rights for criminals and expanded rights for individuals.
 - C Supreme Court decisions lessened the federal government's power to regulate the states.
 - D Supreme Court decisions increased the power of the states.
74. What impact did Title IX have on educational institutions in the United States?
- A use of quotas for enrollment
 - B creation of standardized testing goals
 - C equal funding of men's and women's athletics
 - D government-funded school vouchers

75. What event during the 1970s resulted in the United States increasing its regulation of nuclear power plants?
- A the signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
 - B North Korea's announcement that it had nuclear weapons
 - C the incident at Three Mile Island
 - D restrictions created by the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission
76. Which U.S. president regarded universal health care as a major issue for the federal government to resolve?
- A Jimmy Carter
 - B Ronald Reagan
 - C George H. W. Bush
 - D Bill Clinton
77. The Watergate scandal is appropriately described by which statement?
- A It concerned the Nixon administration's attempt to cover up a burglary at the Democratic National Committee headquarters.
 - B It involved the illegal establishment of government agencies to set and enforce campaign standards.
 - C It involved the choice of the Reagan administration to secretly supply aid to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua.
 - D It concerned the secret leasing of federally-owned oil rigs to western ranches.
78. What was the *main* purpose for Operation Desert Storm?
- A to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in Iraq
 - B to stop civil rights violations in Iraq
 - C to reform the political system in Iraq
 - D to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait

79. In which country did President Clinton use force in an attempt to bring an end to regional conflicts?

- A Cuba
- B Israel
- C Bosnia
- D China

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

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



End of U.S. History Test

North Carolina Test of US History
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Answer Key

Item Number	Correct Answer	Goal
1	A	1 — New Nation
2	C	1 — New Nation
3	A	1 — New Nation
4	B	1 — New Nation
5	C	1 — New Nation
6	D	1 — New Nation
7	C	1 — New Nation
8	D	4 — Westward Expansion
9	B	3 — Civil War & Reconstruction
10	A	3 — Civil War & Reconstruction
11	B	3 — Civil War & Reconstruction
12	C	3 — Civil War & Reconstruction
13	B	3 — Civil War & Reconstruction
14	D	3 — Civil War & Reconstruction
15	D	4 — Westward Expansion
16	B	4 — Westward Expansion
17	C	4 — Westward Expansion
18	A	4 — Westward Expansion
19	D	5 — Industrialization
20	B	5 — Industrialization
21	C	2 — Expansion & Reform
22	B	2 — Expansion & Reform
23	D	2 — Expansion & Reform
24	D	2 — Expansion & Reform
25	C	2 — Expansion & Reform
26	A	2 — Expansion & Reform
27	C	2 — Expansion & Reform
28	D	2 — Expansion & Reform
29	A	5 — Industrialization
30	B	5 — Industrialization
31	A	5 — Industrialization
32	B	5 — Industrialization
33	C	6 — U.S. in World Affairs
34	A	6 — U.S. in World Affairs
35	D	6 — U.S. in World Affairs
36	A	6 — U.S. in World Affairs
37	B	7 — Progressivism
38	D	7 — Progressivism
39	D	6 — U.S. in World Affairs
40	B	6 — U.S. in World Affairs
41	A	7 — Progressivism
42	C	7 — Progressivism

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Answer Key

43	A	7 — Progressivism
44	B	7 — Progressivism
45	C	8 — WWI & Aftermath
46	C	8 — WWI & Aftermath
47	D	8 — WWI & Aftermath
48	D	8 — WWI & Aftermath
49	A	9 — Prosperity & Depression
50	B	9 — Prosperity & Depression
51	B	9 — Prosperity & Depression
52	D	9 — Prosperity & Depression
53	A	9 — Prosperity & Depression
54	A	9 — Prosperity & Depression
55	C	9 — Prosperity & Depression
56	D	9 — Prosperity & Depression
57	A	10 — WWII & Aftermath
58	C	10 — WWII & Aftermath
59	B	10 — WWII & Aftermath
60	D	10 — WWII & Aftermath
61	C	10 — WWII & Aftermath
62	B	10 — WWII & Aftermath
63	A	10 — WWII & Aftermath
64	D	11 — Reforms & Cold War
65	D	11 — Reforms & Cold War
66	C	10 — WWII & Aftermath
67	D	11 — Reforms & Cold War
68	B	10 — WWII & Aftermath
69	B	11 — Reforms & Cold War
70	D	11 — Reforms & Cold War
71	A	11 — Reforms & Cold War
72	C	11 — Reforms & Cold War
73	B	11 — Reforms & Cold War
74	C	12 — Current Issues
75	C	12 — Current Issues
76	D	12 — Current Issues
77	A	11 — Reforms & Cold War
78	D	12 — Current Issues
79	C	12 — Current Issues
80	A	12 — Current Issues

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Raw to Scale Score Conversion

Raw Score	Scale Score
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**North Carolina Test of U.S. History
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Raw to Scale Score Conversion**

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