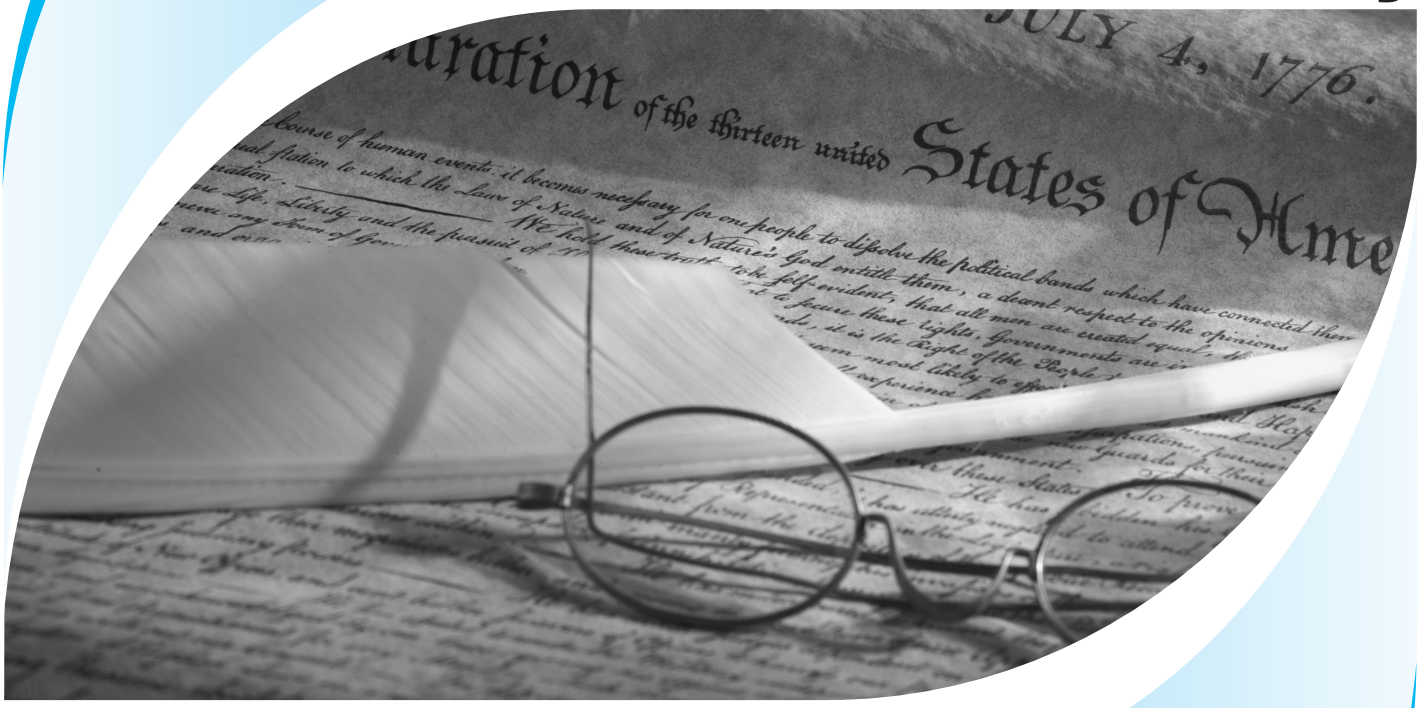
Student Name: _____

Missouri

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

End-of-Course Assessment

American History



Released 2009

Acknowledgments:

Excerpt from "Close Ranks!" by W. E. B. Du Bois, from *Kelly Miller's History of the World War of Human Rights* by Kelly Miller. Published 1919 by A. Jenkins and O. Keller.

RIVERSIDE PUBLISHING
a subsidiary of Houghton Mifflin Harcourt

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording or by any information storage or retrieval system without the prior written permission of The Riverside Publishing Company unless such copying is expressly permitted by federal copyright law. Address inquiries to Permissions Department, Riverside Publishing, 3800 Golf Rd., Suite 100, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008-4015.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—RRD—12 11 10 09

Directions to the Student

Today you will be taking the Missouri American History Test. This is a test of how well you understand the course level expectations for American History.

There are several important things to remember:

1. Read each question carefully and think about the answer. Then choose the one answer that you think is best.
2. Make sure you completely fill in the bubble for the answer on your answer sheet with a number 2 pencil.
3. If you do not know the answer to a question, skip it and go on. You may return to it later if you have time.
4. If you finish the test early, you may check over your work.
5. Do NOT write any answers in your test booklet. Mark your answers directly on your answer sheet with a number 2 pencil.

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. All rights reserved.

1. Why were the League of Nations and the United Nations created?

A. to end world hunger

B. to prevent future wars

C. to unify the world economy

D. to spread democracy in the world

2. How did the Pure Food and Drug Act change the way government regulated business?

A. The government prevented businesses from raising prices due to research and development costs.

B. The government provided business incentives to companies in order to lower prices for the consumer.

C. The government established fair business practices to prevent manufacturers from forming monopolies.

D. The government required businesses to indicate the ingredients in their products in order to protect the consumer.

3. What was the primary challenge faced by Hispanic immigrants since the 1940s?

A. a lack of jobs in cities

B. unfair treatment by employers

C. a lack of jobs in agriculture

D. unfair legislation by the federal government

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. All rights reserved.

4. Even though President Roosevelt supported the Allies with war supplies before 1941, why was the United States unable to enter the war until after the bombing of Pearl Harbor?

A. The Supreme Court disapproved of war.

B. Most citizens refused to support England.

C. Many state governors approved of the Axis.

D. Most of Congress refused to support a war.

5. Why did Congress pass laws protecting civil rights during Reconstruction?

A. to reverse the *Dred Scott* decision

B. to abolish black codes in the South

C. to punish former Confederate soldiers

D. to help former slaves migrate to the North

6. Why did people in the Great Depression call their temporary settlement communities "Hoovervilles"?

A. President Hoover was very popular during the depression.

B. They blamed President Hoover for the depression.

C. They wanted to remember President Hoover.

D. President Hoover grew up in similar housing.

Go On ▶

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. All rights reserved.

7. Why did United States business interests favor overseas expansion in the late 1800s?

A. to establish a commonwealth of colonies

B. to establish military bases around the world

C. to acquire new markets and sources of raw materials

D. to spread democratic ideals to other areas of the world

8. Why was the purchase of Alaska in 1867 important to the development of the United States economy?

A. The land was rich in timber, gold, and oil.

B. The region set up an extensive trading network.

C. It made the country a dominant imperialistic force.

D. It established thousands of square miles of national forests.

9. How did the Federal Reserve's higher interest rates in the 1930s complicate the Great Depression?

A. People were less likely to leave their money in unstable banks.

B. People began spending their money rather than saving it.

C. People saved money rather than spending it.

D. People were more likely to take out loans.

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. All rights reserved.

10. In the late 1800s, why did the Great Plains region become closely associated with the Populist movement?

A. A large portion of the population was industrial workers.

B. Many cattle ranchers worked there.

C. A large portion of the population was farmers.

D. Many immigrants settled there.

11. How did the government's policy of manifest destiny affect Native Americans living on the plains in the late 1800s?

A. Native Americans were forced to accept treaties and land east of the Mississippi River.

B. Native Americans were forced to give up reservations with the passage of the Monroe Doctrine.

C. Native Americans were forced to mine gold discovered by settlers.

D. Native Americans were forced onto reservations while settlers took their land.

12. How was the economy affected by corporate expansion in the 1950s?

A. It improved with more information technology jobs.

B. It struggled as strikes interrupted production.

C. It boomed as the middle class grew.

D. It declined as regulation increased.

Go On ►

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. All rights reserved.

13. One consequence of World War II was that the United States

A. returned to its isolationist tendencies

B. avoided foreign conflicts

C. remained deeply involved in world affairs

D. reduced its military spending

14. Which of these statements describes an obstacle to the assimilation of immigrant groups in the United States in the late 1800s?

A. Anti-Semitism caused Jewish immigrants to settle in mostly rural areas.

B. Chinese immigrants working for lower wages caused resentment.

C. The war made United States citizens view German immigrants as enemy combatants.

D. McCarthyism caused United States citizens to be suspicious of Soviet immigrants.

15. Which of these actions is an example of checks and balances?

A. President Reagan sent troops to Grenada.

B. Congress passed a law raising income tax.

C. President Truman vetoed the Taft-Hartley Act.

D. State governments passed laws setting speed limits.

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. All rights reserved.

16. The automobile and the expansion of the roadway system in the 1950s led to the growth of

A. ethnic neighborhoods

B. suburban areas

C. urban areas

D. rural zones

17. Which of these changes influenced political participation in the 1970s?

A. directly electing United States senators

B. lowering the voting age to eighteen

C. granting women the right to vote

D. introducing national conventions

18. What was the purpose of the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA)?

A. to track cost overruns in state Medicare programs

B. to monitor corporate compliance with Federal Reserve regulations

C. to provide jobs to unemployed workers during the New Deal

D. to judge the benefits of military spending after the expensive Manhattan Project

Go On ▶

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. All rights reserved.

19. During the 1950s, how did the Republican Party hope to support a balanced federal budget and counter communist countries?

A. by relying on a large army and navy

B. by relying on long-range bombers

C. by relying on nuclear weapons

D. by relying on foreign aid

20. What effect did the Immigration Act of 1965 have?

A. Florida's immigrant population declined dramatically.

B. Asians immigrated to the Northeast in great numbers.

C. Big cities in the Midwest lost a large percentage of their foreign-born population.

D. Southwestern border states such as Arizona experienced massive population growth.

21. How did government policies of the Gilded Age of the late 1800s promote industrialization?

A. Imperialism fueled steel production in the United States.

B. New Deal policies created jobs for many of the unemployed.

C. The Sherman Antitrust Act allowed for regulation of big business.

D. Laissez-faire economic policies allowed private businesses to operate freely.

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. All rights reserved.

22. Which situation resulted from the OPEC oil embargo of 1973?

A. oil shortages and rising prices

B. oil shortages and falling prices

C. oil surpluses and rising prices

D. oil surpluses and falling prices

23. During the late nineteenth century, many anti-imperialists worried that imperialism might threaten United States democratic values by

A. opening more doors of diplomacy

B. considering the needs of native peoples

C. violating fundamental human rights

D. establishing protection for weaker countries

24. Which of these statements describes both the Fifteenth Amendment and the Voting Rights Act of 1965?

A. Suffrage cannot be denied on the basis of race.

B. Anyone born in the United States is a citizen.

C. Congress has the power to collect taxes.

D. Slavery cannot exist in the United States.

Go On ▶

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. All rights reserved.

25. How did the Paris Peace Accords lead to the end of the Vietnam War in 1973?

A. It called for a final withdrawal of United States troops.

B. It called for a withdrawal of Soviet troops.

C. It allowed the United States to rightly claim victory in Vietnam.

D. It allowed French leaders to intervene with the Vietnamese.

26. Why did large numbers of African Americans migrate to the North in the early twentieth century?

A. Northern states offered them free farmland.

B. Labor unions in the North recruited them as members.

C. Southern Jim Crow laws restricted their job opportunities.

D. New laws forced them to leave the South or pay heavy fines.

27. Why did many immigrants move from eastern and southern Europe to the United States between 1880 and 1920?

A. to escape the threat of war in Europe

B. to spread new political ideas from Europe

C. to bring new industrial techniques to the United States

D. to take advantage of economic opportunities in the United States

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. All rights reserved.

28. The federal government's approach to regulating monopolies in the early 1900s was to

A. break up corporate trusts

B. avoid interfering with strikes

C. regulate corporate profits

D. avoid free and open competition

29. How did the Democratic administration influence politics during the Great Depression and World War II?

A. They broadened states rights to avoid military conflict.

B. They engaged in propaganda to defeat other political parties.

C. They expanded government involvement in people's lives.

D. They followed a laissez-faire economic approach to avoid regulation.

30. Which of these factors led to the formation of a region called the Rust Belt during the late twentieth century?

A. a shrinking industrial base in the North

B. more agricultural jobs in the Mountain West

C. a growing commercial base on the East Coast

D. more manufacturing jobs in the Great Plains

Go On ▶

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. All rights reserved.

31.

Reforms of the Progressive Movement

- **Direct primary**
- **Initiative, referendum, and recall**
- **Direct election of senators**

What was the purpose of these reforms?

A. expanding participation in the political process

B. reducing government's influence in the economy

C. giving more power to political parties

D. increasing federal control over the states

32. How did labor unions affect the lives of many workers during the late nineteenth century?

A. They won shorter hours and better pay for workers.

B. They helped workers take over ownership of factories and mines.

C. They worked with lawmakers to pass pro-business legislation.

D. They welcomed workers of any race or gender to join in their strikes.

33. Why did the Homestead Act attract farmers to the frontier?

A. It guaranteed farmers access to the railroad.

B. It provided farmers with subsidies for their crops.

C. It offered tax incentives to farmers who settled in the West.

D. It offered free land to farmers who would improve it within five years.

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. All rights reserved.

34. Which constitutional check did the Supreme Court use when declaring several New Deal programs unconstitutional?

A. judicial review

B. executive privilege

C. popular sovereignty

D. indirect democracy

35. What effect did anti-immigration sentiment have on domestic policy in the early twentieth century?

A. The government placed quotas on immigration.

B. The government restricted job opportunities for immigrants.

C. The government required immigrants to attend public schools.

D. The government insisted on more immigration for economic growth.

36. One effect of the building of the transcontinental railroad was to

A. make more land for Native Americans in the West

B. attract more Latin Americans to the West

C. make land available for cotton plantations in the West

D. attract more migrants to the West

37. Why was the end of the Korean War considered a stalemate?

A. The cold war continued.

B. The North and South were still divided.

C. Both the North and South lost many lives.

D. The United States removed all of its troops.

Go On ▶

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. All rights reserved.

38. How did Congress uphold individual property rights of southerners during Reconstruction?

A. It returned confiscated land to former confederates.

B. It allowed the Freedmen's Bureau to allocate farmland to former slaves.

C. It permitted land ownership to anyone who would grow cotton.

D. It enforced General William T. Sherman's field order to redistribute coastal land.

39.

> **"That which the German power represents today spells death to the aspirations of Negroes and all darker races for equality, freedom, and democracy. Let us not hesitate. Let us, while this war lasts, forget our special grievances and close our ranks shoulder to shoulder with our own white fellow citizens and the allied nations that are fighting for democracy."**
>
> —*W. E. B. Du Bois*

This quotation reflects which attitude of many African Americans during World War I?

A. African Americans should not pay attention to the war.

B. African Americans should participate fully and fight in the war.

C. African Americans should support the war only in non-combat roles.

D. African Americans should pressure the nation to withdraw from the war.

40. How did the Dust Bowl affect the Great Plains during the Great Depression?

A. Thousands of families left for the West Coast.

B. It brought economic prosperity to urban areas.

C. Thousands of individuals relocated to the East.

D. It caused a population decline in northeastern cities.

STOP

Copyright © 2009 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. All rights reserved.

Released Form