

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# What should I study for Part I of the US History Regents Exam?

Some topics are more frequently tested on the Regents exam than others. The following practice tests contain questions on the most frequently asked topics.

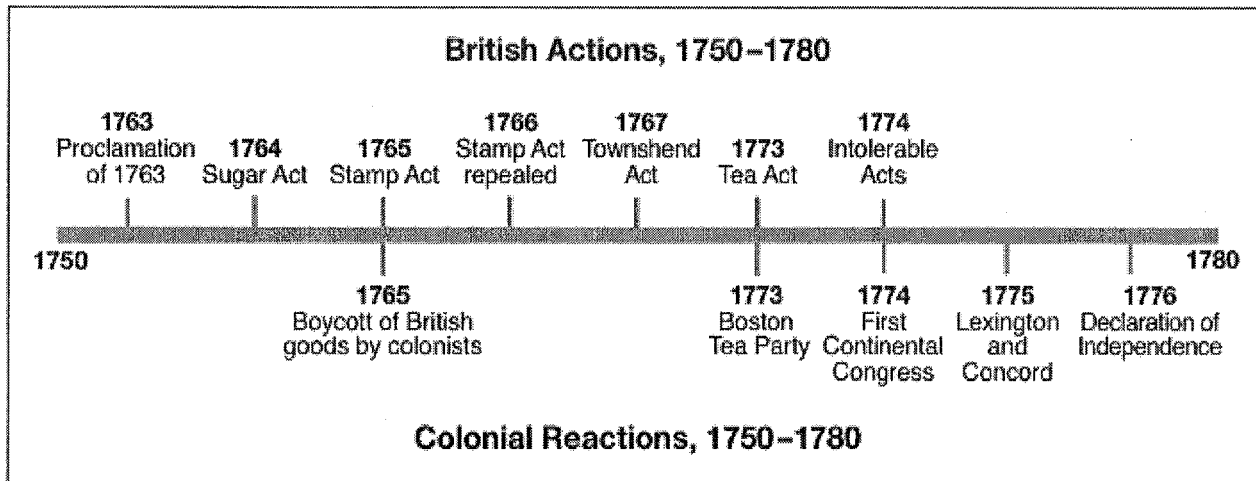
## Follow these steps for each practice test:

1. Before taking each test, create flashcards for yourself or take notes on the topic from your review book/packet.
2. Take the practice test.
3. Check your answers with those provided on the last page of the test.
4. For each question you got wrong, write an explanation for the correct answer.

## Practice Test #1

*Topics: The Constitution The Constitution: foundations, constitutional convention, Bill of Rights, basic structures of government & the 3 Branches, constitutional principles*

1. In his pamphlet *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine urged American colonists to
  - (1) establish their own nation
  - (2) pay their colonial taxes
  - (3) obey the laws of Parliament
  - (4) form an alliance with France
2. Base your answer to *question 2 on the chart below* and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which conclusion is best supported by the information on the timeline?

- (1) Britain eventually granted the colonies representation in Parliament
- (2) Only elected British officials had the right to levy taxes
- (3) Britain's efforts to increase control over the colonies were not successful
- (4) Creation of the First Continental Congress was an immediate reaction to the passage of the Stamp Act

3. ... We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government,...

— Thomas Jefferson

The purpose of this statement was to

- (1) urge support for the Albany Plan of Union
  - (2) provide justification for declaring independence
  - (3) criticize the Articles of Confederation
  - (4) advocate obedience to Great Britain
4. Which two key principles of government are included in the Declaration of Independence?
- (1) majority rule and minority rights
  - (2) universal suffrage and judicial independence
  - (3) direct democracy and equality for women
  - (4) consent of the governed and natural rights
5. The Boston Tea Party was a demonstration of the opposition of colonial merchants to
- (1) a high tax on tea
  - (2) taxation without representation
  - (3) the British East India Company monopoly
  - (4) all of the above
6. Critics of the Articles of Confederation argued that it
- (1) imposed unfair taxes on the states
  - (2) used a draft to raise a national army
  - (3) provided a strong system of federal courts
  - (4) placed too much power in the hands of the states
7. What principle of government is found both in the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States?
- (1) The right to vote must be guaranteed to all Americans
  - (2) Supreme court justices should be elected by the people
  - (3) Governing power should be divided between different levels of government
  - (4) States have the right to secede from the union
8. Shay's Rebellion (1786) became a concern for many national leaders because it...
- (1) indicated there would be future conflicts over the spread of slavery
  - (2) exposed fundamental weaknesses in government under the Articles of Confederation
  - (3) exposed the need for federal government regulation of interstate commerce
  - (4) showed the frontier settlements were vulnerable to raids by Native American Indians
9. Anti Federalists opposed ratification of the United States Constitution until they were assured that
- (1) a bill of rights would be added to the original document to protect citizens from a tyrannical Federal government
  - (2) their supporters would receive a fair share of federal government jobs
  - (3) the president was given increased powers
  - (4) senators would be elected directly by the people

10. What is the most democratic feature of the original Constitution of the United States?
- (1) role given to the electoral college in presidential elections
  - (2) appointment of ambassadors by the president
  - (3) direct election of the members of the House of Representatives
  - (4) lifetime appointments for Supreme Court justices
11. Which of the following choices would be the best topic of an outline with the following headings?
- Outline Topic: \_\_\_\_\_
- I. A bicameral legislature is created in which states have equal representation in the Senate, but representation in the House depends on population
  - II. An enslaved person is counted as three-fifths of one person for purposes of both representation and taxation.
- (1) grievances included in the Declaration of Independence
  - (2) provisions found in the Articles of Confederation
  - (3) compromises reached at the Constitutional Convention
  - (4) amendments included in the Bill of Rights
12. Which protection in the Bill of Rights is most directly related to the 1735 trial of John Peter Zenger?
- (1) freedom of the press
  - (2) right to bear arms
  - (3) ban on unreasonable searches
  - (4) freedom from double jeopardy
13. Federalism is best defined as a principle of government that
- (1) divides power between the central government and state governments
  - (2) includes a system of checks and balances
  - (3) places the most power in the hands of the legislative branch
  - (4) all of the above
14. Which set of events related to early America is in the correct chronological order?
- (1) inauguration of George Washington → passage of Stamp Act → Battle of Saratoga → French and Indian War
  - (2) Battle of Saratoga → French and Indian War → passage of Stamp Act → inauguration of George Washington
  - (3) French and Indian War → passage of Stamp Act → Battle of Saratoga → inauguration of George Washington
  - (4) passage of Stamp Act → French and Indian War → inauguration of George Washington → Battle of Saratoga
15. One immediate result of Alexander Hamilton's financial plan was the
- (1) removal of the tax on exports
  - (2) creation of a national bank
  - (3) adoption of free trade
  - (4) establishment of an income tax

16. Base your answer to question 16 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"... Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate [connect] ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes [changes] of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities [antagonisms]....

— President George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796

According to the passage, President Washington believed that the United States should

- (1) seek financial aid from European nations
  - (2) end all existing European friendship / alliances
  - (3) avoid involvement in the political disputes of Europe
  - (4) discontinue commercial relations with Europe
17. The Supreme Court case of Marbury v. Madison (1803) strengthened the power of the judicial branch by
- (1) denying states the right to secede from the Union
  - (2) providing the president the power to declare war
  - (3) ruling that Congress has the right to create new territories
  - (4) granting federal courts the power to declare laws unconstitutional
18. Which statement regarding the United States Congress is best supported by the information in this cartoon?



Source: Clifford Berryman, National Archives (adapted)

- (1) Congress must meet at least once a year
- (2) Members of the House of Representatives must be elected every two years
- (3) Each house of Congress must publish a journal of its proceedings
- (4) Representation in the House of Representatives is based on population

19. The outcome of the Whiskey Rebellion (1794) strengthened the authority of the
- (1) national government
  - (2) state governors
  - (3) territorial legislatures
  - (4) local police
20. Which action is an example of the system of checks and balances?
- (1) An individual pays both a state and a federal income tax
  - (2) New York State requires at least 180 school days per year
  - (3) The House of Representatives votes to expel one of its members
  - (4) The Senate approves a president's nominee to the Supreme Court
21. The United States Constitution grants the Senate the power to
- (1) impeach governors
  - (2) issue pardons
  - (3) appoint ambassadors
  - (4) approve treaties
22. President George Washington set a precedent for all future presidents by
- (1) appointing a career soldier to be Secretary of War
  - (2) choosing the best lawyer in the nation to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
  - (3) campaigning actively for the office
  - (4) creating a cabinet of advisors
23. At the Constitutional Convention (1787), which issue was resolved by the great compromise?
- (1) method of electing the president
  - (2) power of Congress to tax exports
  - (3) Regulation of interstate commerce
  - (4) representation of states in Congress
24. Which two groups debated the ratification of the new Constitution?
- (1) loyalists and revolutionaries
  - (2) Federalists and Antifederalists
  - (3) Democratic Party and Whig Party
  - (4) executive branch and judicial branch
25. Under the Articles of Confederation, the National government had which of the following powers?
- I. The power to collect taxes
  - II. The power to negotiate treaties
  - III. The power to supercede state law
- (1) I only
  - (2) II only
  - (3) I & II only
  - (4) I, II, and III

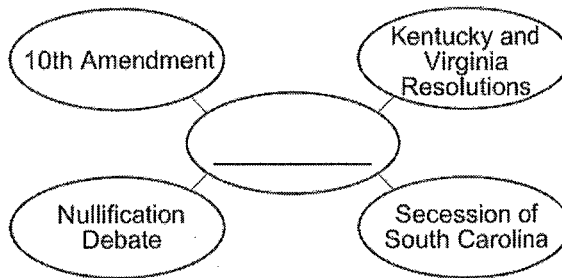
**Practice Test #1 Answers:**

1. 1	6. 4	11. 3	16. 3	21. 4
2. 3	7. 3	12. 1	17. 4	22. 4
3. 2	8. 2	13. 1	18. 4	23. 4
4. 4	9. 1	14. 3	19. 1	24. 2
5. 4	10. 3	15. 2	20. 4	25. 2

## Practice Test #2:

Topics: Pre-Civil War: nationalism (westward expansion, manifest destiny) and sectionalism

Base your answer to question 1 on the graphic organizer below and your knowledge of Social Studies.



1. Which title best completes the graphic organizer?

- (1) Equal Protection under the Law
- (2) Freedom of Assembly
- (3) States Rights
- (4) Protection of Religious Practice

2. Between 1800 and 1830, the National Road and the Erie Canal were built to connect which regions?

- (1) Atlantic Coast and Midwest
- (2) South and New England
- (3) Pacific Coast and Gulf Coast
- (4) Great Plains and Rocky Mountains

3. Which group benefited most directly from the Supreme Court decision in Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)?

- (1) abolitionists
- (2) immigrants
- (3) slave owners
- (4) enslaved persons

Base your answer to question 4 to the passage below and your knowledge of Social Studies.

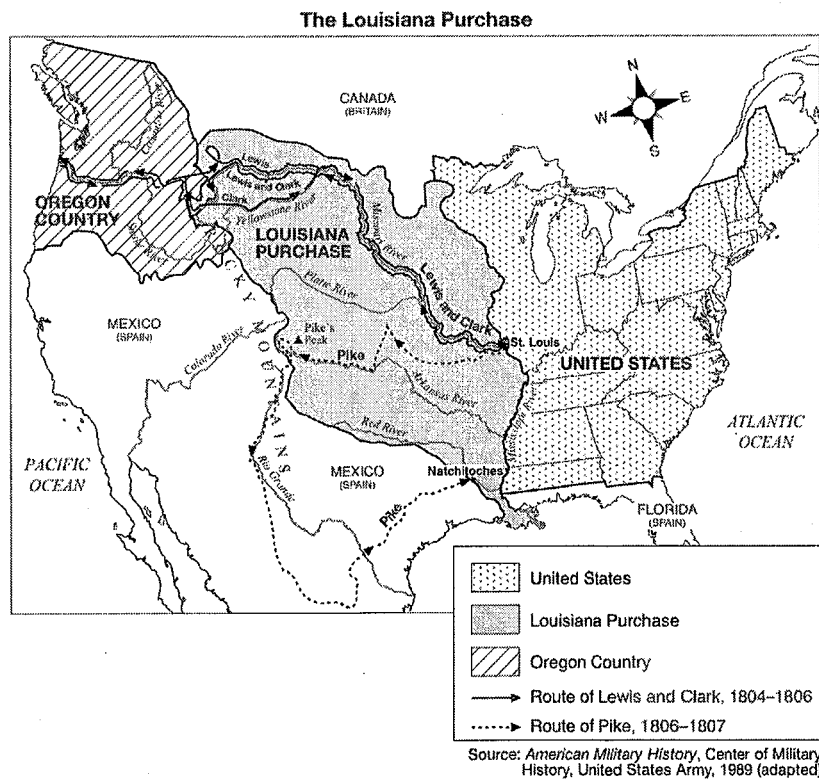
...I have no motive, my friends, to deceive you. I am sincerely desirous to promote your welfare. Listen to me, therefore, while I tell you that you cannot remain where you now are. Circumstances that cannot be controlled, and which are beyond the reach of human laws, render it impossible that you can flourish in the midst of a civilized community. You have but one remedy within your reach. And that is, to remove to the West and join your countrymen, who are already established there. And the sooner you do this the sooner you will commence your career of improvement and prosperity....

— President Andrew Jackson, 1835

4. Which group of people was President Jackson addressing?

- (1) African Americans
- (2) Asian Americans
- (3) Mexican Americans
- (4) Native American Indians

Base your answer to question 5 on the map below and your knowledge of Social Studies.



5. The map shows the exploration routes of Lewis and Clark and of Zebulon Pike. A valid conclusion based on this map is that these expeditions

- (1) faced few barriers from natural features
- (2) avoided land claimed by other countries
- (3) used river systems to help them on their journeys
- (4) took the most direct routes to reach the Pacific Ocean



6. Slavery throughout the United States was permanently abolished by the

- (1) ratification of the Constitution of the United States
- (2) approval of the Republican Party platform of 1860
- (3) issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation
- (4) adoption of the 13th amendment to the Constitution

7. One result of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory (1803) was that the United States

- (1) acquired California from Spain
- (2) gained control of the port of New Orleans
- (3) ended border conflicts with British Canada
- (4) annexed Florida

8. President Andrew Jackson used the spoils system to

- (1) attack the Tariff of Abominations
- (2) reward supporters with United States government jobs
- (3) win support for construction of the Erie Canal
- (4) gain passage of the Indian Removal Act

9. The main purpose of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to

- (1) stake a claim to Mexican territory
- (2) limit European influence in the Americas
- (3) force the British out of the Oregon Territory
- (4) establish full control over Canada

10. Which action of President Thomas Jefferson was in conflict with his belief in a strict interpretation of the Constitution?

- (1) protesting the impressment of United States sailors
- (2) purchasing the Louisiana Territory from France
- (3) pardoning violators of the Alien and Sedition Acts
- (4) using the United States Navy to subdue the Barbary pirates

11. *"Since the Southern states never legally left the Union, they should be restored to the Union as soon as possible."*

The position expressed in this statement is most closely associated with the beliefs of

- (1) Robert E. Lee
- (2) Thaddeus Stevens
- (3) Jefferson Davis
- (4) Abraham Lincoln

12. The events listed below all contributed to...

- Publication of The Liberator
  - Kansas-Nebraska Act
  - Dred Scott decision
- (1) outbreak of the Civil War
  - (2) formation of the policy of Manifest Destiny
  - (3) passage of the Missouri Compromise
  - (4) annexation of Texas

*Base your answers to questions 13 and 14 on the passage below and your knowledge of Social Studies.*

... In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it." ...

— President Abraham Lincoln, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861

13. President Lincoln made this statement in an effort to

- (1) urge Congress to spend money to buy the freedom of slaves
- (2) convince Southerners that he posed no threat to their way of life
- (3) offer to compromise his position regarding territorial expansion of slavery
- (4) persuade Americans that war between the North and South was unavoidable

14. When President Lincoln made this speech, which step toward civil war had already taken place?

- (1) The Emancipation Proclamation had been issued
- (2) Union troops had invaded several Southern states
- (3) General Robert E. Lee had led an attack on Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
- (4) Several Southern states had seceded from the Union

15. One way that "Bleeding Kansas," the Dred Scott decision, and John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry had a similar effect on the United States was that these events

- (1) ended conflict over slavery in the territories
- (2) eased tensions between the North and the South
- (3) contributed to the formation of the Whig Party
- (4) made sectional compromise more difficult

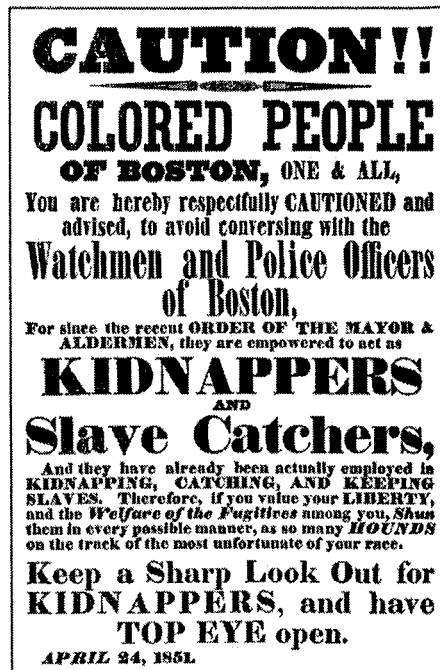
16. The Civil War affected the northern economy by

- (1) causing a severe depression
- (2) increasing unemployment rates
- (3) decreasing demand for agricultural products
- (4) stimulating industrialization

17. The Missouri Compromise (1820), the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) were all efforts to

- (1) end fighting between midwestern farmers and Native American Indians
- (2) encourage manufacturing in the West
- (3) increase the number of people who voted in presidential elections
- (4) settle disputes over the spread of slavery to the western territories

Base your answer to question number 18 on the image below and your knowledge of Social Studies.



Source: Library of Congress, *The American Time Capsule: Three Centuries of Broadsides and other Printed Ephemera*

18. This poster from the 1850s appeared in response to the

- (1) passage of the fugitive slave law
- (2) start of the Civil War
- (3) issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation
- (4) enactment of the 13th Amendment

19. Which term did Americans use in the 1840s to describe the idea that the United States should possess the entire continent?

- (1) containment
- (2) globalization
- (3) manifest destiny
- (4) popular sovereignty

20. During the 1840s, abolitionists opposed annexation of new western territory because they

- (1) feared the admission of new slave states
- (2) wanted to limit the power of the national government
- (3) were concerned with the legal rights of Native American Indians
- (4) supported an isolationist foreign policy

21. The annexation of Texas and the Mexican Cession are best described as efforts by the United States to

- (1) remove European threats
- (2) limit the spread of slavery
- (3) end wars of aggression
- (4) fulfill Manifest Destiny

Base your answer to question 22 on the table and your knowledge of Social Studies.

CASUALTIES OF THE CIVIL WAR

	Union Troops	Confederate Troops
Total Troops	1,566,678	1,082,119
Wounded	275,175	194,000*
Died of Wounds	110,070	94,000
Died of Disease	249,458	164,000

— Garraty and McCaughey, *The American Nation*, Harper and Row, 1987;  
\*Shelby Foote, *The Civil War: A Narrative*, Vintage Books, 1986

22. Which statement is best supported by the data in the table?

- (1) The Confederacy lost the Civil War because of their higher numbers of injuries and fatalities
- (2) The Union army had better generals during the Civil War
- (3) The Civil War had more casualties than any other war
- (4) More soldiers died from disease than from wounds

23. Which situation was the most immediate result of Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency in 1860?

- (1) Kansas and Nebraska joined the Union as free states
- (2) A constitutional amendment was adopted to end slavery
- (3) Missouri entered the Union as a slave state
- (4) Several Southern States seceded from the Union

24. Which term refers to the idea that settlers had the right to decide whether slavery would be legal in their territory?

- (1) nullification
- (2) sectionalism
- (3) popular sovereignty
- (4) southern secession

25. The Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) was significant because it

- (1) allowed slavery in California
- (2) outlawed slavery in the Southern States
- (3) upheld the actions of the Underground Railroad
- (4) ruled that Congress could not ban slavery in the territories

26. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

- I. \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Disputes over tariff rates
  - B. Introduction of slavery into the territories
  - C. Demands of abolitionists
  - D. Disagreements over States rights

- (1) Reasons for the American System

- (2) Successes of Third Political Parties
- (3) Causes of Sectionalism
- (4) Justifications for Economic Reform

**Practice Test #2 Answers:**

1. 3	6. 4	11. 2	16. 4	21. 4
2. 1	7. 2	12. 3	17. 4	22. 4
3. 3	8. 2	13. 2	18. 1	23. 4
4. 4	9. 2	14. 4	19. 3	24. 3
5. 3	10. 2	15. 4	20. 1	25. 4
26. 3				

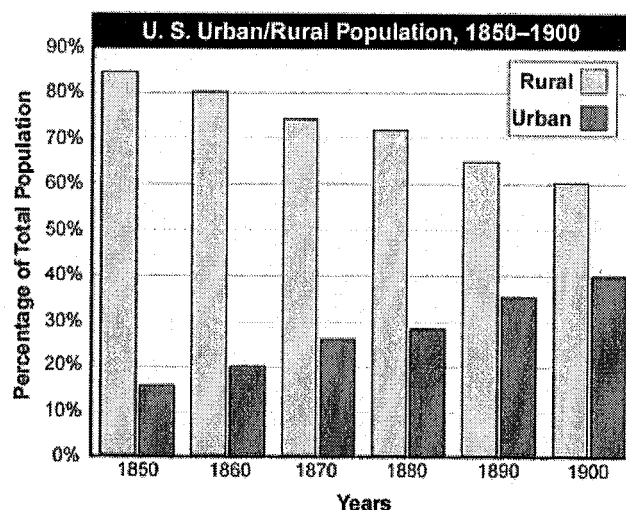
## Practice Test #3

*Industrialization of the United States: industrialization from the CW - 1900, reconstruction, urbanization, rise of monopolies, and impacts of industrialization including immigration*

1. In the second half of the 1800s, which development led to the other three?
  - (1) expansion of political machines
  - (2) growth of American cities
  - (3) development of tenement housing
  - (4) increase in crime
2. Many of the business trusts created in the late 1800s were eventually declared illegal primarily because they
  - (1) eliminated competition by forming monopolies
  - (2) combined companies that manufactured different products
  - (3) donated large sums of money to political candidates
  - (4) allowed children to work under unsafe conditions
3. In the late 19th century, the ideas of Social Darwinism were used primarily to
  - (1) encourage the passage of compulsory education laws
  - (2) explain the differences in income between the rich and the poor
  - (3) urge Congress to end immigration
  - (4) support the growth of new political parties
4. During the late 1800s, many United States farmers believed their economic problems would be solved if the federal government would
  - (1) raise interest rates
  - (2) outlaw strikes by labor unions
  - (3) put more money into circulation
  - (4) regulate the amount of grain that was produced
5. Following Reconstruction, the passage of Jim Crow laws in the South limited the effectiveness of
  - (1) the 14th and 15th amendments
  - (2) the Freedmen's Bureau
  - (3) Black Codes
  - (4) tenant farming and sharecropping
6. Which statement best expresses a common belief among nativists in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
  - (1) "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses."
  - (2) "The streets are paved with gold."
  - (3) "All immigrants strengthen America."
  - (4) "America is for Americans."

7. During the late 1800s, an open immigration policy was most strongly supported by
- (1) abolitionists
  - (2) conservationists
  - (3) yellow journalists
  - (4) industrialists
8. In the late 1800s, the term robber baron was used to describe some owners of big businesses primarily because they
- (1) favored free trade
  - (2) eliminated competition using ruthless methods
  - (3) opposed the formation of corporations
  - (4) provided workers with high wages
9. Which statement best describes an attitude shared by John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and J. P. Morgan?
- (1) Economic competition is inefficient and wasteful.
  - (2) Strong labor unions are essential to the health of the economy.
  - (3) Natural resources belong to all citizens and should not be used for private gain.
  - (4) Concentrating economic power in the hands of a few individuals is a threat to the country
10. A major cause of antagonism toward the “new immigrants” who came to the United States after 1880 was the belief that they
- (1) were better educated than native-born Americans
  - (2) had a higher standard of living than most Americans
  - (3) adapted easily to American culture
  - (4) competed with Americans for jobs as unskilled laborers

Base your answer to question 11 on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (adapted)

11. What was the primary cause of the trends shown on the graph?

- (1) closing of the western frontier
- (2) industrialization in the North and the Midwest
- (3) passage of the Homestead Act
- (4) completion of the transcontinental railroad

**Practice Test #3 Answers:**

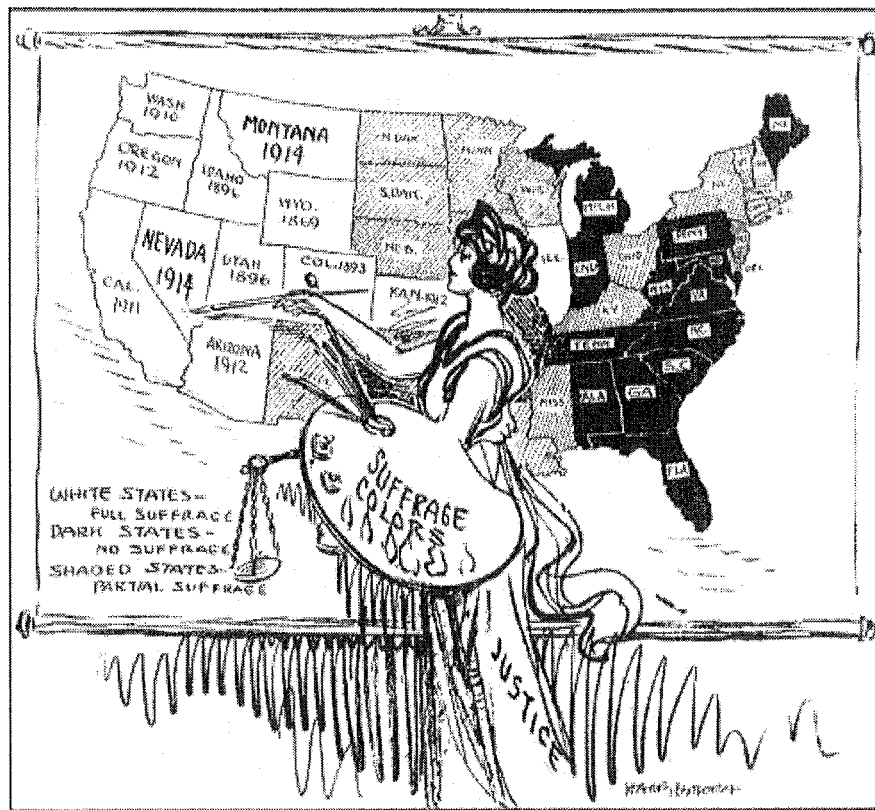
1. 2	6. 4
2. 1	7. 4
3. 2	8. 2
4. 3	9. 1
5. 1	10. 4
11. 2	



## Practice Test #4

*Progressive Era: reform & progressive policies*

### TWO MORE BRIGHT SPOTS ON THE MAP



Source: Harry Osborn, *Maryland Suffrage News*, November 14, 1914 (adapted)

1. Information in the cartoon below most clearly supports the conclusion that by 1914
  - (1) states along the East Coast had granted full voting rights to women
  - (2) women could vote only in state elections
  - (3) most states had approved at least some voting rights for women
  - (4) complete national suffrage for women had been achieved
2. The term muckraker was used during the Progressive Era to describe
  - (1) dissatisfied workers who went on strike
  - (2) Northerners who went South following the Civil War
  - (3) investigative journalists who exposed societal problems
  - (4) women who supported the Prohibition movement
3. Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act (1887) and the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) in response to
  - (1) foreign influences on the United States economy
  - (2) public demand for better roads
  - (3) monopolistic practices that were harmful to small businesses
  - (4) the failure of federal banks to provide loans to individuals

4. The Federal Reserve System was created in 1913 to
  - (1) authorize Congress to set interest rates
  - (2) regulate the nation's money supply
  - (3) allow the government to own the nation's banks
  - (4) take over the responsibility of printing money
5. During the Progressive Era, support for a graduated income tax was based primarily on the
  - (1) desire of corporations to reduce their taxes
  - (2) need to raise income from the lower classes
  - (3) belief that all people should be taxed the same
  - (4) resentment over the unequal distribution of wealth
6. In passing the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890), Congress intended to
  - (1) prevent large corporations from eliminating their competition
  - (2) distinguish good trusts from bad trusts
  - (3) regulate rates charged by railroads
  - (4) force large trusts to bargain with labor unions
7. Which Progressive Era muckraker's book led to the passage of the Meat Inspection Act?
  - (1) Jacob Riis's How the Other Half Lives
  - (2) Lincoln Steffens's The Shame of the Cities
  - (3) Upton Sinclair's The Jungle
  - (4) Frank Norris's The Octopus
8. In 1906, the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act were passed in an attempt to
  - (1) ensure the safety of American consumers
  - (2) establish price controls on the cattle industry
  - (3) limit the power of Congress
  - (4) give big business greater control over the economy
9. The Granger movement and the formation of the Populist Party were similar in that each was an effort to
  - (1) end the practice of sharecropping
  - (2) improve conditions for farmers
  - (3) provide housing for urban dwellers
  - (4) increase profits for railroad companies

10. "...We therefore formulate, and for ourselves adopt the following pledge, asking our sisters and brothers of a common danger and a common hope, to make common cause with us, in working its reasonable and helpful precepts [principles] into the practice of everyday life. I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same...." — National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1908 (adapted)

According to this passage, those who adopted this pledge believed that

- (1) religion had no place in national politics
  - (2) Congress should repeal Prohibition
  - (3) alcohol consumption was damaging to society
  - (4) only the government can solve social problems
11. Primaries, the secret ballot, and the use of referendum and recall were efforts made during the Progressive Era to
- (1) preserve the power of political machines
  - (2) provide equal political rights for Native American Indians
  - (3) protect States rights against federal power
  - (4) increase citizen participation in government

Base your answers to questions 12 and 13 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: The best way to prevent corruption in government is to allow citizens a direct role in the legislative process.

Speaker B: Breaking up trusts and monopolies will increase business competition.

Speaker C: An important goal of the federal government should be the protection of our natural resources.

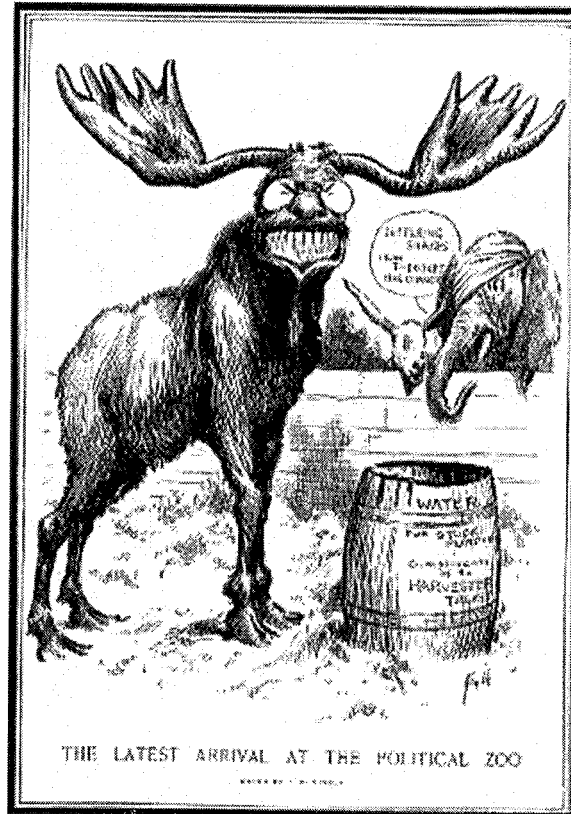
Speaker D: Government will only improve when women are granted full suffrage

12. Which speaker's statement is most directly related to the political concepts of initiative, referendum, and recall?
- (1) A
  - (2) B
  - (3) C
  - (4) D
13. Which two speakers' viewpoints reflect actions taken by Theodore Roosevelt when he was president (1901–1909)?
- (1) A and B
  - (2) B and C
  - (3) C and D
  - (4) D and A

14. One major goal of the Progressive movement was to

- (1) balance the federal budget by decreasing spending
- (2) provide unemployment insurance to workers
- (3) limit direct citizen control over government
- (4) pass laws to help solve economic and social problems

Use the political cartoon below and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.



The Latest Arrival at the Political Zoo  
Edward Windsor Kemble, *Harper's Weekly*, July 20, 1912

15. The Democratic donkey and Republican elephant in the background of this cartoon clearly indicate that the animal in the foreground represents a new third party challenger. Which of the following most accurately identifies that challenger and party?

- (1) Henry Wallace, Progressive party
- (2) James B. Weaver, Greenback party
- (3) Theodore Roosevelt, Bull Moose party
- (4) Millard Fillmore, American or Know Nothing party

Base your answer to questions 16 & 17 on the cartoon below & your knowledge of social studies.

**NO LACK OF BIG GAME**  
**The President Seems to Have Scared Up Quite a Bunch of Octopi.**



Source: Charles Bartholomew, *The Minneapolis Journal*,  
April 13, 1903 (adapted)

16. Based on the information provided by the cartoon, President Theodore Roosevelt's goal was to

- (1) persuade businesses to accept nationalization
- (2) assist businesses in resisting interference by investors
- (3) establish worker safety regulations in factories
- (4) use federal power to control monopolies

17. Which act of Congress gave President Roosevelt the authority that he demonstrates in this cartoon?

- (1) Meat Inspection Act
- (2) Underwood Tariff Act
- (3) Sherman Antitrust Act
- (4) Pure Food and Drug Act

**Practice Test #4 Answers:**

1. 3	6. 1	11. 4
2. 3	7. 3	12. 1
3. 3	8. 1	13. 2
4. 3	9. 2	14. 4
5. 4	10. 3	15. 3
16. 4	17. 3	

## Practice Test #5

*The World in Uncertain Times: 1950's to the Present, Kennedy, Johnson & Great Society, Nixon to GW Bush, and Post WW2 events including containment & the implications of Eisenhower foreign policy*

1. Which was a major effect of the cold war on the United States in the 1950's?

- (1) Congress passed laws prohibiting United States contact with communist countries.
- (2) The United States refused to enter military alliances with other nations.
- (3) Participation, or even past participation, in extremist movements was viewed as un-American.
- (4) Americans were required to take loyalty oaths before registering to vote.

2. Shortly after World War II, the cold war developed mainly as a result of the

- (1) United States refusal to send economic aid to European nations
- (2) Soviet domination of Eastern Europe
- (3) competition between the superpowers to explore outer space
- (4) continuation of the pre-World War II balance of power

3. During the Cold War Era, the easing of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union resulted in

- (1) the organization of the Warsaw Pact
- (2) the invasion of Hungary and Czechoslovakia
- (3) the Berlin Airlift
- (4) a treaty banning nuclear tests

4. What was one similarity between the Red Scare following World War I and the Cold War following World War II?

- (1) Fear of communism led to the suppression of the civil liberties of some Americans.
- (2) Large numbers of Russian revolutionaries settled in the United States.
- (3) Congressional investigations proved that the Federal Government was heavily infiltrated by Communist spies.
- (4) Renewed fighting between wartime enemies was a constant threat.

5. The Truman Doctrine was originally designed to

- (1) stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons
- (2) contain communism by giving aid to Greece and Turkey
- (3) use the United Nations as a tool to eliminate threats posed by the Soviet Union
- (4) rebuild Southeast Asia by extending economic aid

6. A governmental action that was consistent with the Cold War mentality was the

- (1) establishment of loyalty reviews of government employees
- (2) reduction in military defense spending
- (3) elimination of the Central Intelligence Agency
- (4) adoption of the GI Bill of Rights

7. Throughout the Cold War, most United States foreign policy was based on the belief that the United States had the responsibility to

- (1) avoid foreign entanglements
- (2) prevent the spread of communism
- (3) support worldwide revolutions
- (4) provide economic aid to the nations of the Warsaw Pact

8. Which conclusion can best be drawn from the United States involvement in the Korean War and the Vietnam War?

- (1) The Cold War extended beyond direct conflict with the Soviet Union.
- (2) Popular wars have assured the reelection of incumbent presidents.
- (3) War is the best way to support developing nations.
- (4) The threat of nuclear war is necessary to settle a military conflict.

9. One result of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union was that the two nations

- (1) broke all diplomatic ties
- (2) refused to trade with each other
- (3) formed competing military alliances
- (4) clashed over control of the Mediterranean Sea

10. In the 1950's, Senator Joseph McCarthy was most closely associated with issues related to

- (1) Communist infiltration and the denial of civil liberties
- (2) farm problems and taxation
- (3) military preparedness and foreign aid
- (4) collective bargaining and the rights of unions

11. During the Cold War era, the United States and the Soviet Union were hesitant to become involved in direct military conflict mainly because of

- (1) the threat of China to both nations
- (2) pressure from nonaligned nations
- (3) the potential for global nuclear destruction
- (4) mutual dependence on Middle East petroleum

12. The United States committed to a Cold War policy of mutual defense when it

- (1) aided the Nationalists in China
- (2) established the Eisenhower Doctrine
- (3) joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- (4) rejected United Nations efforts to halt the development of atomic weapons

13. The Cuban missile crisis (1962) influenced President John F. Kennedy's decision to

- (1) negotiate the limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty with the Soviet Union
- (2) reduce the nation's commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- (3) forbid Americans to trade with and travel to Latin America
- (4) send Peace Corps volunteers to aid developing countries



14. Controversies involving Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg reflected the post-World War II concern over

- (1) testing nuclear missiles
- (2) joining the United Nations
- (3) placing weapons in outer space
- (4) spying by communists in the United State

15. What was a cause for the investigations of the House Un-American Activities Committee in the late 1940s and the investigations of a Senate committee headed by Joseph McCarthy in the early 1950s?

- (1) the belief that there were Communist agents in the federal government
- (2) excessive spending by the United States military
- (3) the corruption and bribery of members of Congress
- (4) actions of President Harry Truman that might have led to his impeachment

16. In the United States, the Red Scare of 1919 and the McCarthy Era of the early 1950's were periods of

- (1) severe economic depression
- (2) widespread support for groups promoting international anarchy
- (3) great growth in art, literature, and music
- (4) persecution of people suspected of holding anti-American political views

17. Most Americans who opposed sending United States troops to fight in the Vietnam War believed that

- (1) nuclear weapons should be used to end the war
- (2) the war should be extended into China
- (3) the United States should not police the world
- (4) international trade would be interrupted

Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"This Government, as promised, has maintained the closest surveillance of the Soviet Military buildup on the island of Cuba. Within the past week, unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere. . . ."

— President John F. Kennedy, October 22, 1962

18. The crisis described in this passage was resolved when

- (1) Cuba became a capitalist nation
- (2) the United States seized control of Cuba
- (3) Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev met with President Kennedy
- (4) the Soviet Union withdrew its missiles from Cuba

19. President Richard Nixon's policy of détente is best characterized by his

- (1) decision to dismantle the nuclear weapons arsenal of the United States
- (2) attempt to reduce tensions with the Soviet Union
- (3) order to bomb Cambodia
- (4) support for membership in the United Nations for communist countries

Base your answer to the following question on the speakers' conversation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: "We must provide arms to the legitimate governments of Greece and Turkey if they are to defeat Soviet-sponsored subversion."

Speaker B: "The first priority is to help rebuild the postwar economies of European countries so that democratic governments can survive."

Speaker C: "Our main goal is to create a system of collective security agreements to deal with any military threats."

Speaker D: "We must continue to build both our nuclear and our conventional arsenals if we are to have any hope of world peace."

20. The central concern of all the speakers is

- (1) the containment of communism
- (2) the defeat of the Axis Powers in World War II
- (3) a ban on the proliferation of nuclear weapons
- (4) the support of United Nations peacekeeping efforts

21. The "yellow journalism" of the Spanish-American War and television coverage of the Vietnam War both illustrate that

- (1) government can limit freedom of the press in times of national crisis
- (2) the news media can be trusted to portray events accurately
- (3) the American people, on the basis of the information they receive, can influence government policy
- (4) public opinion is rarely affected by the news media

22. For the United States, one similarity between the Korean War and the Vietnam War is that during both wars

- (1) United States forces successfully contained communist expansion
- (2) Presidential wartime powers were expanded
- (3) the domestic economy was not affected by the costs of supporting the wars
- (4) there was little public controversy concerning United States participation in the wars

23. Which was the most significant problem on the home front during the Civil War, World War I, and the Vietnam War?

- (1) subversion by communist organizations
- (2) raising sufficient funds to support the war
- (3) keeping people informed about the progress of the war
- (4) balancing social control and individual liberty

24. A major long-term effect of the Vietnam War has been

- (1) an end to communist governments in Asia
- (2) a change in United States foreign policy from containment to imperialism
- (3) a reluctance to commit United States troops for extended military action abroad
- (4) a continued boycott of trade with Asia

25. One reason the United States became involved in the Vietnam War was to

- (1) prevent the spread of communism in Indochina
- (2) reduce French influence in Vietnam
- (3) stop China from seizing Vietnam
- (4) support the government of North Vietnam

26. The War Powers Act of 1973 was passed by Congress as a response to the

- (1) spread of nuclear weapons during the Cold War
- (2) invasion of Kuwait by Iraq
- (3) threat of communism in the Middle East
- (4) United States involvement in the Vietnam War

27. A major reason for the ending of the Cold War Era was that

- (1) the Soviet Union was seriously weakened by internal conflict and economic difficulties
- (2) the United States and the Soviet Union were unable to destroy one another
- (3) the Berlin Wall fell and Germany was reunited
- (4) a recession forced the United States to cut military spending

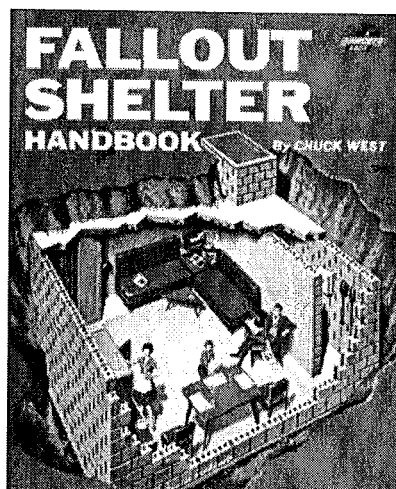
28. The Berkeley demonstrations, riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention, and the Kent State protest all reflect student disapproval of

- (1) the Vietnam War
- (2) increases in college tuition
- (3) the unequal status of American women
- (4) racial segregation

29. Which event is most closely associated with the end of the Cold War?

- (1) passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- (2) establishment of a policy of détente with the Soviet Union
- (3) invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union
- (4) fall of the Berlin Wall

Base your answer to question 30 on the picture below & your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Fawcett Publications (adapted)

30. The shelter pictured in this handbook was designed to help Americans survive

- (1) global climate changes
- (2) pandemic diseases
- (3) natural disasters
- (4) nuclear war

**Practice Test #5 Answers:**

1. 3	7. 2	13. 1	19. 2	25. 1
2. 2	8. 1	14. 4	20. 1	26. 4
3. 4	9. 3	15. 1	21. 3	27. 1
4. 1	10. 1	16. 4	22. 2	28. 1
5. 2	11. 3	17. 3	23. 4	29. 4
6. 1	12. 3	18. 4	24. 3	30. 4

