Read the excerpt and answer the question below.

> The remark is not unfrequently made, that slaves are the most contented and happy laborers in the world. They dance and sing, and make all manner of joyful noises—so they do; but it is a great mistake to suppose them happy because they sing. The songs of the slave represent the sorrows, rather than the joys, of his heart; and he is relieved by them, only as an aching heart is relieved by its tears. . . . Slaves sing more to make themselves happy, than to express their happiness.
>
> —From *My Bondage and My Freedom* by Frederick Douglass

Source: Public Domain

Who would most likely disagree with this statement?

- A. an abolitionist
- B. a former slave
- C. a plantation owner
- D. a northern merchant

Which best explains why the U.S. government used propaganda with the image of “Rosie the Riveter” as an ideal for women to imitate?

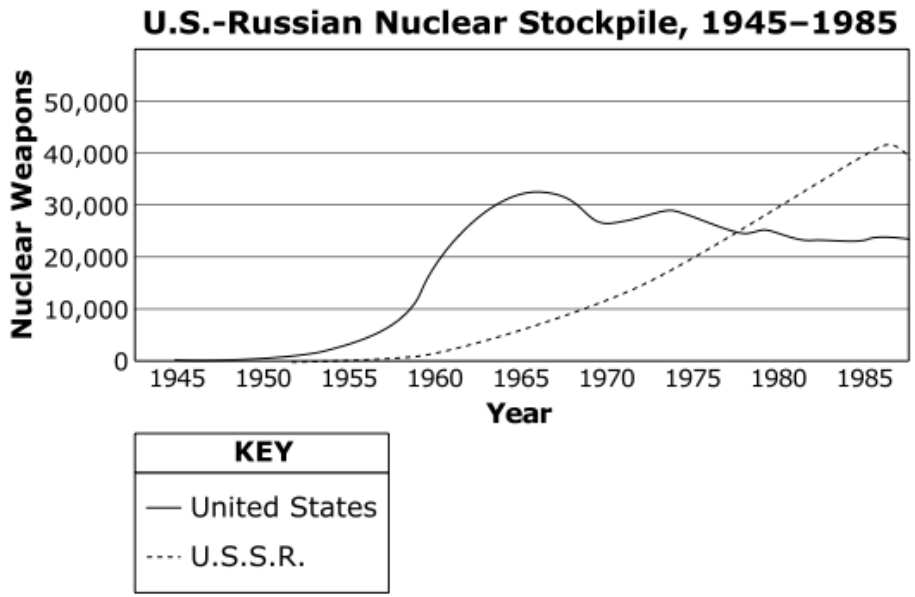
A. because too few men wanted to work factory jobs

B. because many men had been taken out of the work force

C. because women were demanding equal pay for equal work

D. because modern technology left women with too much free time

Look at the graph and answer the questions below.



What does the Soviet Union line suggest about the Soviet Union's leaders?

A. They were concerned that there was a nuclear missile gap and prioritized trying to catch up with the United States.

B. They convinced the United States military to outspend them on nuclear weapons and waste their money.

C. They were not as focused on nuclear weapons as they were on building more traditional weapons.

D. They were willing to retire outdated nuclear missiles and have fewer, more reliable weapons.

Read the paragraph and answer the question below.

> Northern Dakota Territory in 1870 was a sea of grass waiting for the plow share. With the end of the Civil War, America saw an unprecedented surge of immigrants land on its shores. Many of them were in search of free land offered through the Homestead Act. The immigrants and the land came together on the northern Great Plains from the 1870s into the early twentieth century. This explosion of people, farming, and building transformed, in a surprisingly short time, the flat, rich land of eastern North Dakota—the Red River Valley. The landscape became dotted with small farms, around which trees had been planted to shelter them from the almost incessant wind; with towns situated along the railroad lines like a web across the prairie; and the most impressive scene of all, the seemingly endless fields of grain.

Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

Which statement best explains how government programs affected the Great Plains region?

A. The end of the Civil War brought many immigrants to the United States to farm the North Dakota Territory.

B. The North Dakota Territory saw an explosion in railroad lines that changed the landscape of the Great Plains.

C. Many immigrants came to the North Dakota Territory for the economic opportunities provided through the Homestead Act.

D. New settlers on the Great Plains planted trees to protect their homes and land from the constant wind which changed the North Dakota Territory completely.

Read the excerpt and answer the question below.

Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points

1. Open covenants of peace . . . after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war. . . .

3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations. . . .

4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

. . .

14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Source: Public Domain

Based on the information in the excerpt, what did Woodrow Wilson hope to accomplish at the end of World War I?

A. He wanted the Central Powers to pay reparations to the countries they had invaded.

B. He wanted the creation of a group of nations dedicated to ending war in the world.

C. He wanted the winners of the war to enter into an agreement on free trade.

D. He wanted the Allies to maintain a large enough army to ensure peace.

Look at the cartoon and answer the question below.

Dividing the National Map

Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

What is shown in this cartoon that was published before the presidential election of 1860?

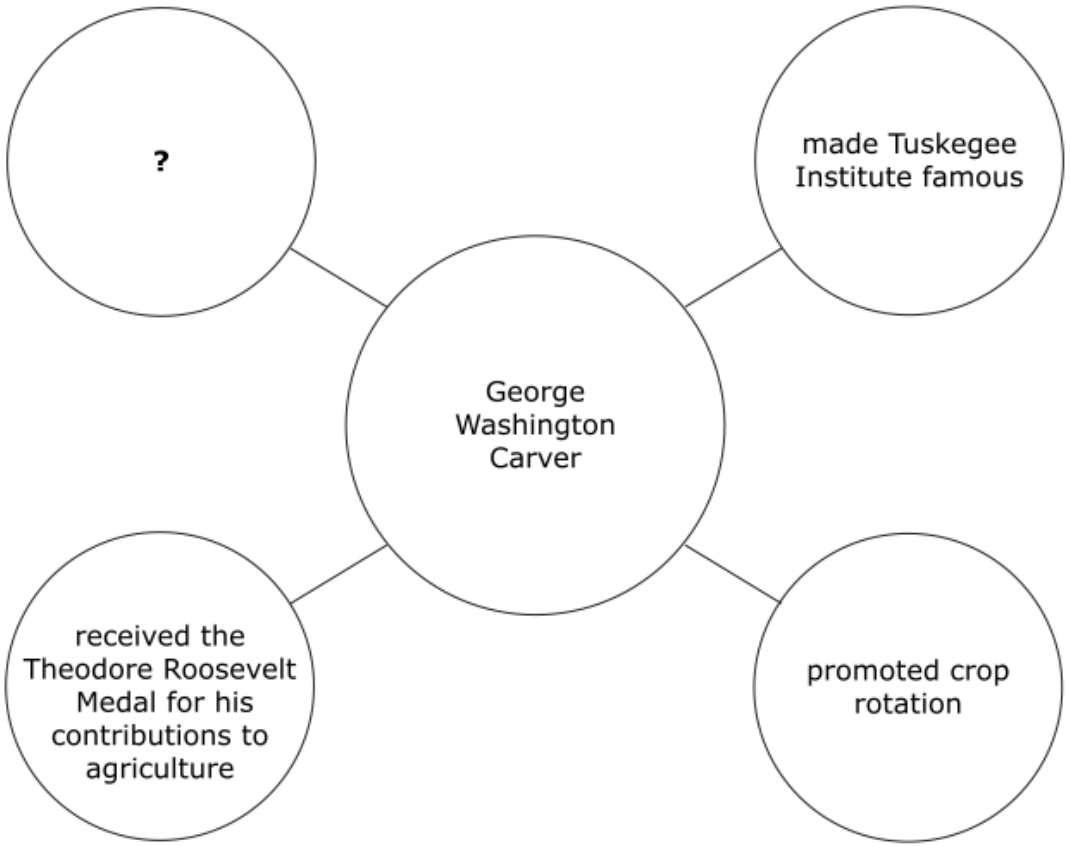
A. the difficulty the United States experienced trying to move past slavery

B. the division of the people of the United States because of their political differences

C. the challenges facing the men running for the office of president of the United States

D. the arguments between the men running for the office of president of the United States

Look at the graphic organizer and answer the question below.



Which phrase completes the graphic organizer?

- A. improved apple production
- B. found many uses for peanuts
- C. developed the motion-picture projector
- D. improved the process of steel manufacturing

Read the following text and answer the question.

Dred Scott v Sanford, 1857

In 1833, Dr. John Emerson moved from Missouri to Illinois. He took his family and their slave, Dred Scott, with him. When Emerson decided to return to Missouri, Scott did not want to return with him as a slave, but did. Slavery was illegal in Illinois. Scott had worked hard while in Illinois and saved money. After Dr. Emerson died, Scott offered to buy his and his family's freedom from Emerson's widow, but she refused. Scott then sued Emerson's widow for his freedom because he felt he was no longer a slave. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled against Scott.

Why did Scott sue Emerson's widow for his freedom?

- A. Scott believed he had been a free man while working for Emerson in Illinois.
- B. Scott had enough money to buy his freedom from Emerson in Missouri.
- C. Scott was put up for sale by Emerson in Missouri.
- D. Scott wanted Emerson to stay in Illinois.

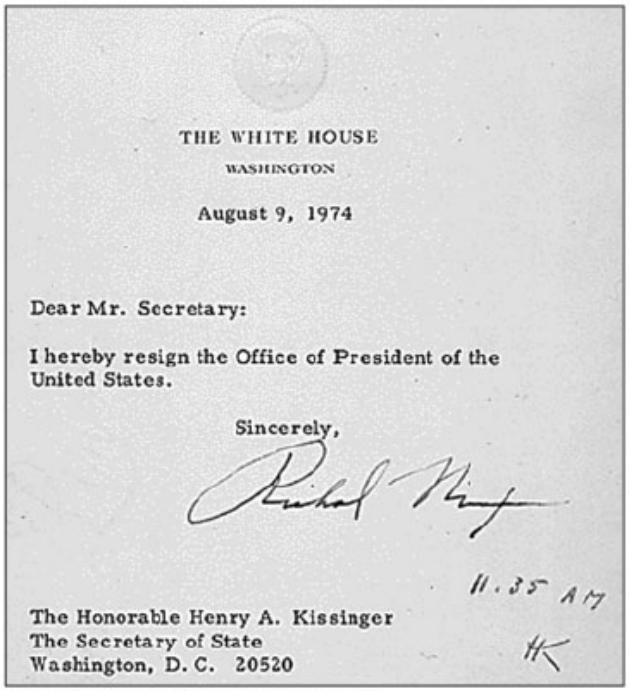
Look at the map and answer the question below.

Europe in 1914

Which country was an Allied power during World War I?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Look at the picture and answer the question below.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 9, 1974

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I hereby resign the Office of President of the United States.

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon

11.35 AM

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

HK

Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

What was the direct cause of this letter from President Richard Nixon?

- A. The Cuban Missile Crisis
- B. The Watergate Affair
- C. The Civil Rights Act
- D. The Vietnam War

What was a direct result of the North Korean invasion of South Korea in June of 1950?

A. General MacArthur landed U.S. troops at Inchon to attack North Korea.

B. China sent troops across the Yalu River to support the North Korean army advance.

C. The United States and the Soviet Union divided and occupied the Korean Peninsula.

D. The United Nations voted to condemn North Korea and support South Korea militarily.

Read the chart and answer the question below.

Buffalo Soldiers in the Late 19th Century

Salary	• $13–$16 every month
Responsibilities	• patrolling • protecting travel routes • guarding railroad workers • providing protection from outlaws
Honors and Awards	• several received Medal of Honor • many received Certificate of Merit
Interesting Facts	• lowest desertion rate and highest reenlistment rate

Based on the information in the chart, which statement about the Buffalo Soldiers is true?

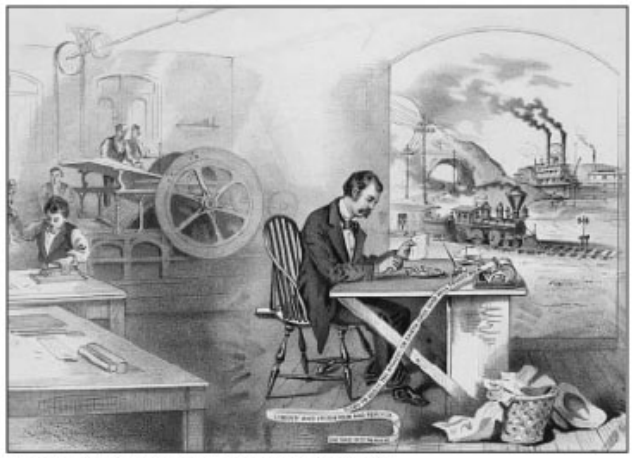
A. Buffalo Soldiers had few duties.

B. Buffalo Soldiers received a generous salary.

C. Buffalo Soldiers had long careers in the military.

D. Buffalo Soldiers were recognized for serving their country.

Look at the illustration and answer the question below.



Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

Based on your knowledge of the North and South prior to the Civil War, which statement does this illustration support?

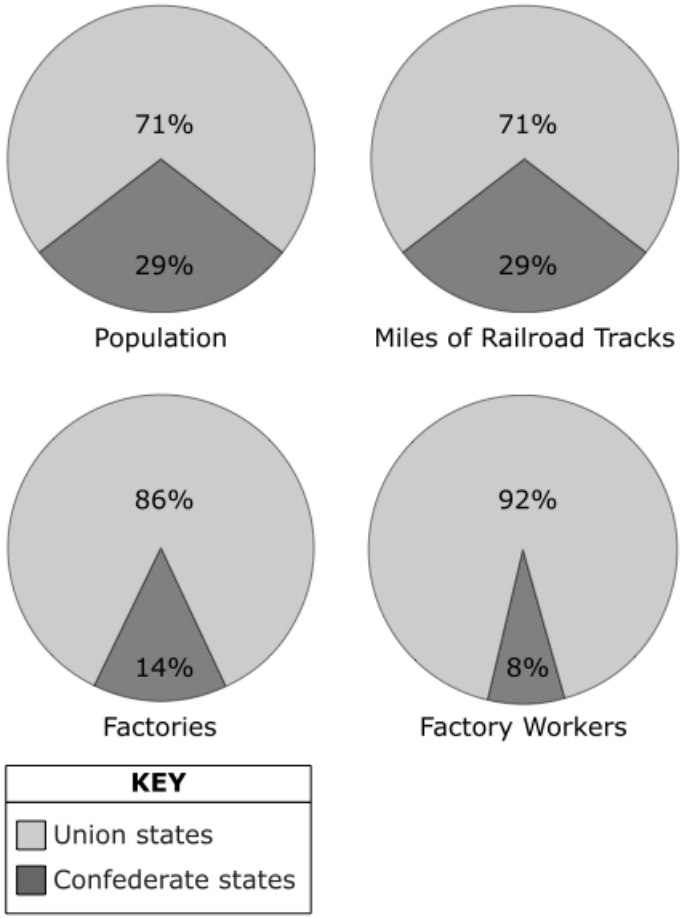
A. The North had a large immigrant population.

B. The South had more industry than the North.

C. The Southern economy was based on agricultural exports.

D. The Northern economy offered various business opportunities.

Look at the circle graphs and answer the question below.



Which statement is the best title for the graphs?

A. Investment in Northern Industries

B. Immigration to Northern and Southern Cities

C. Regional Differences of the North and South

D. Economic Importance of Slavery for the South

Read the sentence and answer the question below.

The bank gave her credit to purchase her first home.

What is the definition of credit in this sentence?

A. an amount of money that is owed

B. realization of the success of a person

C. responsibility for completing an action

D. money loaned that will be paid back later

Read the letters and answer the question below.

September 30th, 1862
Camp near Bunker Hill

Dear Father, Mother and Sisters,

It has been some time since I wrote to you all. I have heard from you two or three times. I have been in Maryland since I wrote to you and have been in two very hard battles in Maryland and came out unhurt I see a great deal and could tell you more than I write if I could see you.

. . . That was a great victory at Harper's Ferry. I would like to have been in that. . . .

Our regiment used everything we had. I have no blanket nor any clothes but what I have got. I have got the suit on that you sent me. They came in a good time. I like them very well. If I had a good pair of shoes I would be the best clothed man in the regiment. . . .

W. Adams

Source: Public Domain/National Park Service

Sunday Sept. 21, 1862

Dear Folks,

On the 8th we struck up the refrain of "Maryland, My Maryland!" and camped in an apple orchard. We went hungry, for six days not a morsel of bread or meat had gone in our stomachs—and our menu consisted of apple; and corn. We toasted, we burned, we stewed, we boiled, we roasted these two together, and singly, until there was not a man whose form had not caved in. . . .

Alexander Hunter

Source: Public Domain/National Park Service

What do these letters from Confederate soldiers show about their experiences and attitudes toward the war?

A. They were tired of the fear and difficulties and wanted to go home.

B. They were convinced their side was winning and wanted to attack the enemy.

C. They were angry about the lack of supplies and demanded that the government fix the problems.

D. They were still supporting the war despite the hardships and were ready to continue fighting.

Look at the picture and answer the question below.

$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—$50,000 REWARD.

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

NO. 3,372. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898.—16 PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT

DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY

$50,000!

$50,000 REWARD!

For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship Was Not an Accident.

The Journal Offers $50,000 Reward for the Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent 258 American Sailors to Their Death.

Naval Officers Unanimous That the Ship Was Destroyed on Purpose.

$50,000!

$50,000 REWARD!

For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

What was the significance of this newspaper's reporting on the explosion of the *USS Maine*?

A. The newspaper published the story that the government wanted told.

B. The newspaper used its reporting to influence public support for the war.

C. The newspaper allowed politicians to express their opinions about the events.

D. The newspaper reported the facts as accurately as possible to inform the public.

Why did the Democratic Party separate into the Northern Democrats (headed by Stephen Douglas) and the Southern Democrats (headed by John Breckinridge) prior to the 1860 presidential election?

A. The Northern Democrats opposed the Southern Democrats on the expansion of slavery into foreign territories.

B. The Northern Democrats opposed the Southern Democrats on the issue of importing slaves from foreign countries.

C. The Northern Democrats opposed the Southern Democrats on the use of popular sovereignty in deciding the slavery issue.

D. The Northern Democrats opposed the Southern Democrats on the issue of protecting slavery in all of the newly formed territories.

Read the text and answer the question below.

Why We Oppose Votes for Women

BECAUSE suffrage is not a privilege to be enjoyed, but if imposed upon women it becomes a duty to be performed.

BECAUSE we believe the men of the State capable of conducting the government for the benefit of both men and women; their interests, generally speaking, being the same. . . .

BECAUSE the ballot in the hands of men has not proved a cure-all for existing evils.

—a flier from the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage
[found in the papers of Josephine Pearson]

Source: Public Domain

With which of these arguments would Josephine Pearson have agreed?

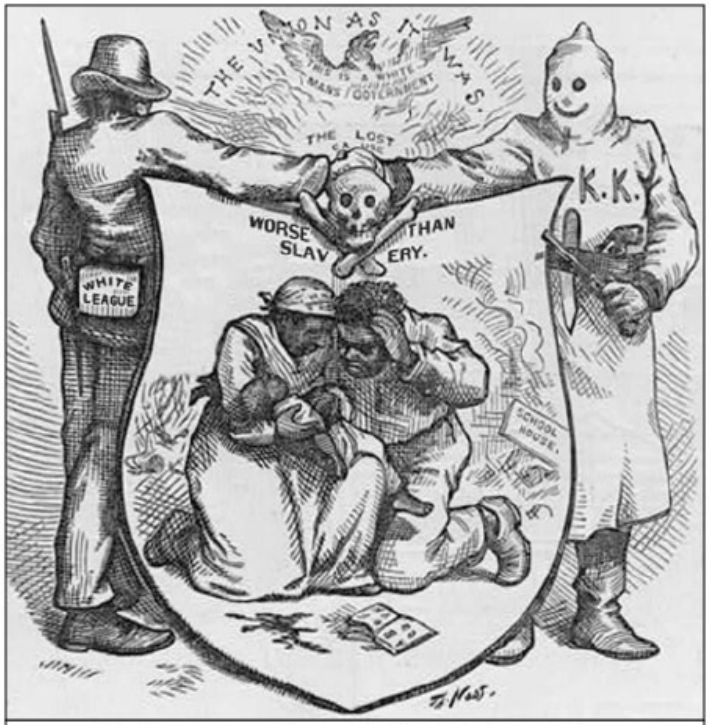
A. Men can be trusted to protect women.

B. Men will eventually give women the right to vote.

C. Women should have the same rights as men.

D. Women with the vote will be able to improve society for men.

Look at the cartoon and answer the question below.



Cartoon from Harper's Weekly Magazine, October 1874

Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

Which statement best describes the founding of the organizations shown in this cartoon?

A. Southern planters banded together to defend themselves from former slaves raiding their land.

B. Southern farmers were driven to violently protest tariffs that the government passed on farm products.

C. Southern veterans were angered by the United States not recognizing their service during the war.

D. Southern men formed groups to keep former slaves and their supporters from using their rights during Reconstruction.

Read the passage and answer the question below.

The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad grade represents an epic achievement in American history, linking east to west in the new nation. Today, the landscape looks much the same as it did in 1869, but the rails, the towns, and even the lonely rail siding are gone. Now the visitor can only imagine the effort of those who struggled to build the nation's first transcontinental railroad.

The Central Pacific Railroad began laying track east from Sacramento in 1863. . . .

Nine of every ten men who built the Central Pacific Railroad were Chinese. Renowned for their reliability and industrious work ethic, they labored into Utah ten thousand strong with little more than picks, shovels, and black powder. Subsisting on tea, rice, and dried vegetables from China, they lived in segregated quarters in camps.

Source: Public Domain/Bureau of Land Management

Which term best describes the Chinese laborers mentioned in the passage?

- A. new citizens
- B. hard workers
- C. skilled tradesmen
- D. immigrant engineers

Why did the majority of Tennessee voters choose to remain with the United States in February 1861 and then agree to join the Confederacy a few months later?

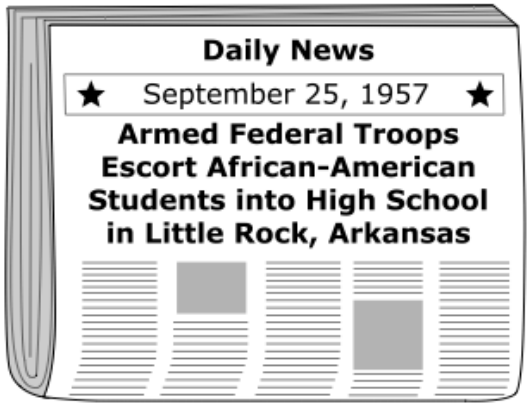
A. Abraham Lincoln introduced an emancipation proclamation.

B. The Battle of Fort Sumter changed the minds of many citizens.

C. Union troops were sent to the state capital to block a vote on secession.

D. The Republican Party announced that it would bar slavery in new territories.

Read the headline and answer the question below.



Why was the event described in the headline an important national event?

- A. It was led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- B. It supported a U.S. Supreme Court decision.
- C. It forced the U.S. Congress to control the schools.
- D. It violated the rights of the Arkansas state legislature.

Read the headline and answer the question below.

Which statement explains the disagreement in the headline?

A. President Johnson wanted Southern states readmitted to the Union with no preconditions.

B. President Johnson wanted a military district for each of the ten states to be readmitted to the Union.

C. President Johnson wanted Congress to take direct responsibility for carrying out readmitting the Southern states to the Union.

D. President Johnson wanted to limit the number of requirements on white citizens of Southern states as a condition for readmitting those states to the Union.

Read the passage from a letter and answer the question below.

Sunday, Nov 3rd, 1872
8 miles South East of Sutton, Clay Co Neb.

Dear Wife & Baby . . .

ma this is as pretty a country to look at as any one ever saw but it has it drawbacks as well as other places one objection is the depth to water wells back from the streams vary from 50 to 150 ft in depth . . . another objection is no timber at all you might say all there is stand along the streams and it is all taken up some of it however stand on rail road land and settlers go for that but is a limited supply at best. If I get either of the pieces selected I will have to haul my wood 10 to 12 miles. . . .

A man can come here with $500.00 and manage properly and in a few years he can have a good comfortable home in a beautiful looking country and the most I see unfavorable is the timber & water. . . .

Ma there is several with me today but I am lonesome without you and baby and I tell you there is a vacant place to me wherever I go and no one can fill . . . it but Ma & baby well good by for the present.

Source: Public Domain/U.S. Department of State–Office of the Historian

Based on the letter, what made the Great Plains appealing to settlers?

- A. the amount of readily available timber
- B. the opportunity to own large plots of land for little money
- C. the number of railroads that provided transportation for settlers
- D. the improvement in drilling which allowed easy access to water

Read the text and answer the question below.

During World War II, William Levitt was hired by the federal government to build housing for war workers. Levitt constructed homes using the mass-production process found in many other industries. In 1947, he built the first suburb, called Levittown, in the United States on farmland he had purchased on Long Island, New York. Each house had two bedrooms, one bathroom, and no basement. Within one year, Levitt was building 36 houses per day. His assembly-line method of building homes made them extremely affordable. The government helped veterans buy these houses, while others were able to rent or buy them on their own.

How did William Levitt affect American society?

- A. Construction work became a major American industry.
- B. Government money was used to build most new homes.
- C. Mass-production processes spread to other major industries.
- D. Neighborhoods containing only new homes grew up outside American cities.

Look at the picture and answer the question below.

Distributing Food to the Hungry, 1931

Source: Public Domain / Social Security Administration

What event caused lines like the one in this picture?

- A. the economic collapse during the Great Depression
- B. the high prices after an expensive war
- C. the military defeat after World War I
- D. the failure of presidential leadership

Read these headlines that are in chronological order and answer the question below.

Headlines from the Civil War

Sherman Marches Through Georgia; Leaves 300 Miles of Destruction

Lee's Army in Petersburg, VA, and Johnston's in NC the Only Confederate Troops Left

Lee Leaves Petersburg to Grant's Forces

_____

Congress Passes Amendment Abolishing Slavery

Based on chronological order, which headline belongs on the blank line?

- A. Vicksburg Falls to Union Forces
- B. Lee Surrenders at Appomattox Courthouse
- C. President Lincoln Makes Speech at Gettysburg
- D. President Lincoln Issues Emancipation Proclamation

Read the chart and answer the question below.

The Main Axis Powers in WWII

	Differences	Similarities
Germany	• fought until Hitler died • defeat ended the war in Europe • controlled most of mainland Europe • needed oil from Romania	• ultranationalist beliefs • totalitarian governments • believed in racial superiority • wanted to expand territory • launched wars • opposed Western countries and the Soviet Union
Italy	• Mussolini removed from power • first to have territory invaded by the Allies • controlled a few countries in Africa • needed oil from North Africa	
Japan	• Emperor Hirohito only a figurehead • surrender by the Emperor ended the war • controlled large numbers of islands in the Pacific • needed oil from Malaysia	

Which conclusion is best supported by the chart?

- A. The three countries allied because they shared common goals.
- B. The three countries allied because they shared common enemies.
- C. The alliance of the countries was a benefit only for the weakest of the three.
- D. The alliance of the countries was forced on the rest by the strongest country.

Which of the following was a social consequence of the Civil War on the former Confederate states?

A. The South was led by a strong federal government.

B. One fourth of Southern workers were killed.

C. The Southern cotton crop was destroyed.

D. Slavery was abolished in the South.

Read the passages and answer the question below.

Explain why the Vietnam War caused such large disagreements among the people of the United States.

- Use prior knowledge and evidence from the passages to support your response.

Major Events in the History of the Vietnam War

1945
Vietnam declared its independence from French Indochina. Communists in the north began fighting France for control of Vietnam.

1954
The country was officially divided into two parts, with a Communist government in the north and a U.S.-supported government in the south. Communists from the north and Communist rebels from the south wanted to overthrow the government and create a unified country. The Vietnam conflict began.

1957–1963
North Vietnamese forces and South Vietnamese rebels, known as the Viet Cong, fought South Vietnamese troops. Fearing the spread of communism, the United States sent more military aid and advisors to South Vietnam.

1964–1969
The United States increased the number of troops fighting the Communists and the rebels. By 1969, 543,000 U.S. troops were in the country.

A U.S. destroyer was attacked by the North Vietnamese in the Gulf of Tonkin. Two days later, President Johnson alleged that there was a second attack. The president then ordered the bombing of North Vietnam.

By 1968, after the North Vietnamese attacked 36 major cities and towns in South Vietnam, it became clear that the war would continue for some time. The public in the United States became increasingly opposed to the war.

As the United States needed more soldiers, laws were passed to make it more and more difficult to get out of the draft. Finally, in December of 1969, in an attempt to make the draft more equitable, the United States began using a lottery system for the draft.

1970–1973

President Richard Nixon ordered U.S. and South Vietnamese troops to invade Cambodia in order to attack North Vietnamese supply centers. This caused more antiwar protests.

President Nixon ordered U.S. and South Vietnamese ground troops to invade Laos and attack North Vietnamese supply routes. Congress did not approve this action.

After peace talks, a cease-fire was arranged. U.S. troops left the country. Fighting continued between North and South Vietnam. Within two years, South Vietnam surrendered and united with communist North Vietnam.

Vietnam War Casualties

U.S. Battle Deaths: 47,434
U.S. Nonbattle Deaths: 10,786
Total U.S. Deaths: 58,220
Vietnamese Civilian Deaths: 1,000,000
Remains of U.S. soldiers recovered since 1973: 1,004

Excerpt from a memo by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, July 21, 1965

The four key recommendations follow:

1. The deployment of US ground troops in Vietnam be increased by October to 34 maneuver battalions. . . . The battalions—together with increases in other units, would bring the total US personnel in Vietnam to approximately 175,000. . . .

2. Congress be requested to authorize the call-up of approximately 235,000 men in the Reserve and National Guard. This number would provide approximately 36 maneuver battalions by the end of this year.

3. The regular armed forces be increased by approximately 375,000 men (approximately 250,000 Army, 75,000 Marines, 25,000 Air Force and 25,000 Navy). This would provide approximately 27 additional maneuver battalions by the middle of 1966.

4. A supplemental appropriation of approximately $[amount classified] for . . . 1966 be sought from the Congress to cover the first part of the added costs. . . .

Source: Public Domain

10000