

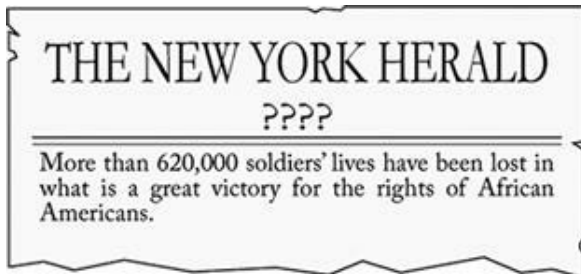
TEST NAME: Goal 2: Key Political Economic, and Social turning points
TEST ID: 788413
GRADE: 10 - Tenth Grade
SUBJECT: Social Sciences and History
TEST CATEGORY: My Classroom

Student: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

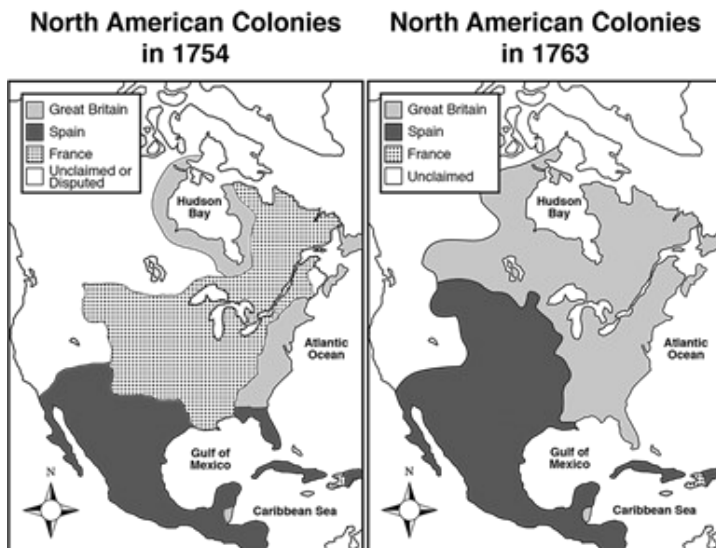
1. Use the newspaper to answer the question.



Which headline would best fit the newspaper article?

- A. World War I Fighting Stops
- B. Civil War Ends with Union Victory
- C. U.S. Wins in Mexican-American War
- D. Revolutionary War Ends with British Defeat

2. Use the map to answer the question that follows.



What accounts for the territorial changes that happened between 1754 and 1763?

- A. Great Britain defeated France in a war.
- B. France sold land to Spain and Great Britain.
- C. France gave up its colonies to deal with problems in Europe.
- D. Spain allied with Great Britain to conquer French colonial territory.

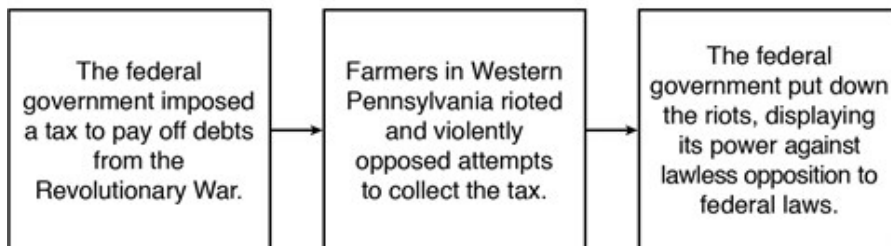
3. In 1767 Britain imposed import taxes on products such as glass and tea. Colonists agreed to stop importing taxed goods from Britain. Many colonists stopped drinking tea. They started making their own clothes or bought clothes made in the colonies. In the last months of 1769 nearly every colonial legislature passed a law that banned merchants from importing taxed goods.

What long-term effect did the laws restricting imports have in the colonies?

- A. They caused tension among northern colonies competing with each other.
 - B. They led colonists to tire of American goods, causing many to accept high taxes.
 - C. They contributed to a sense of American identity by encouraging colonies to cooperate.
 - D. They led American colonists to develop industries at home, achieving economic self-sufficiency.
4. The French and Indian War affected relations between the British and the colonists in which of the following ways?
- A. The colonists challenged British authority.
 - B. The British respected the American way of government.
 - C. The colonists became more dependent on the British.
 - D. The American colonists were treated as equals by the British.

5. Use the graphic below to answer the question.

_____ ? _____



Which event is described in this diagram?

- A. Shays' Rebellion
 - B. Stono Rebellion
 - C. Whiskey Rebellion
 - D. Nat Turner's Rebellion
6. Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.

The Navigation Act of 1660

For the increase of shipping and encouragement of the navigation of this nation . . . , no sugars, tobacco, cotton-wool, indigos, [or] ginger . . . , of the growth, production or manufacture of any English plantations in America, . . . shall be shipped, carried, conveyed or transported from any . . . English plantations to any land . . . other than to such English plantations as do belong to his Majesty . . .

This legislation was intended mostly for the benefit of which group of people?

- A. colonial farmers
- B. Native Americans
- C. English merchants
- D. indentured servants

7. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

That any person who is the head of a family . . . shall . . . be entitled to enter [claim] one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated [unclaimed] public lands. . . .

—Homestead Act, 1862

What was a result of this act in the late 19th century?

- A. The shortage of land contributed to economic inflation.
- B. The migration of people created new population centers.
- C. The lack of workers created an economic depression.
- D. The growth of farms led to overproduction of goods.

8. Which document was written to serve as the supreme law of the United States?

- A. The Virginia Plan
- B. The Constitution
- C. The Federalist Papers
- D. Declaration of Independence

9. Use the list to answer the question that follows.

United States Treaties & Agreements

- Louisiana Purchase (1803)
- Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)
- Gadsden Purchase (1853–54)

What was a consequence of each of these treaties and agreements?

- A. The United States joined a free-trade zone.
- B. The United States gained additional territory.
- C. The United States ended a war with a neighbor.
- D. The United States became part of a military alliance.

10. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

In its 1824 *Gibbons v. Ogden* decision, the Supreme Court based its ruling on an interpretation of the Commerce Clause in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution. It determined that under that clause Congress had powers to regulate any kind of commerce that crossed state lines.

How did this Supreme Court decision affect life in the United States?

- A. It gave the federal government a larger role in the national economy.
- B. It forced businesses to work only within the borders of their home state.
- C. It made government officials the main authorities for managing businesses.
- D. It took away any powers states had to make decisions about economic matters.

11. Which event showed the strength of the U.S. government to put down violent resistance to federal laws?

- A. Shays' Rebellion
- B. Nat Turner's Rebellion
- C. Stono Rebellion
- D. Whiskey Rebellion

12. Use the information below to answer the question.

- Francis Cabot Lowell built first power loom in United States
- First textile mill built in Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1814
- Mill at Waltham, Massachusetts, placed all aspects of textile production on-site
- Interchangeable parts and machine tools aided growth of industry in New England
- Protective tariffs were passed to assist in the development of industry

What was one result of the growth of this industry in New England during the early 1800s?

- A. The role of work for women began to change.
- B. The use of slaves in northern towns became more common.
- C. The need for immigrant labor began to decrease.
- D. The cost of imported goods began to decline.

13. Read the passage and answer the question that follows.

In July 1848, hundreds of reformers gathered in Seneca Falls, NY, in order to organize and act in support of women's rights. Participants included Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and Frederick Douglass. They signed a Declaration of Sentiments that stated in part, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men and women are created equal"

The Seneca Falls Convention's Declaration of Sentiments illustrates the lasting impact of which of the following?

- A. the values expressed in the Declaration of Independence
- B. the principle of judicial review upheld in *Marbury v. Madison*
- C. the system of checks and balances included in the Constitution
- D. the resistance to federal power evidenced in the Nullification Crisis

14. **Why did American colonists grow angry with Parliament after the French and Indian War?**

- A. Parliament made laws opening more lands to settlement.
- B. Parliament passed more laws that directly affected the colonies.
- C. Parliament abolished the policy that British citizens could trade with any country.
- D. Parliament decreed all British citizens must serve in either the army or navy.

15. **What technology led to an increase in slavery in the U.S.?**

- A. railroads
- B. telegraphs
- C. the steam engine
- D. the cotton gin

16. Use the information below to answer the question.

Great Compromise

House of Representatives
Representation based upon
state population

Senate
Equal representation for
each state: 2 Senators per state

Why was this compromise important for the functioning of the U.S. government?

- A. It meant that smaller states had a greater voice than larger states in the federal government.
- B. It permitted governors of smaller states an opportunity to exert pressure on Congress.
- C. It gave smaller states more input than larger states in the selection of presidential candidates.
- D. It allowed smaller states to have as much power as larger states in one house of Congress.

17. **The Bill of Rights was originally written in response to what?**

- A. the Parliament's laws passed during the Revolutionary Period
- B. the British king's statements during the Revolutionary Period
- C. Parliament's statements during the Revolutionary Period
- D. the Articles of Confederation

18. Use the information in the table to answer the question that follows.

Developments in the Early United States Economy	
Year	Development
1790	Samuel Slater opens the first textile factory in the United States, in Pawtucket, RI.
1798	Eli Whitney pioneers a production process using interchangeable parts.
1804	Oliver Evans develops a high-pressure steam engine used to power ships, mills, printing presses, and other machinery.
1807	The Clermont travels the Hudson River from New York to Albany, introducing steamboat transportation in the U.S.

Which statement best describes the lasting impact of these turning points on United States history?

- A. They increased the demand for enslaved African labor.
- B. They contributed to the emergence of an industrialized economy.
- C. They encouraged policy makers to protect U.S. industry through a trade embargo.
- D. They convinced lawmakers of the need for government regulation of the economy.

19. **The Fourth of July is celebrated in the U.S. because**

- A. George Washington became president.
- B. it was the beginning of the Revolutionary War.
- C. the Declaration of Independence was signed.
- D. the British granted the colonies independence.

20. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

. . . proscribing any citizen as unworthy the public confidence . . . unless he profess [declare] or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow citizens, he has a natural right. . . .

—Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, 1786

Which Constitutional principle is based on this belief?

- A. right to due process
- B. separation of church and state
- C. independence of the judicial branch
- D. establishment of an executive branch

21. Use the information in the table to answer the question that follows.

Year	Population
1800	1,565
1810	4,786
1820	7,248
1830	12,568
1840	21,115
1850	46,601
1860	49,221
1870	86,076

The trend shown in the table reflects the impact of what major turning point in United States history?

- A. the Gold Rush
- B. the Indian Removal Act
- C. the Industrial Revolution
- D. the Missouri Compromise

22. A group of local teenagers are boycotting Bolt, a clothing store, because it is rumored that they are committing labor abuses around the world. The teenagers are gathering all of their Bolt apparel and burning it in the town square and refusing to buy Bolt goods.

Of the following choices, which historical event is similar to the fictional situation just described?

- A. Shay's rebellion
- B. Bacon's rebellion
- C. Boston Tea Party
- D. Trail of Tears

23. The year is 1865 and the 13th Amendment has just been passed. Which of the following is now true?

- A. Women can vote.
- B. Former slaves can now vote.
- C. Slavery in the U.S. no longer exists.
- D. All people born in the United States are citizens.

24. From which country did the United States win its independence?

- A. France
- B. Germany
- C. Great Britain
- D. Spain

25. Use the table to answer the question that follows.

Some Religious Groups in the United States, 1850

Religious Group	Number of Churches
Baptist	9,860
Episcopalian	1,461
Friends (Quaker)	728
Jewish	37
Lutheran	1,221
Methodist	13,338
Presbyterian	4,868
Roman Catholic	1,227

What best explains how the information in this table shows the influence of American democracy?

- A. The First Amendment guarantees citizens freedom of religion.
- B. The Constitution requires each citizen to belong to a religious group.
- C. The United States government supports religious groups with tax money.
- D. The Supreme Court has upheld a close connection between church and state.

26. From what country did the United States gain its independence?

- A. Spain
- B. England
- C. Germany
- D. France

27. Read the passage and answer the question that follows.

In 1819, the Supreme Court decided in the *McCulloch v. Maryland* case that the Constitution gave Congress the authority to establish a national bank. In its 1824 decision in *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Supreme Court ruled that Congress had the power to regulate economic activity that crossed state lines.

Which statement best explains the lasting impact of these turning points in United States history?

- A. They made the legislative branch the most powerful branch of government.
- B. They recognized a role for the federal government in the nation's economy.
- C. They established government planning as a feature of the socialist economy.
- D. They delayed the growth of a national economy by limiting trade between states.

28. Use the text to answer the question that follows.

We, whose names are underwritten, . . . Do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God and one another, . . . covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid: And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience.

—Mayflower Compact, 1620

What best explains why this document is important?

- A. It was an early step towards self-government in the American colonies.
- B. It established the principle of religious toleration in the American colonies.
- C. It pledged representatives of the thirteen American colonies to work together.
- D. It led to conflict between the American colonists and the English government.

29. Which concept in the U.S. Constitution was most influenced by the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom?

- A. protection for a free press
- B. separation of church and state
- C. right to peaceably assemble
- D. establishment of a Supreme Court

30. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

The principle of equality may be established in civil society, without prevailing in the political world. Equal rights may exist of indulging in the same pleasures, of entering the same professions, of frequenting the same places—in a word, of living in the same manner and seeking wealth by the same means, although all men do not take an equal share in the government.

—Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, Volume 2, part II, 1840

Which scenario is based on beliefs most similar to those expressed by Alexis de Tocqueville in this excerpt?

- A. the passage of civil service reform
- B. the ratification of an amendment to allow women to vote
- C. the passage of antitrust legislation
- D. the ratification of an amendment to allow for direct election of senators

31. Use the information below to answer the question.

Marbury v. Madison, 1803

- Judiciary Act of 1801 passed by Federalist-controlled Congress and President John Adams
- John Adams appointed William Marbury to new judgeship position
- Thomas Jefferson and Democratic Republicans repealed Judiciary Act of 1801
- Marbury sought a ruling from the Supreme Court to force the Jefferson administration to serve his commission
- Supreme Court ruled that it did not have jurisdiction to issue a writ of mandamus

What was the significance of this Supreme Court decision in 1803?

- A. The Supreme Court asserted its power to determine the constitutionality of laws.
- B. The Supreme Court increased the power of the executive branch over Congress.
- C. The Supreme Court made it mandatory for bills to be reviewed for constitutionality prior to passage.
- D. The Supreme Court assumed greater power over presidential appointments.

32. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

... all men shall be free to profess [declare], and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

—Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, 1786

Which founding idea of U.S. government came from the statute above?

- A. separation of church and state
- B. equality of all citizens
- C. right to assemble peacefully
- D. authority of the Supreme Court

33. Read the passage and answer the question that follows.

Article III of the United States Constitution created the judicial branch of the federal government. The Judiciary Act of 1789 created a system of courts and established the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In 1803, the *Marbury v. Madison* decision asserted the Supreme Court's authority to determine whether or not acts of Congress or the president were unconstitutional.

Which statement best explains the lasting impact of these turning points in United States history?

- A. They made the judicial branch the most powerful branch of government.
- B. They guaranteed the specific individual rights that all citizens should enjoy.
- C. They specified the powers that could be exercised by the federal government.
- D. They ensured the role of the judicial branch in the system of checks and balances.

34. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

In its 1819 *McCulloch v. Maryland* decision, the Supreme Court ruled that Congress had powers under the Necessary and Proper Clause of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution to create a national bank and that states lacked the power to tax the bank.

How did this Supreme Court decision affect life in the United States?

- A. It eliminated competition by giving the national bank a monopoly.
- B. It gave the federal government a larger role in the national economy.
- C. It kept state governments from being able to raise any money through taxes.
- D. It caused a move away from a market economy to a government-run economy.

35. Use the excerpt below to answer the question.

I wish the Constitution which is offered had been made more perfect, but I sincerely believe it is the best that could be obtained at this time; and, as a Constitutional door is opened for amendment hereafter, the adoption of it under the present circumstances of the Union, is in my option desirable.

—George Washington to Patrick Henry, September 24, 1787

What action made the new Constitution more perfect for Anti-Federalists?

- A. the establishment of a unicameral legislature
- B. the promise of the addition of a Bill of Rights
- C. the establishment of a Supreme Court
- D. the restriction of voting rights to property owners

36. **What was the purpose of the Constitution?**

- A. to establish a government for the American nation
- B. to list the specific rights guaranteed to American citizens
- C. to explain the political principles of the new American government
- D. to announce to the world why the colonies were demanding independence

37. **The United States Constitution was written in 1787. What was the reason for writing the Constitution?**

- A. to argue for the abolition of slavery
- B. to describe the organization of the government
- C. to explain the reasons for separating from Britain
- D. to list specific rights guaranteed to citizens

38. Use the information in the table to answer the question that follows.

Events in Colonial North America, 1760s	
Year	Event
1763	The French and Indian War ends in a British victory. British authorities place restrictions on colonial settlement beyond the Allegheny Mountains.
1764	The British Parliament passes the Sugar Act in order to gain tax revenue from the American colonists. The Currency Act reforms the colonial currency system to the advantage of British merchants trading with the colonists.
1765	The Stamp Act imposes a direct tax on paper, playing cards, and legal documents. The Quartering Act requires colonists to provide accommodations for British troops stationed in the colonies.

Which statement best explains the lasting impact of these turning points in United States history?

- A. They gave colonial political leaders a role in determining British policy.
- B. They encouraged the development of an industrialized economy in America.
- C. They led to American independence by inspiring resentment among colonists.
- D. They encouraged westward expansion as colonists sought to escape British policies.

39. Use the illustration to answer the question.



Which cause of the Boston Tea Party is described to the shopkeeper?

- A. Colonists wanted British tea but could not afford it.
- B. Colonists believed British subjects should buy only British tea.
- C. Colonists did not want to pay a hidden tax in the British East India Company tea price.
- D. Colonists liked Dutch tea but did not want to buy it because the King said it was illegal.

40. Use the information to answer the question that follows.

In its 1857 *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision, the Supreme Court ruled that Congress could not ban slavery in U.S. territories. Also, in upholding the Fifth Amendment rights of slave owners, the Court recognized slaves as property. It further ruled that African Americans were not United States citizens.

How did this Supreme Court decision affect life in the United States?

- A. It strengthened slavery as a part of United States society.
- B. It settled the debate over states' rights and federal power.
- C. It denied the government a role in making decisions about the economy.
- D. It gave states the authority to determine who was a United States citizen.

41. **Cyrus McCormick's invention of the mechanical reaper led to a decrease in which of the following?**
- A. the slave population
 - B. farm labor
 - C. agricultural production
 - D. immigration
42. **In its 1857 *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision, the Supreme Court ruled that African Americans were not United States citizens. What action was taken after the Civil War in response to this Supreme Court decision?**
- A. Congress impeached the justices who made the ruling.
 - B. The Supreme Court's power of judicial review was limited.
 - C. The 14th Amendment recognized the citizenship of African Americans.
 - D. Justices considered court decisions made before the Civil War to be invalid.
43. **Which founding father is most closely associated with the protection of religious freedoms found in the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?**
- A. George Washington
 - B. Alexander Hamilton
 - C. John Adams
 - D. Thomas Jefferson

44. **Use the information to answer the question that follows.**

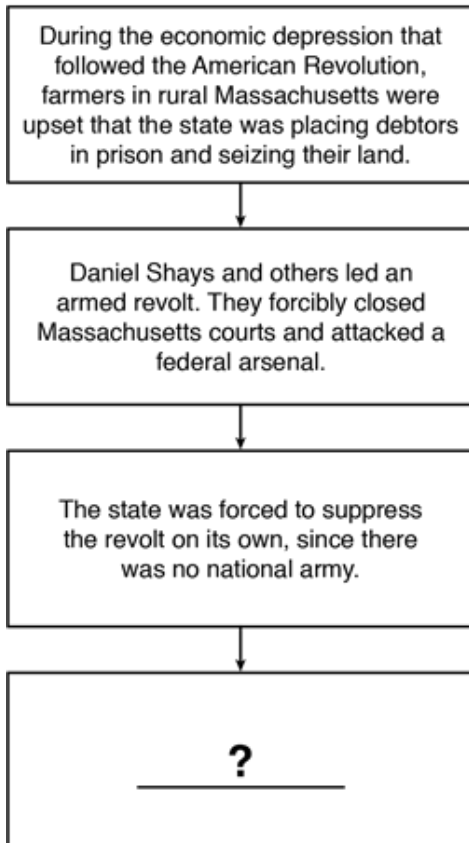
In its 1857 *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision, the Supreme Court ruled that Congress could not ban slavery in U.S. territories. Also, since slaves were considered to be property, the Court used the Fifth Amendment to uphold the rights of slave owners.

Which statement best explains how this Supreme Court decision affected the United States?

- A. It convinced the Southern states to secede from the Union.
 - B. It led abolitionists to pursue their cause through state courts.
 - C. It made tensions worse between different parts of the country.
 - D. It forced states and territories to repeal laws abolishing slavery.
45. **Which sequence of events is in the correct order?**
- A. Battle of Lexington, Stamp Act, Boston Tea Party
 - B. Boston Tea Party, Stamp Act, Battle of Lexington
 - C. Stamp Act, Boston Tea Party, Battle of Lexington
 - D. Boston Tea Party, Battle of Lexington, Stamp Act
46. **Which early 19th century land acquisition doubled the territory of the United States?**
- A. Alaska
 - B. Florida
 - C. Oregon Territory
 - D. Louisiana Territory

47. Use the diagram below to answer the question.

Shays' Rebellion



Which of these best completes the graphic?

- A. Government leaders began arguing for changes to the Articles of Confederation.
- B. Citizens began demanding the removal of property qualifications for voting in Massachusetts.
- C. Abolitionists began arguing for the removal of slavery from northern states.
- D. Business leaders began demanding protection by the Massachusetts militia.

48. Why was it difficult for the U.S. government to respond to Shays' Rebellion?

- A. The national government had no standing army.
- B. The state governor supported the actions of the rebels.
- C. U.S. citizens had a right to armed protest protected by the Bill of Rights.
- D. The U.S. court system denied the government any authority in the western territories.

49. Use the excerpt to answer the question that follows.

At length the business of New Orleans has terminated favorably to this country. Instead of being obliged to rely any longer on the force of treaties for a place of deposit, the jurisdiction of the territory is now transferred to our hands and in future the navigation of the Mississippi will be ours unmolested. This, it will be allowed, is an important acquisition, not, indeed, as territory, but as being essential to the peace and prosperity of our Western country, and as opening a free and valuable market to our commercial states.

—Alexander Hamilton, *New York Evening Post*, July 5, 1803

This excerpt refers to what development in United States history?

- A. the Embargo Act
- B. the Treaty of Ghent
- C. the Monroe Doctrine
- D. the Louisiana Purchase