11th U.S. History Comprehensive Benchmark

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which statement evaluates the impact of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 on democratic participation?
   A. The act succeeded because it allowed more citizens to vote.
   B. The act succeeded because it increased voting qualifications.
   C. The act failed because it did not loosen requirements for gaining citizenship.
   D. The act failed because it did not anticipate loopholes in legislative guarantees.

2. During the early 1900s, Booker T. Washington supported a moderate strategy for attaining civil rights for African Americans, while W.E.B. Du Bois called for a more aggressive approach. During the 1950s, a similar difference emerged between
   A. Medgar Evers and Thurgood Marshall
   B. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Malcolm X
   C. Marcus Garvey and Rosa Parks
   D. Stokley Carmichael and César Chávez

3. President William Howard Taft developed the Dollar Diplomacy policy to support
   A. equal trading rights in Japan.
   B. trade with the Philippines.
   C. United States citizens traveling to Europe.
   D. United States businesses investing in Latin America.

4. In the late 1800s, the term “robber baron” was used to describe some owners of big businesses primarily because
   A. provided workers with high wages.
   B. eliminated competition using ruthless methods.
   C. opposed the formation of corporations.
   D. favored free trade.

5. Which statement best summarizes the view of nativist groups at the end of the nineteenth century?
   A. Immigrants should give up their cultural identities to become part of American society.
   B. Immigrants make the United States a melting pot.
   C. Immigrants from the “wrong” countries should be kept out of the United States.
   D. The federal government should return land to Native Americans.

6. During the Great Migration in the early twentieth century, why did large numbers of African Americans migrate to the North?
   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
The rulings of the Supreme Court in *Plessy v Ferguson* and *Korematsu v United States* demonstrate that the Supreme Court has

A continued to extend voting rights minorities.

B protected itself from internal dissent.

C sometimes failed to protect the rights of minorities.

D often imposed restrictions on free speech during wartime.

The list above describes a youth movement that arose out of the events of the 1960s. Which of the following best identifies this movement.

A Haight-Asbury  
B Silent Majority  
C Countercultural  
D Woodstock

The excerpt above is from a dissenting opinion of the Supreme Court ruling of *Plessy v. Ferguson*. Which of the following statements is consistent with this dissenting opinion?

A Segregation is undesirable in a democratic society.

B Implementation of this ruling would take many years.

C Decisions on segregation are best decided by state governments.

D Religious differences are more of a concern than racial differences.

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.

The policy objectives of Reaganomics were based on the theory that

A borrowing from foreign countries would help cover the costs of domestic programs.

B significant increases in government spending would help reduce unemployment.

C broad tax cuts and financial deregulation would promote economic expansion.

D reducing trade barriers would result in a budget surplus.
12 After the Supreme Court ruled that several New Deal programs were unconstitutional, how did President Franklin Roosevelt try to influence future decisions of the Court?
A By asking important congressmen to start impeachment charges against several court justices
B By trying to increase the number of Supreme Court justices
C By appointing a new chief to the Supreme Court
D By paying bribes to several justices

The popular mind is agitated with problems that may disturb social order... none is more threatening than... the concentration of capital into vast combinations... Congress alone can deal with them and if we are unwilling or unable there will soon be a trust for every product and a master to fix the price for every necessity of life.

13 In 1888 Ohio Senator John Sherman introduced an antitrust bill in Congress. The following excerpt is from a speech he delivered on the floor of the Senate. What is Sherman’s analysis of the impact of trusts on the capitalist economy?
A He suggested the law would help consumers by protecting unrestricted competition among industries.
B He proposed punishing monopolies by transferring ownership of corporations to the government.
C He proposed to protect economic growth by requiring that profits be distributed to workers.
D He suggested that the government was needed to balance the power of concentrated wealth.

14 During the 1920s, much of the debt accumulated by consumers was due to
A rising income taxes.
B long strikes by labor unions.
C overproduction of farm products.
D installment buying of manufactured goods.

15 Which statement present a justification of American imperialism during the nineteenth century?
A Leaders believed distant territories were important to long-term national security.
B Leaders believed the country should avoid getting entangled in European affairs.
C Leaders believed it was necessary to trade with Europe for military technology.
D Leaders believed it was wrong to impose American ideals on other cultures.

16 Which headline related to the Spanish-American War is an example of yellow journalism?
A "President McKinley Asks Congress for War Declaration Against Spain"
B "United States Demands Response to Spanish Actions"
C "Spanish Troops Slaughter Innocent Cuban Citizens"
D "United States Mobilizes for War with Spain"
And it is downright mockery to talk to women of their enjoyment of the blessings of liberty while they are denied the use of the only means of securing them provided by this democratic-republican government . . .

17
Based on the above statement by Susan B. Anthony, what goal did the Women’s Movement share with supporters of the Civil Rights Movement?
A Commitment to national security
B Dedication to passive resistance
C Organizing public protests to gain political attention
D Securing voting rights to protect individual freedom

18
The 1920’s concept that enhanced American culture by popularizing African American contributions to the arts was known as the
A Harlem Renaissance.
B Jazz Age.
C Lost Generation.
D Back-to-Africa movement.

19
The Nuremberg War Crime trials of 1945-1949 established the international precedent that
A soldiers must obey an order even if it conflicts with basic humanitarian values.
B military leaders cannot be held responsible for wartime actions.
C individuals may be tried for crimes against humanity.
D the United States should avoid commitments with foreign nations.

20
How did the fear of communism during the 1950s affect the United States?
A There was more public support of the segregation laws.
B There was more public support for the buildup of nuclear weapons.
C The government supported the rise of independence movements in Southeast Asia.
D The government supported the overthrow of repressive dictatorships in Latin America.

21
In order to protect the rights of mostly immigrant workers, César Chávez organized the United Farm Workers union. When the large companies that employed the minority workers refused to sign contracts with the organized workers, the workers went on strike. The workers then organized a boycott of the products produced by the companies.

Based on the above excerpt, which statement correctly evaluates the effectiveness of the United Farm Workers, a civil rights organization?
A It led to government intervention to protect consumers.
B It resulted in legislation regulating the use of the strike.
C It promoted work stoppages by other labor organizations.
D It created awareness of the plight of agricultural laborers.
22  How did President Harry Truman’s decision to desegregate the military affect African Americans?
   A  It highlighted racial discrimination outside the military.
   B  It highlighted affirmative action plans outside the military.
   C  It affirmed the practice of race-based promotions in the military.
   D  It encouraged the prosecution of race-based discrimination in the military.

23  The primary reason the United States became involved in the Korean Conflict was to
   A  keep Soviet troops from invading the Korean Peninsula.
   B  liberate the North Korean people from dictatorship.
   C  prevent communism from spreading to South Korea.
   D  protect free trade between North and South Korea.

24  "I am tired of fighting.... Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I shall fight no more forever!"
        -Chief Joseph, 1877

In this statement, Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce expressed his reluctant acceptance of a government policy of
   A  placing Native American Indian tribes on reservations.
   B  requiring Native American Indians to settle west of the Mississippi River.
   C  granting immediate citizenship to Native American Indians.
   D  forcing Native American Indians to assimilate into American culture.

25  The initiative, referendum, and recall election were supported by the Progressives as ways to
   A  limit government regulation of the press
   B  limit the role of the Supreme Court in constitutional issues
   C  increase citizen participation in the political process
   D  increase the influence of major political parties

26  The settlement house movement led by Jane Addams drew attention to the needs of the
   A  farmers in the 1880s and 1890s.
   B  urban poor in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
   C  Japanese and Chinese laborers in the late 1800s.
   D  freedmen immediately after the Civil War.

27  During the 1920s, which leader of the Universal Negro Improvement Association encouraged those of African decent to return to Africa and establish their own empire because they were treated poorly in America.
   A  Ida B. Wells
   B  Marcus Garvey
   C  David Walker
   D  Booker T. Washington
When the Stars and Stripes float over the court houses and school houses of the Philippine Islands, they will not signify despotism [tyranny], but justice, security, and the rights of man. Our flag floating there will symbolize liberty, regulated and governed by law, and the largest measure of self-government consistent with the welfare of its people.

Based on the above excerpt from Senator Orville Platt’s speech in October, 1899, which statement below explains why Senator Platt’s justification of the Philippine occupation helped the imperialists prevail?

A. The cost of withdrawing United States occupation forces was too high.
B. Opponents of United States Imperialism understood benefits of new markets.
C. Imperialists claimed United States rule would result in an expansion of democracy.
D. The natural resources in the region would be threatened if the United States withdrew.

Which of the following summarizes one of the aims of the Chinese Exclusion Act?

A. To give Chinese immigrants jobs in areas from which they were formerly excluded
B. To prevent Chinese culture from spreading in the United States
C. To make sure Chinese immigrants did not become U.S. citizens
D. To charge tariffs on Chinese goods and promote isolationism

In 1906 Upton Sinclair’s novel *The Jungle* described the meatpacking industry. Which statement below best explains how Upton Sinclair contributed to shaping perceptions about federal government power?

A. He called for national training standards for workers.
B. He encouraged farmers to form a government agency.
C. He demonstrated the need for a national food supplier.
D. He influenced public demand for government regulation of food.

Which statement best describes a cause for United States military involvement in the Persian Gulf in 1990-1991?

A. A chemical weapons program had be established in Kuwait.
B. The Iraqi dictator was wanted for international war crimes.
C. A military coup had toppled the Iraqi government.
D. The Iraqi military had seized control of Kuwait.

Which event has caused the United States government to restrict freedom of speech?

A. An era of population growth
B. Participation in a foreign war
C. A period of economic difficulty
D. Controversy over a presidential election
President Lyndon Johnson made this statement in a speech to Congress in March, 1964. What was the purpose of President Johnson’s proposed legislation?
A To expand the civil service sector
B To overhaul the public school system
C To provide the means to escape poverty
D To address the effects of juvenile delinquency

34

- Jim Crow Laws
- Literacy Tests
- Plessy v. Ferguson

Why were the above issues important motivations for civil rights reformers?
A They furthered the interest in financial reparations.
B They are evidence that states’ rights were not respected.
C They furthered the demand for constitutional amendments.
D They were evidence that individual rights were not upheld.

35 The investigation into the attempted burglary at the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate Hotel eventually resulted in the
A growth of third parties in presidential elections.
B resignation of the President of the United States.
C decline in congressional hearings.
D end of the Vietnam war.

36 Which phrase best describes the 1950s U.S. policy of brinkmanship?
A Providing economic aid to needy postwar Europeans
B Offering military aid to democratic governments
C Establishing peaceful relations with the Soviet Union
D Using the threat of nuclear war to prevent the spread of communism
37 Use the following quotation to answer questions 38 and 39.

“...it is important that the reasons for my action be understood by all citizens. As you know the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that separate public educational facilities for the races are inherently unequal and therefore compulsory school segregation laws are unconstitutional...”

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, September 24, 1957

Which Supreme Court case is President Eisenhower referring to in his comments?
A Dred Scott v Sanford
B Brown v Board of Education Topeka
C Tinker v Des Moines School District
D Korematsu v United States

38 Based on the above quotation, which action did President Dwight D. Eisenhower take to enforce this Supreme Court decision?
A Ordering the closing of Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas
B Sending United States Army troops to enforce school integration
C Transferring white students to a new public high school
D Proposing legislation in support of school segregation

39 The poll tax, the literacy test, and the actions of the Ku Klux Klan were all attempts to limit the effectiveness of
A the 14th and 15th amendments.
B the Supreme Court’s decision in Brown v. Board of Education.
C civil rights legislation passed in all states after the Civil War.
D immigration laws such as the Chinese Exclusion Act.

40 What was one similarity between the Red Scare following World War I and the Cold War following World War II?
A Fear of communism led to the suppression of the civil liberties of some Americans.
B Large numbers of Russian revolutionaries settled in the United States.
C Congressional investigations proved that the Federal Government was heavily infiltrated by Communist spies.
D Renewed fighting between wartime enemies was a constant threat.

41 The policy of assimilating Native American Indians under the Dawes Act (1887) was reversed by 20th-century legislation that
A helped relocate Native American Indians to large cities.
B forced Native American Indian children to be educated away from their families.
C gave Native American Indians greater control over their own reservations.
D broke up Native American Indian tribes by giving each family its own land.
42 In 1963 Governor George Wallace made the following statement while opposing integration at the University of Alabama.

I claim today for all the people of the State of Alabama those rights reserved to them under the Constitution of the United States. Among those powers so reserved and claimed is the right of state authority in the operation of . . . colleges and Universities.

What was Governor Wallace’s justification for attempting to block racial integration at the University of Alabama?

A The school was unwilling to accept federal funds for state colleges.
B The federal government had illegally taken a power reserved to the states.
C National Guard capability was too small to control violent actions by angry crowds.
D African American students had been given preferential treatment in selecting schools.

43 Which political trend characterized the era of McCarthyism?

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

44 "...There is one sign the Soviets can make that would be unmistakable, that would advance dramatically the cause of freedom and peace. General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!..."

--President Ronald Reagan, June 12, 1987

In this quote, President Reagan is referring to what event that began at the end of World War II and ended with the fulfillment of his demand to Mr. Gorbachev.

A Withdrawing US troops from Southeast Asia
B Ending the Cold War
C Settling the Cuban Missile Crisis
D Negotiating peace in the Middle East

45 A main goal of President Richard Nixon’s policy of détente was to

A build support for recognition of the Nationalist government of Taiwan.
B reduce tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.
C negotiate an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict.
D sponsor free elections in North and South Korea.
46
The legislation identified in this chart was an effort to solve problems related to
A illegal immigration and terrorism. C poverty and discrimination.
B budget deficits and famine. D illiteracy and domestic abuse.

47
Based on the above excerpt, what precedent was established for U.S. presidents by the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution?
A The ability to terminate war without congressional approval
B The ability to engage in military activity without a congressional declaration of war
C The ability to override international peace treaties
D The ability to ignore United Nations deliberations

48 The timeline below describes events in United States world affairs.

What does this timeline illustrate about the United States’ involvement in world affairs during the twentieth century?
A The United States was resistant to changes in foreign policy.
B The United States was the leader in shaping international policy.
C The United States evolved from a supporter of militarism to a supporter of imperialism.
D The United States evolved from a supporter of isolationism to a supporter of internationalism.
49 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.

50 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.

51 The economic boom and the financial speculation of the 1920’s were caused in part by
   A the mobilization of the economy for war.
   B installment buying and an unregulated stock market.
   C the expansion of civil rights to women and minorities.
   D increased government restrictions on big business.

52 Which of the following was a goal of the freedom riders?
   A To test a Supreme Court decision banning segregated seating on busses that crossed state lines
   B To travel to states that did not enforce separation of the races
   C To integrate state colleges and universities
   D To register African Americans voters in Mississippi

53 Why did President Truman decide to use the atomic bomb near the end of World War II?
   A The Japanese Empire had to be taken out of the war in order for the Allies to defeat Nazi Germany.
   B Truman wanted to save the lives of U.S. soldiers who would have to invade mainland Japan.
   C The decision was an attempt to show U.S. military strength to communist China.
   D Truman believed that the Allies could not defeat Japan otherwise.

54 Citing the Monroe Doctrine (1823) and risking nuclear war, President Kennedy demanded the removal of land-based Russian nuclear missiles from the Western Hemisphere during the
   A first hundred years of his administration.
   B creation of the Good Neighbor Policy.
   C invasion at the Bay of Pigs.
   D Cuban Missile Crisis.
55 Questions Asked of Japanese Americans in 1943

Japanese Americans were required to answer these questions before they were
A given a dishonorable discharge from the military.
B allowed to contest deportation order to return to Japan.
C released from relocation centers.
D allowed to become US citizens.

56 Which statement best summarizes the constitutional issues raised by the Iran-Contra affair?
A The executive branch made agreements with foreign powers without knowledge of the Congress.
B Ronald Reagan claimed to have no knowledge of the arms sales to the Contras.
C The Contras received aid from the United States in violation of Boland Amendment.
D Iran did not have diplomatic ties with the United States.

57 Balancing individual rights and freedoms with the need for national security has been one of the biggest challenges created by
A global climate change
B corporate globalization
C international terrorism
D cultural exchanges

58 Which economic policy did President Franklin D. Roosevelt use to respond to the Great Depression?
A supply-side economics
B laissez-faire
C deficit spending
D global interdependence

59 Which factor contributed to the stock market crash of 1929?
A overspeculation
B government regulation of big business
C decreased investment in business
D increased agricultural prices
Milestones in the Civil Rights Movement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>President Harry Truman desegregates the military.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>The Supreme Court overturns school segregation in <em>Brown v. Board of Education</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Civil rights leaders in Montgomery, Alabama, organize a bus boycott.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the following was a factor that gave rise to the events listed above?

A. The Civil Rights Act that would outlaw discrimination was introduced in Congress.
B. The 15th Amendment guaranteed voting rights for African Americans.
C. African American veterans from World War II demanded fair treatment.
D. Civil rights leaders used television to broadcast the message of equality.

President Ronald Reagan used the concept of supply-side economics when he proposed

A. providing direct payments to people living in poverty.
B. increasing regulations on business to promote competition.
C. reducing income taxes to stimulate growth.
D. creating government jobs to keep people working.

Which one of the following developments led to the other three?

A. Creation of the Department of Homeland Security
B. Increased security at airports
C. United States invasion of Afghanistan
D. September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States
What was one result of the boycott called for on this 1972 poster?
A Federal troops were sent to suppress violence on farms in the West.
B Public support for the goals of farmworkers increased.
C The power of large landowners over their workers grew.
D The sale of lettuce and grapes increased.

After the attacks on September 11, 2001, how did U.S. foreign policy change?
A The administration authorized preemptive strikes against nations sponsoring terrorism.
B Diplomatic efforts to negotiate peace between Israel and Palestine were abandoned.
C A program to reduce military bases and personnel in Europe was announced.
D Military aid to Pakistan and Afghanistan was immediately cut off.

Which action was a major foreign policy achievement of President Jimmy Carter?
A Establishing improved relations with Iran
B Mediating the Camp David Accords between Egypt and Israel
C Withdrawing the United States from the Vietnam War
D Settling the Suez crisis
66 In *Korematsu v United States* (1944), the Supreme Court upheld the military order excluding Japanese Americans from the West Coast on the basis that the action was considered
A a way to protect Japanese Americans from anti-Japanese hysteria.
B an attempt to limit immigration from Japan.
C a matter of national security.
D a necessity for the economy.

![United States Interventions in the Caribbean](image)

67 Which United States foreign policy was most often used to protect American interests through the military actions shown on the given map?
A Open Door Policy
B Big Stick Diplomacy
C Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
D Wilson’s Missionary Diplomacy

68 Leaders of the Progressive movement, the New Deal, and the Great Society shared the common belief that the United States government should
A increase its involvement in the economy to improve people's lives
B support laissez-faire business practices
C strengthen the reserved powers of the states
D provide for racial equality for all people

69 The Neutrality Acts of the 1930s reflect the efforts of Congress to
A strengthen the American military against European dictators
B form military alliances with other democratic nations
C reject the terms of the Kellogg-Briand Pact
D avoid foreign policy mistakes that led the country into World War I
70 Which situation in the 1970s caused the United States to reconsider its dependence on foreign energy resources?
A War in Afghanistan
B Free-trade agreements with Canada and Mexico
C Meetings with the Soviet Union to limit nuclear weapons
D Oil embargo by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

71 Which of the following events is a direct cause of the involvement of the United States in the Persian Gulf War?
A Iran threatened to launch missiles toward Israel, an ally of the United States
B Iraq invaded Kuwait, an ally of the United States
C Saudi Arabia and Iraq threatened to cut off oil to the United States
D Syria and Iraq invaded Iran, a member of the United Nations

72 "...We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world....

To those people in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required --

...And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you -- ask what you can do for your country...."

President John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Address, January 20, 1961

Which foreign policy action by President Kennedy was intended to relieve the human suffering described in the given quotation?
A authorizing a naval blockade of Cuba
B negotiating the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
C meeting with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna
D forming the Peace Corps

73 Which action was a major foreign policy achievement of President Jimmy Carter in the Camp David Accords of 1978?
A establishing improved relations with Iran
B withdrawing the United States from the Vietnam War
C settling the Suez crisis
D providing a foundation for a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel
74 Which of these statements best explains why worldwide reactions to U.S. involvement in Vietnam grew increasingly hostile during the late 1960s and early 1970s?
A The United States was viewed as appeasing a brutal dictator.
B The United States demanded the unconditional surrender of Ho Chi Minh.
C The United States was viewed as an aggressor invading an underdeveloped nation.
D The United States ignored a United Nations Security Council resolution to cease hostilities.

75 What was the primary reason for U.S. involvement in East Asia during the early 1950s?
A North Korean attempts to unify the peninsula challenged the U.S. policy of containment.
B International groups needed help investigating North Korean officials charged with corruption.
C Democratic reformers sought help from the U.S. military to overthrow dictatorial regimes in Korea.
D Communities in Korea needed humanitarian aid due to a famine.

76 How did press coverage of events during the Vietnam War affect the United States?
A Film footage from the front lines increased congressional support for the war.
B Reporting on military setbacks contributed to public disillusionment with the war.
C Live presidential press conferences led to a decline in partisan politics in Congress.
D Increased U.S. media presence overseas resulted in overwhelming international support for U.S. intervention.
Cartoons such as the above illustration took the position that deportation was necessary because
A assimilation programs in the United States had been unsuccessful.
B economic decline had increased the competition for jobs.
C communists were infiltrating the United States.
D political machines had too much power in urban areas.

This diagram indicates that during World War II the federal government
A provided technological training for soldier on the battlefield.
B developed a new weapon designed to gain a strategic advantage over enemies.
C instituted a disaster-preparedness program for the civilian population.
D nationalized industries considered essential to national security.
In a sense we've come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note ... that all men ... would be guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. ... Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check. ... 

We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. And so we've come to cash this check, a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and security of justice.

—"I Have a Dream," Martin Luther King, Jr., 1963

What is a major result of the campaign described by Martin Luther King, Jr.?
A The national identity of the United States has become more inclusive.
B The ideal of religious freedom is accepted throughout the United States.
C There is a larger gap in the standard of living between rich and poor citizens.
D There are fewer citizens who support the practice of civil disobedience.

The diagram above describes some significant events in the relationship between Japan and the United States. Which event listed below completes the diagram?
A Japanese Internment Camps Are Constructed
B United States Prohibits Asian Immigration
C United States Attacks Nagasaki
D Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor
MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: A STA: 5.4
2. ANS: B STA: 5.4
3. ANS: D STA: 2.1
4. ANS: B STA: 1.3
5. ANS: C STA: 1.2
6. ANS: C STA: 2.3
7. ANS: C STA: 1.3, 4.1
8. ANS: C STA: 5.3
9. ANS: A STA: 1.2
10. ANS: A STA: 1.1, 5.4
11. ANS: C STA: 6.2
12. ANS: B STA: 3.3
13. ANS: D STA: 1.3
14. ANS: D STA: 3.1
15. ANS: A STA: 2.1
16. ANS: C STA: 2.1
17. ANS: D STA: 1.3, 5.4
18. ANS: A STA: 3.1
19. ANS: C STA: 4.2
20. ANS: B STA: 5.2
21. ANS: D STA: 5.4
22. ANS: A STA: 5.4
23. ANS: C STA: 5.1
24. ANS: D STA: 1.2
25. ANS: C STA: 1.3
26. ANS: B STA: 1.3
27. ANS: B STA: 1.3
28. ANS: C STA: 2.1
29. ANS: C STA: 1.2
30. ANS: D STA: 1.3
31. ANS: D STA: 2.3
32. ANS: B STA: 2.3
33. ANS: C STA: 5.5
34. ANS: D STA: 5.4
35. ANS: B STA: 5.5
36. ANS: D STA: 5.2
37. ANS: B STA: 5.4
38. ANS: B STA: 5.4
39. ANS: A STA: 1.3, 3.1
40  ANS: A  STA: 2.3, 5.1
41  ANS: C  STA: 1.2
42  ANS: B  STA: 5.4
43  ANS: B  STA: 5.2
44  ANS: B  STA: 6.3
45  ANS: B  STA: 5.5
46  ANS: C  STA: 5.5
47  ANS: B  STA: 5.3
48  ANS: D  STA: 2.3, 5.1, 6.5
49  ANS: D  STA: 4.2
50  ANS: B  STA: 3.2
51  ANS: B  STA: 3.1
52  ANS: A  STA: 5.4
53  ANS: B  STA: 4.2
54  ANS: D  STA: 5.1
55  ANS: C  STA: 4.1
56  ANS: A  STA: 6.2
57  ANS: C  STA: 6.6
58  ANS: C  STA: 3.3
59  ANS: A  STA: 3.2
60  ANS: C  STA: 5.4
61  ANS: C  STA: 6.2
62  ANS: D  STA: 6.6
63  ANS: B  STA: 5.4
64  ANS: A  STA: 6.6
65  ANS: B  STA: 6.1
66  ANS: C  STA: 4.1
67  ANS: C  STA: 2.1
68  ANS: A  STA: 1.3, 3.3, 5.5
69  ANS: D  STA: 4.1
70  ANS: D  STA: 6.1
71  ANS: B  STA: 6.4
72  ANS: D  STA: 5.1
73  ANS: D  STA: 6.1
74  ANS: C  STA: 5.3
75  ANS: A  STA: 5.1
76  ANS: B  STA: 5.3
77  ANS: C  STA: 5.2
78  ANS: B  STA: 4.2
79  ANS: A  STA: 5.4
80  ANS: D  STA: 4.2