



All American History

by Celeste Rakes

Volume II
High School Test Packet



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Directions for All American History II Tests

Purpose and Structure of the Tests

The primary purpose of these tests is not to accumulate grades for your students, although you may feel the need for grades if your student is college-bound. Rather, the principal reason is to provide the opportunity for your student to solidify his knowledge of the subject material – to see what he knows and understands. *With that goal in mind, these tests were purposefully designed as “learning opportunities” for the student.*

The structure for these 8 tests is –

- 1 or 2 sections of Matching (important people and events of the time period)
- 1 section of True/False
- 1 section of Multiple Choice*
- 1 section of Map Identification (included within the body of the test for Tests 1 and 2; an optional section for Tests 3-8, explained further below)

*If your student is college-bound, he or she should receive an additional benefit in learning to “conquer” the type of multiple choice questions found in this section. The SAT, ACT, and many college courses require a proficiency in this type of test question.

Preparing Your Student for the Tests

Almost all of the questions for these tests were developed using the “For Review” sections of the Student Activity Book. Some of the questions were lifted almost word-for-word (although the order of the possible responses was probably changed). However, sometime a True/False question was converted into a Multiple Choice question; and all of the Fill-in-the-Blank questions were changed to either True/False or Multiple Choice.

On some of the tests, a few of the Matching questions were taken from the Final Review at the end of the unit. To prepare your student for Tests 1, 3, 5, and 7 (the tests that come halfway through the unit), you should plan on having him complete the matching questions in the Final Review that cover the first half of the unit.

The Map Questions in Test 1 were taken from maps on pages 26 and 32 in the Student Activity Book. Test 2 Map Questions came from SAB maps on pages 38 and 42. You should feel free to tell your student which maps to study.

A Map Identification section is not included within the body of the test for Tests 3-8. However, a form for identifying states and their capitals is available, which can be used as a final section for any of these tests. You will just need to change the number of points on the test before computing your student’s final score (see below).

Computing a Test Score for Your Student

These tests were designed with as few as 62 questions and as many as 102, depending on the subject matter being covered. You will find the number of questions for each test on page 1 of the test in the top right hand corner.

In order to compute your child's score for the test, divide the number of questions that he answered correctly by the number of questions on the test.

For example, 45 questions answered correctly out of a total of 50 questions yields a score of 90.

62 questions out of a total of 70 questions yields a score of 89.

90 questions out of a total of 105 questions yields a score of 86.



Part I. Matching (Lesson 9)

Write the corresponding letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Rutherford B. Hayes | D. Grover Cleveland |
| B. James A. Garfield | E. Benjamin Harrison |
| C. Chester A. Arthur | F. William McKinley |

- _____ 1. Hoped to keep the United States out of war with Spain in 1898
- _____ 2. Ordered the last federal troops out of the South
- _____ 3. Became the only US president to serve two nonconsecutive terms
- _____ 4. Signed into law the Interstate Commerce Act
- _____ 5. Supported the Pendleton Act that provided civil service reform
- _____ 6. Assassinated by an embittered government office-seeker
- _____ 7. Took the initiative in establishing an open door policy in China
- _____ 8. Signed into law the Sherman Antitrust Act and supported the McKinley Tariff
- _____ 9. Assassinated by a mentally unstable anarchist at the Pan-American Exposition
- _____ 10. Assumed the presidency just as the country plunged into a four-year depression
- _____ 11. Served as president during the Spanish American War

Part II. True/False (Lessons 9-12)

Write T for True and F for False in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The disputed presidential election of 1876 was dominated by the themes of Democratic corruption and economic prosperity.
- _____ 2. The electoral commission appointed by Congress gave the disputed electoral votes to the Democratic candidate, Samuel Tilden.
- _____ 3. Most of the presidents during the Gilded Age won election by large majorities and had the reputation for strong, effective leadership.

- _____ 4. Hayes hoped that he would be able to build a new Republican party that southern businessmen and other conservatives would be willing to support.
- _____ 5. During his term in office, Hayes worked hard to strengthen the spoils system.
- _____ 6. Both Garfield and Arthur were Half-Breeds, united in their contempt for the Stalwart faction of the Republican party.
- _____ 7. The tariff passed during Arthur's term in office became known as the Mongrel Tariff.
- _____ 8. Grover Cleveland was the first Democrat to be elected president after the Civil War.
- _____ 9. Cleveland was criticized for giving special favors to different economic groups and for refusing to use his veto powers.
- _____ 10. The Interstate Commerce Act was the first law attempting to place railroads under federal regulation.
- _____ 11. Benjamin Harrison became president in 1889, even though he received one hundred thousand fewer popular votes than Cleveland.
- _____ 12. The Sherman Antitrust Act, which expanded the power of Congress to regulate business, was easily enforced.
- _____ 13. The Sherman Silver Purchase Act made the purchase of silver by the U.S. Treasury illegal.
- _____ 14. Cleveland's handling of the depression was unpopular, but the public supported his dealings with striking railroad workers in the Pullman Strike.
- _____ 15. William Jennings Bryan campaigned from his front porch, whereas William McKinley traveled across the nation on a whistle-stop campaign.
- _____ 16. The Homestead Act of 1862 promised American settlers 160 acres of public land in the West if they would live on it for five years, cultivate it, and pay a small fee.
- _____ 17. The long American cattle drives came to an end because of the invention of barbed wire and the expansion of the railroads.
- _____ 18. The U.S. 7th Cavalry, under the leadership of Custer, was massacred by native warriors on the banks of Wounded Knee Creek in South Dakota.

- _____ 19. The Dawes Act of 1887 broke up tribal lands into 160-acre plots, which were distributed among individual Indians who could acquire U.S. citizenship with the land grant.
- _____ 20. At the end of the Civil War, as much as one-third of the United States was still considered frontier.
- _____ 21. Even to this day, the Great Plains area of the United States is not a very productive agricultural region.
- _____ 22. The federal government was not involved in any way in the building of the first U.S. transcontinental railroad.
- _____ 23. There was a competitive and unfriendly spirit among most of the American pioneers of the Gilded Age.
- _____ 24. Grasshopper plows enabled Great Plains farmers to cut the tough prairie ground to plant their crops.
- _____ 25. Mining fever began with the California gold rush in 1849, reached its peak in the Civil War, and ended with the Alaska gold rush in 1898.
- _____ 26. There was only one principal cow trail after the end of the Civil War – the Chisholm Trail.
- _____ 27. By the 1890s, almost all of the Great Plains Indians had been forced onto reservations.
- _____ 28. The Native American Ghost Dance movement called for tribes to submit to the dictates of the U.S. federal government.

Part III. Multiple Choice (Lessons 9-12)

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. By the time the Spanish-American War began,
- A. Cuba had been granted its independence by Spain
 - B. The Spanish had restored many of the Cubans' political and religious liberties
 - C. All that remained of Spain's New World empire was Puerto Rico and Cuba
 - D. American businessmen had few investments in Cuba

- _____ 2. In February of 1898, the USS *Maine*
- A. Was sent to Manila to become a part of Admiral Dewey's fleet
 - B. Returned to the United States from duty in Cuba
 - C. Lost many of its crew members to a mysterious disease
 - D. Was mysteriously sunk in Havana harbor
- _____ 3. By the spring of 1898,
- A. The American press was calling for an end to America's war with Spain
 - B. Most of the American public had lost interest in the plight of the Cuban revolutionaries
 - C. Most American government officials were dead set against the United States going to war
 - D. The American press, bankers, and manufacturers were clamoring for the United States to become involved in Cuba
- _____ 4 . During the months leading up to the Spanish American War,
- A. Hearst's newspaper published a stolen letter written by the Spanish minister criticizing McKinley
 - B. Theodore Roosevelt denounced Social Darwinism and called upon McKinley to avoid war at all costs
 - C. The Spanish board of inquiry admitted that the explosion on the *Maine* had been caused by a mine
 - D. Most newspapers supported McKinley's desire to maintain a American position of neutrality
- _____ 5. When the Spanish American War began,
- A. The U.S. Navy had been recently rebuilt as a modern steel navy
 - B. The United States did not have any naval stations at home or abroad
 - C. The U.S. Army was well trained and equipped for conflict
 - D. Most U.S. troops were stationed in Florida
- _____ 6. Which of the following was NOT true of the U.S. military during the Spanish-American War?
- A. U. S. troops going to Cuba shipped out of Tampa, Florida
 - B. Few mistakes were made by the supply staff organizing the soldiers and other equipment
 - C. American military leaders had very little information on the enemy that their troops would be facing in Cuba
 - D. Spanish soldiers in Cuba were equipped with more advanced weapons than were the U.S. soldiers
- _____ 7. U.S. soldiers in Cuba
- A. Did not arrive on the island until September
 - B. Were not bothered by diseases like malaria
 - C. Suffered from the heat in their wool uniforms
 - D. Were defeated at San Juan Hill

- _____ 8. The first major action of the Spanish-American War took place in
- A. Santiago, Chile
 - B. Manila Bay, the Philippines
 - C. Honolulu, Hawaii
 - D. San Juan, Puerto Rico
- _____ 9. American Commodore George Dewey
- A. Destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay
 - B. Led the charge up San Juan Hill
 - C. Defeated the Spanish at El Caney
 - D. Was killed at the battle of Kettle Hill
- _____ 10. Which of the following was an American victory in the Spanish American War?
- A. Las Guasimas
 - B. El Caney
 - C. Kettle Hill and San Juan Hill
 - D. All of the above
- _____ 11. During the Spanish-American War, Puerto Ricans
- A. Forced all Americans off their island
 - B. Offered little resistance to invading American troops
 - C. Never experienced an attack by American forces
 - D. Suffered devastating losses from a hurricane
- _____ 12. After the fighting in Cuba ended,
- A. Spain refused to sign an armistice with the United States
 - B. Peace negotiations took place in London
 - C. The major issue in the peace negotiations concerned the Philippines
 - D. Puerto Rico and Guam both were granted independence
- _____ 13. In the years immediately following the end of the Spanish-American War, the Philippines
- A. Became an independent nation
 - B. Remained under Spanish rule
 - C. Saw much bloodshed because of guerilla resistance to U.S. control
 - D. Quickly submitted to American rule
- _____ 14. The Spanish-American War
- A. Lasted for approximately four months
 - B. Caused greater disunity between northerners and southerners
 - C. Was a very unpopular war in the United States
 - D. Ended forever the possibility of the United States becoming an imperialist power

- _____ 15. Which of the following was NOT an important southern industry during the Gilded Age?
- A. Lumber
 - B. Textiles
 - C. Cigarettes
 - D. Steel
- _____ 16. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century,
- A. Most immigrants settled on farms in the South
 - B. The United States became increasingly urbanized
 - C. American industries had tremendous difficulty finding workers
 - D. Most factories were not located in major cities
- _____ 17. American cities during the Gilded Age
- A. Were not interested in building mass transit systems
 - B. Offered few cultural activities for the people living there
 - C. Had significant sanitation and garbage problems
 - D. Were not usually bothered by air and noise pollution
- _____ 18. Which of the following was NOT an American “captain of industry” during the Gilded Age?
- A. Cornelius Vanderbilt
 - B. Samuel Gompers
 - C. John D. Rockefeller
 - D. Andrew Carnegie
- _____ 19. The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor
- A. Was founded by Oliver Kelley
 - B. Did not want to unite unskilled and skilled workers in one union
 - C. Continued to grow rapidly well into the twentieth century
 - D. Reached the height of its influence under Terence Powderly
- _____ 20. The American Federation of Labor
- A. Was composed of trade or craft unions representing skilled workers
 - B. Declined in membership after 1890
 - C. Had long-term political goals
 - D. Opened its membership to all workers, regardless of race, gender, nationality, or skills
- _____ 21. During the 1880s
- A. There were few labor strikes
 - B. The federal government did not recognize the right of workers to organize
 - C. Violent labor strikes occurred every few years
 - D. State governments refused to send out militia to deal with labor unrest

- _____ 22. From 1880 until the turn of the century,
- A. Most immigrants arrived in the United States at Miami
 - B. The number of immigrants arriving in the United States declined
 - C. Chinese immigrants were highly valued and welcomed by Americans
 - D. More and more immigrants began coming from southern and eastern Europe
- _____ 23. American farmers during the Gilded Age
- A. Experienced a time of great prosperity
 - B. Remained the self-sufficient Jeffersonian ideal that formed the backbone of the nation
 - C. Struggled desperately due to falling cotton and wheat prices
 - D. Were able to prevent American agriculture from becoming mechanized and specialized
- _____ 24. The Grange
- A. Grew most rapidly in New Hampshire and Maine
 - B. Served only as a social organization for farmers
 - C. Disapproved of cooperative stores and mills
 - D. Helped to establish the federal government's right and responsibility to regulate railroads
- _____ 25. William Jennings Bryan
- A. Was sympathetic to the plight of American farmers
 - B. Believed that the gold standard was the only hope for American farmers economically
 - C. Vehemently opposed the free coinage of silver
 - D. Was elected president of the United States in 1896
- _____ 26. During the Gilded Age, U.S. railroads
- A. Caused a decline in the importance of water transportation
 - B. Paid their workers excellent wages
 - C. Were able to avoid being subject to federal regulation
 - D. Never worried about their workers going on strike
- _____ 27. Which of the following is NOT true of communication in the United States during the Gilded Age?
- A. Magazines and newspapers benefited from technological advances
 - B. Yellow journalism had not yet become a problem
 - C. Over 650,000 telephones were in use
 - D. The telegraph had not yet been developed



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Answer Key

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Answer Key: Test 3 (Lessons 9-12)

Part I.

1. F
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. F
8. E
9. F
10. D
11. F

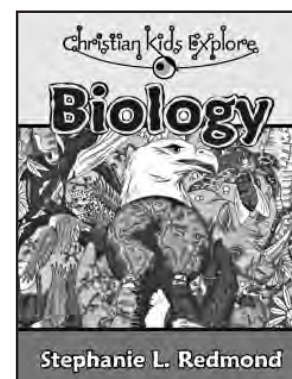
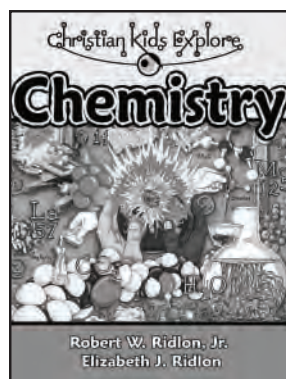
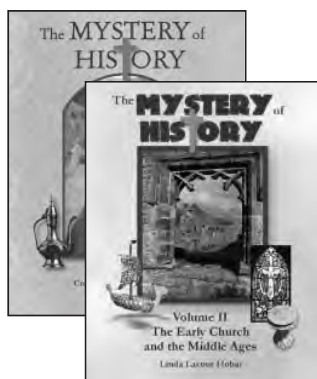
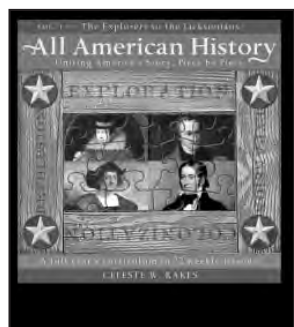
Part II.

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

Part III.

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

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