U.S. HISTORY UNIT 2 EXAM
TEST ITEM ANALYSIS
Below is a breakdown of the test questions and the percentage of students that answered them correctly.
## Breakdown of Student Proficiency By Standards

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Test Items Students Did Not Demonstrate Proficiency On
Correct

_Plessy v. Ferguson_ determined that segregation was acceptable under the condition that the separate facilities or services for both races be of equal quality. The "separate but equal" clause made segregation laws acceptable for more than half a century.

The U.S. Supreme Court case _Plessy v. Ferguson, (1896)_ determined that segregation was acceptable under the condition that

A) all children receive permission to attend the same school. 2% Answered

B) whites receive higher quality facilities and services than blacks. 11% Answered

C) the segregation laws did not spread outside of the Southern states. 12% Answered

D) the separate facilities or services for both races be of equal quality. 74% Answered
4) **Correct**

Black Codes were instituted on a state level and were passed by mainly Southern states to keep African Americans in a system of virtual slavery. These are NOT the same things as "Jim Crow" laws, which were brought to bear at the end of the 19th century.

During Reconstruction, the Black Codes

A) protected the Constitutional rights and liberties of freed slaves. 16% Answered

B) forced Congress to do the bidding of former Confederate politicians. 0% Answered

C) were enacted by the Radical Republicans to prevent racial discrimination in the South. 10% Answered

D) were laws passed by mainly Southern states to keep African Americans in a system of virtual slavery. % Answered
Correct

With the expansion of transportation systems, railroads brought an increase in population, leading to controversies over land usage. This inevitably created stresses between Americans and Native Americans.

As railroads expanded westward across the United States in the late-1800s, Native Americans were increasingly unable to hunt across the formerly open landscape of the Great Plains.

In addition to the problems stated here, what other issue contributed to the problems faced by Native Americans on the Great Plains at the end of the 19th century?

A) European diseases wiped out a substantial portion of the Sioux population. 7% Answered
B) Timber land was harvested, robbing Native Americans of a valuable resource. 14% Answered
C) Under the Dawes Act, Indian reservations lost all of their federal funding. 12% Answered
D) Railroads brought an increase in population, leading to controversies over land usage.
Correct

The beginning of the Industrial Age in the United States is most associated with the late-1800s. After the end of the Civil War and the Reconstruction Era, steam power became more common in not only the industrial northeast but throughout the country.

The beginning of the Industrial Age in the United States is MOST associated with which era?

A) early-1800s 9% Answered
B) early-1900s 19% Answered
C) late-1700s 5% Answered
D) late-1800s 68% Answered
Correct

As a result of rapid industrialization following the Civil War, the economy was increasingly controlled by big corporations. These businesses often drove smaller ones out of existence or bought them out to eliminate the competition.

Which of these was an effect of the rapid industrialization of the United States in the last half of the 19th century?

A) More people became craftsmen and artisans. 6% Answered
B) More people moved to rural areas in search of work. 28% Answered
C) Fewer women and children were used in industrial jobs. 6% Answered
D) The economy was increasingly controlled by big corporations. 59% Answered
Correct

'Standard gauge' refers to a nationwide uniform railroad track width (which was accomplished in the 1890s). 'Standard time' was also created to make sure travelers could expect trains to run on time. The Pullman Car was a railcar with beds (also known as a 'sleeper car'), allowing people to travel further comfortably.

Standard gauge, standard time, and the Pullman Car all had a tremendous impact on what industry?

A) airline 2% Answered
B) automobile 20% Answered
C) maritime 4% Answered
D) railroad 74% Answered
Correct

Since the inventor of the motion picture, few thousand other things, was Thomas Alva Edison, you would go see *Oh, Edison!* Despite the corny title, he really was quite the inventor.

If you were going to go to a movie about the person that invented the "motion picture," which movie title would you choose?

- A) *Oh, Edison!* 17% Answered
- B) *Choosing Chaplin* 28% Answered
- C) *Ringing Alexander's Bell* 9% Answered
- D) *William Goldwyn: Precious Inventor* 46% Answered
Correct

The powered airplane was first unveiled by Wilbur and Orville Wright in 1903. The trolley car (1884), automobile (1885), and the gasoline engine (1886) are all linked to this era.

All of these inventions were made in the mid-to-late 19th century EXCEPT the

A) airplane. 22% Answered
B) automobile. 20% Answered
C) gasoline engine. 46% Answered
D) electric trolley car. 12% Answered
Correct

Agriculture in New England was not highly profitable. Cash crops did not grow well in the North; thus, there was a larger incentive to invest in industry.

A) Agriculture in New England was not highly profitable. 51% Answered

B) The South did not economically benefit from cash crops. 26% Answered

C) Southerners were fearful of slaves working in factories. 10% Answered

D) New Englanders had an abundance of slaves to work in factories. 14% Answered

In the early nineteenth century, why did the steps to industrialize take place in New England as opposed to the South?
Correct

A shortage of factory workers was not a problem created by urbanization. In fact, most factories were originally located in major cities.

All of these were problems created by late 19th century urbanization EXCEPT

A) a need for city planning. 12% Answered
B) a shortage of factory workers. 68% Answered
C) a lack of adequate transportation. 9% Answered
D) a need for an adequate water supply. 11% Answered
The Pullman Strike was instigated after management slashed wages but not the cost of rents it charged the workers in its factory towns. The American Railway Union's strike caused the company's executives to appeal to the Federal government to help break the strike. Using the Sherman Anti-trust Act, the government forced an end to the strike, showing that the needs and concerns of union members mattered less to the government than the needs and concerns of industrial executives.

The Pullman Strike (1894) was significant in American labor history because it showed that

A) unions were powerful enough to break the restrictions placed on them by management. 59% Answered
B) unions were infiltrated by anarchists after people were killed during the protest in Chicago. 5% Answered
C) non-violent civil disobedience was a successful way to protest racial segregation in the 'Jim Crow' South. 9% Answered
D) the needs and concerns of union members mattered less to the government than the needs and concerns of industrial executives. % Answered

Students Correct
View Students

Students Incorrect
View Students

Industrial Revolution
(SS.912.A.3.9) Late-19th Century Labor Movement
Correct

In following the “laissez faire” business philosophy, it stands to reason that **the U.S. government had little or no influence on business and industry**. This resulted in great wealth for some business owners, but not a good amount of prosperity for the people working in those industries.

What impact did U.S. governmental policies have on business and industry during the late 1800s?

A) The U.S. government regulated industry for the public good.

B) The U.S. government had little or no influence on business and industry.

C) The U.S. government tried to limit and regulate industrial and business growth.

D) The U.S. government tried to control public and private utilities and transportation.

B) The U.S. government had little or no influence on business and industry. 43% Answered
Correct

In serious labor disputes which arose before 1900, the government usually supported the owners. This is because both state and federal governments generally owed much of their support to the wealthy businessmen who helped them get elected.

In serious labor disputes which arose before 1900, the U.S. government

A) usually supported the owners. 30% Answered

B) tended to support the organized workers. 9% Answered

C) usually remained strictly neutral, refusing to mediate the disputes. 47% Answered

D) sometimes supported the workers and other times supported the owners. 15% Answered

Students Correct
View Students

Students Incorrect
View Students
The Condition of the Laboring Man at Pullman.

This political cartoon was published in the 1890s and points to the growing concern regarding factory working conditions.

A) power of unions in the United States.  
B) concern regarding factory working conditions.  
C) involvement of government in private businesses.  
D) disparity in wages between laborers and industrialists.

- **D)** disparity in wages between laborers and industrialists.  
  - 63% Correct
Correct

One of the defining characteristics of a capitalist system is an open market where prices are determined by supply and demand.

In capitalist economies, prices are

A) usually unfair. 17% Answered

B) set by the central government. 26% Answered

C) used to ensure social equality. 4% Answered

D) determined by supply and demand. 53% Answered

Students Correct
View Students

Students Incorrect
View Students
The most important reason for the growth of labor unions in the latter half of the 19th century was the way the workers were treated by big business and big industry. Laborers in factories and mines were treated so poorly that many died on the job, and those that did not were either woefully underpaid or prone to illness and injury as a result of their work environment.

A) the passage of the Sherman Anti-trust Act. 9% Answered
B) the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission. 20% Answered
C) the forceful leadership of the newly arriving immigrants. 7% Answered
D) the way the workers were treated by big business and big industry. 64% Answered
Below is a breakdown of the test questions and the percentage of students that answered them correctly.
Breakdown of Student Proficiency By Standards

Scores by Domain | View By Standard

World Affairs Through World War I

- 73% [Blue Bar]

Industrial Revolution

- 71% [Blue Bar]

Civil War & Reconstruction

- 84% [Blue Bar]
Test Items Students Did Not Demonstrate Proficiency On
Correct

With its Pacific and Caribbean acquisitions, the US gained key locations to use as bases for the U.S. Navy. The Philippines, Cuba, Guam, and Puerto Rico served these purposes nicely.

Those who favored American imperial expansion in the late 19th and early 20th century believed it would

A) provide bases for the U.S. Navy. 63% Answered
B) act as a buffer zone from invasion. 5% Answered
C) lower taxes on middle-class Americans. 17% Answered
D) decrease immigration to the United States. 16% Answered
2) Correct

Imperialism is the act of controlling a weaker nation's social, economic, and political life. As industrialized countries looked to expand their economies through the making and marketing of goods, they realized a strong dependence on natural resources. This in turn led to seeking those resources from other, weaker countries.

The Industrial Revolution → Increased demand for raw goods → ???

Use the diagram to answer the question.

Which BEST completes the diagram?

A) Communism 7% Answered
B) Imperialism 67% Answered
C) Liberalism 5% Answered
D) Nationalism 22% Answered
Correct

The primary reason the US advocated the Open Door Policy was to protect and broaden US trade with China. This policy was put into effect in the early 20th century after the Boxer Rebellion in China. It hastened the end of the last dynasty in Chinese history.

The primary reason the United States advocated the Open Door Policy was to

A) protect and broaden U.S. trade with China. 71% Answered
B) expand the concept of the Monroe Doctrine to Asia. 7% Answered
C) justify our taking the Philippines as a US colony. 11% Answered
D) justify the extension of American colonies into the Far East. 12% Answered
6) The Roosevelt Corollary gave the United States the power to intervene in the affairs of neighboring American countries in order to counter threats posed to U.S. security and interests. Roosevelt’s extension of the Monroe Doctrine asserted the right of the United States to intervene to stabilize the economic affairs of small states in the Caribbean and Central America if they were unable to pay their international debts.

Which of these asserted that the United States had the right to intervene in the affairs of neighboring American countries, to counter threats posed to its security and interests?

A) The Fourteen Points
15% Answered

B) The Truman Doctrine
6% Answered

C) The Roosevelt Corollary
57% Answered

D) The Good neighbor Policy
23% Answered
Correct

Colombia rejected the U.S. offer to build a canal through Panama. By supporting the independence of Panama, the United States was able to reach an agreement for building the canal, which Colombia had rejected. This was an important economic gain for the United States and for Panama.

Which of these was the primary cause for U.S. military intervention in Colombia in 1903?

A) The United States was fighting the spread of communism. 23% Answered

B) Colombia rejected the U.S. offer to build a canal through Panama. 42% Answered

C) Under a ruthless dictator, Colombia's military had invaded Panama. 25% Answered

D) The Colombian province of Panama had formed an alliance with Nicaragua. 11% Answered
Correct

The U.S. president who believed that a U.S. controlled canal across Central America was a vital strategic interest to America and was largely responsible for construction of the Panama Canal was **Theodore Roosevelt**. Roosevelt was able to secure rights to the area by trading American support for Panama's revolt against Colombia.

Which president believed that a US-controlled canal across Central America was a vital strategic interest to America, and so was largely responsible for construction of the Panama Canal?

A) William Taft
B) William McKinley
C) Henry Cabot Lodge
D) Theodore Roosevelt
Each law introduced significant limitations of freedom of speech and freedom of the press. The Espionage Act prevented American from, among other things, speaking out against the military draft, while the Sedition Act prohibited Americans from using “disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language.” Though the Sedition Act was repealed 3 years later, the Espionage Act remains in effect.

The Espionage Act (1917) and Sedition Act (1918) were both

A) vetoed by President Theodore Roosevelt.  
11% Answered

B) declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.  
9% Answered

C) unsuccessful attempts to stop criticism against the war.  
13% Answered

D) significant limitations of freedom of speech and freedom of the press.  
68% Answered
Correct
A battle of attrition is one of staying power, meaning both sides dug in and tried to wear each other down. The use of machine guns and poison gas made coming out of the trenches suicidal and resulted in a long, bloody stalemate, where millions were killed over a stretch of about 1 mile.

The western front in World War I was an example of a "war of attrition." This means that

A) the front tended to move frequently.  
11% Answered

B) most of the targets were civilian ones. 
15% Answered

C) the Central Powers quickly overran the Allies. 
11% Answered

D) both sides dug in and tried to wear each other down. 
64% Answered

Students Correct
View Students

Students Incorrect
View Students

World Affairs Through World War I
(SS.912.A.4.7) World War I: Technology
Correct

One impact that World War I had on African Americans was that it accelerated the Great Migration. More jobs became available to African Americans as World War I began and the number of European immigrants decreased.

How did World War I impact African Americans?

A) It led to the end of segregation. 10% Answered
B) It accelerated the Great Migration. 66% Answered
C) Blacks were united in support of the war. 24% Answered
D) Blacks were denied entry into the military. 1% Answered
Correct

The most important reason for the growth of labor unions in the latter half of the 19th century was the way the workers were treated by big business and big industry. Laborers in factories and mines were treated so poorly that many died on the job, and those that did not were either woefully underpaid or prone to illness and injury as a result of their work environment.

A) the passage of the Sherman Anti-trust Act. 13% Answered
B) the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission. 6% Answered
C) the forceful leadership of the newly arriving immigrants. 11% Answered
D) the way the workers were treated by big business and big industry. 71% Answered
Correct

The United States Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles mainly because the treaty included the Covenant of the League of Nations. It was believed the League would strip the United States of its sovereignty.

The United States Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles mainly because the treaty

A) returned Alsace-Lorraine to France. 1% Answered
B) required the payment of German reparations. 23% Answered
C) divided Germany into four occupation zones. 10% Answered
D) included the Covenant of the League of Nations. 66% Answered
Correct

The **Meat Inspection Act in 1906** was influenced by Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle*. It was an expose’ on the horrors present in the meat packing industry.

- Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle* impacted the passage of the
  - A) Twentieth Amendment. 6% Answered
  - B) Eighteenth Amendment. 9% Answered
  - C) Nineteenth Amendment. 15% Answered
  - D) Meat Inspection Act in 1906. % Answered

Students Correct
View Students

Students Incorrect
View Students

Stats  Question Feedback  Add to Favorites

Industrial Revolution
(SS.912.A.3.12) Correcting Injustices
Correct

One of the primary goals of the Progressive movement was to work towards the removal of corrupt influences on local, state, and national government. Progressives worked to increase government regulation of business and also supported decreasing the control held by the nation’s upper classes. Civil Rights legislation was not on the Progressive agenda.

Which of these was a characteristic of the Progressive movement?

A) constant pressure to reduce government regulation and control of business
   26% Answered

B) efforts to increase the control held by the nation’s elite, upper class citizens
   4% Answered

C) passage of Civil Rights legislation to end segregation and discrimination in the south
   18% Answered

D) work towards the removal of corrupt influences on local, state, and national government
   52% Answered
Correct

The Caribbean Sea, along with parts of the Pacific Ocean, was targeted in the late 1800s and early 1900s to help out with US naval bases and foreign economic markets. This is evidenced by the U.S. involvement in the Spanish-American War in 1898, which resulted in U.S. control over Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Caribbean, and the Philippines and Guam in the Pacific.

On what geographical area did the US concentrate in order to expand its influence during the late 1800s and early 1900s?

A) West America

B) Western Europe

C) the Indian Ocean

D) the Caribbean Sea

Students Correct

Students Incorrect

Industrial Revolution

(SS 912 A 3.7) The Immigration Experience
Correct

“Muckrakers” were authors of the *Gilded Age* who were against abuses of industrial workers in the early 1900s. Upton Sinclair, author of the *The Jungle,* wrote about the horrors of the meatpacking industry and is perhaps the best known “muckraker.”

A “muckraker” MOST likely would have been

A) one who supported a ban on alcohol.  
15% Answered

B) an agitator in the Civil Rights movement.  
20% Answered

C) a supporter of President Nixon during Watergate.  
2% Answered

D) against abuses of industrial workers in the early 1900s.  
% Answered

Students Correct

View Students

Students Incorrect

View Students
The yellow press called for war after the sinking of the Maine. This contributed to public support for **Spanish-American War**. It has sense been determined that the *Maine* was sunk due to an internal explosion caused by a design flaw, not Spanish terrorists. Ooops.

A) World War I.  
B) World War II.  
C) **Spanish-American War.**  

56% Answered  
28% Answered  
3% Answered  
13% Answered
Student’s Proficiency On Spiraled Questions From Previous Unit (Remediation)
Correct

Plessy v. Ferguson determined that segregation was acceptable under the condition that the separate facilities or services for both races be of equal quality. The “separate but equal” clause made segregation laws acceptable for more than half a century.

The U.S. Supreme Court case Plessy v. Ferguson, (1896) determined that segregation was acceptable under the condition that

A) all children receive permission to attend the same school. 2% Answered
B) whites receive higher quality facilities and services than blacks. 6% Answered
C) the segregation laws did not spread outside of the Southern states. 4% Answered
D) the separate facilities or services for both races be of equal quality. 88% Answered
Correct

Black Codes were instituted on a state level and were passed by mainly Southern states to keep African Americans in a system of virtual slavery. These are NOT the same things as “Jim Crow” laws, which were brought to bear at the end of the 19th century.

During Reconstruction, the Black Codes

A) protected the Constitutional rights and liberties of freed slaves. 13% Answered
B) forced Congress to do the bidding of former Confederate politicians. 0% Answered
C) were enacted by the Radical Republicans to prevent racial discrimination in the South. 7% Answered
D) were laws passed by mainly Southern states to keep African Americans in a system of virtual slavery. % Answered
Correct

'Standard gauge' refers to a nationwide uniform railroad track width (which was accomplished in the 1890s). 'Standard time' was also created to make sure travelers could expect trains to run on time. The Pullman Car was a railcar with beds (also known as a 'sleeper car'), allowing people to travel further comfortably.

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45. Standard gauge, standard time, and the Pullman Car all had a tremendous impact on what industry?

A) airline  
B) automobile  
C) maritime  
D) railroad

D) railroad  89% Answered

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Students Correct
View Students

Students Incorrect
View Students

Industrial Revolution
(SS.912.A.3.4) Effect Of Industries
Correct

A shortage of factory workers was not a problem created by urbanization. In fact, most factories were originally located in major cities.

All of these were problems created by late 19th century urbanization EXCEPT

A) a need for city planning. 12% Answered
B) a shortage of factory workers. 78% Answered
C) a lack of adequate transportation. 5% Answered
D) a need for an adequate water supply. 5% Answered
The most important reason for the growth of labor unions in the latter half of the 19th century was the way the workers were treated by big business and big industry. Laborers in factories and mines were treated so poorly that many died on the job, and those that did not were either woefully underpaid or prone to illness and injury as a result of their work environment.

A) the passage of the Sherman Anti-trust Act. 13% Answered
B) the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission. 6% Answered
C) the forceful leadership of the newly arriving immigrants. 11% Answered
D) the way the workers were treated by big business and big industry. 71% Answered
Below is a breakdown of the test questions and the percentage of students that answered them correctly.
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<td>Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil War &amp; Reconstruction</td>
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Test Items Students Did Not Demonstrate Proficiency On
Correct

A major cause of the 1929 stock market crash and the subsequent depression was the fact that the boom of the 1920's rested on a weak foundation since the prosperity was not enjoyed by all economic groups. It has been estimated that 90% of the nation's wealth was owned by the richest 10% of the population.

Which of these was a reason for the collapse of the American economy which led to the Great Depression?

A) Foreign governments began to boycott American-made goods. 8% Answered
B) Government control of the economy led to severe inflation. 21% Answered
C) Taxes were too high to support unemployment claims and social security payments. 30% Answered
D) The boom of the 1920's rested on a weak foundation since the prosperity was not enjoyed by all economic groups. % Answered
This Civil War-era illustration is showing

A) Grant's victory at Shiloh. 1% Answered
B) Sherman's "March to the Sea". 26% Answered
C) Scott's victory at Gettysburg. 23% Answered
D) the Union blockade of the South. 51% Answered
A major reason why the United States oversaw the building of the Panama Canal was to

Correct

Brown v. Board of Education (1954) struck down the "separate but equal" doctrine established in Plessy v. Ferguson. Segregation of white and black children in the public schools of a State solely on the basis of race, denies to black children the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution were undermined by all of the following EXCEPT

A) Jim Crow Laws. 12% Answered
B) literacy tests. 9% Answered
C) Plessy v. Ferguson. 16% Answered
D) Brown v. Board of Education. 63% Answered

Students Correct
View Students

Students Incorrect
View Students

Civil War & Reconstruction
(SS.912.A.2.4) Civil War Amendments
Correct

The Civil Rights Act of 1866 represents the feelings of Congress during the period of Reconstruction following the Civil War. It was initially vetoed by President Johnson but overridden by Congress. This law was one of the first to guarantee employment rights regardless of race, but state and private agencies in the South-and elsewhere-often ignored it.

(All persons born in the United States... are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude... shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States... as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding."
- 1866 Civil Rights Act

This piece of legislation represents the political and social changes during the ______ era.

A) Civil War
B) Prohibition
C) World War I
D) Reconstruction

A) 38% Answered
B) 8% Answered
C) 0% Answered
D) 54% Answered
Correct

This cartoonist is suggesting that the League of Nations would limit the United States' sovereign powers. It was argued by the League's opponents that the organization would dictate when or if the U.S. would be able to declare war.

A) lead to the defeat of the Central Powers in World War I. 12% Answered
B) cause the United States to lose World War I. 0% Answered
C) limit the United States' sovereign powers. 32% Answered
D) drag the United States into foreign wars. 55% Answered
Correct

The two men differed about the role of blacks in a mostly white society. Washington was an accommodationist and DuBois believed that blacks should have the same rights as whites.

Which of these BEST describes the differences between W.E.B. DuBois and Booker T. Washington?

A) Washington wanted to negotiate with white leaders, but DuBois believed that total segregation was needed. 15% Answered

B) DuBois wanted to negotiate with white leaders, but Washington believed that total segregation was needed. 23% Answered

C) Washington was an accommodationist and DuBois believed that blacks should have the same rights as whites. 51% Answered

D) Washington believed that blacks should peaceful protests while DuBois believed that violence was necessary. 9% Answered
Imperialism is the act of controlling a weaker nation's social, economic, and political life. As industrialized countries looked to expand their economies through the marketing of goods, they realized a strong dependence on natural resources. This in turn led to seeking those resources in other, weaker countries.

The Industrial Revolution → Increased demand for raw goods → ???

Which best completes the diagram?

A) Communism
B) Imperialism
C) Liberalism
D) Nationalism

B) Imperialism

62% Answered
Correct

The *Populists* drew support not just from poor farmers but from the poor in general. Watson was unique in that he campaigned for support from all races of poor, openly urging people to disregard their racial differences and focus on bettering themselves economically. Watson received over 100,000 votes nationally, finishing a very distant 3rd to Theodore Roosevelt.

![Image of Thomas E. Watson]

This poster of Thomas E. Watson is from the 1904 Presidential race.

Which group of people would have been MOST LIKELY to support Watson and the Populist Party?

- A) poor farmers 48% Answered
- B) urban professionals 6% Answered
- C) rich industrialists 16% Answered
- D) suburban middle class 30% Answered

Students Correct
View Students
This political cartoon from 1933 is suggesting that President Roosevelt's programs are straying too far from American ideals. The title of the cartoon, "The Joker," refers to the card "Socialistic Experiments" that is being dealt by FDR. Many people were worried that the U.S. might become a socialist or even communist state because of the programs.

The cartoon from 1933 is expressing the belief that:

A) FDR's programs are straying too far from American ideals. 53% Answered
B) the New Deal is succeeding in ending the Great Depression. 22% Answered
C) the New Deal was a failure in ending the Great Depression. 14% Answered
D) FDR needs to try to use some of the ideas created by Karl Marx. 10% Answered
27) The 1920s innovations in the table BEST show a trend toward

Correct
Lack of jobs is the least likely cause of a decline. There were plenty of jobs and available workers. Hurricanes in the 1890s, freezes (1886, 1895, 1899), and economic depression (1893) all led to the citrus decline at the end of the nineteenth century.

Which would be LEAST LIKELY to account for a decline in the citrus industry?

A) hurricanes 17% Answered
B) lack of jobs 45% Answered
C) economic depression 15% Answered
D) freezing temperatures 23% Answered
Correct

The sentiments expressed in this advertising label would most likely be supported by the urban poor. The urban poor, often consisting of immigrant populations, formed the power base for political machines. This advertising label is noteworthy because it represents a gesture of public and unequivocal support for a local political system that was considered illegal by many reformers.

Which of these groups would be MOST likely to support the sentiments expressed in this nineteenth-century advertising label of “Boss” Tweed?

A) the urban poor
B) African Americans
C) female suffragettes
D) muckraker journalists

A) the urban poor 51% Answered
B) African Americans 3% Answered
C) female suffragettes 4% Answered
D) muckraker journalists 42% Answered
Student’s Proficiency On Spiraled Questions From Previous Unit (Remediation)
Correct

Also known as the “Anaconda Plan,” “Scott’s Plan” involved the Union blockade of the South and its seaports. This was intended to keep the Confederacy from getting resupplied from overseas.

---

This Civil War-era illustration is showing

A) Grant’s victory at Shiloh.  
B) Sherman’s ‘March to the Sea’.  
C) Scott’s victory at Gettysburg.
Correct

*Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) struck down the "separate but equal" doctrine established in *Plessy v. Ferguson*. Segregation of white and black children in the public schools of a State solely on the basis of race, denies to black children the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution were undermined by all of the following EXCEPT

- A) Jim Crow Laws. 12% Answered
- B) literacy tests. 9% Answered
- C) *Plessy v. Ferguson*. 16% Answered
- D) *Brown v. Board of Education*. 63% Answered

Students Correct

Students Incorrect

Civil War & Reconstruction

(SS.912.A.2.4) Civil War Amendments

12) This piece of legislation represents the political and social changes during the ________ era.
Correct

The Civil Rights Act of 1866 represents the feelings of Congress during the period of Reconstruction following the Civil War. It was initially vetoed by President Johnson but overridden by Congress. This law was one of the first to guarantee employment rights regardless of race, but state and private agencies in the South and elsewhere often ignored it.

All persons born in the United States... are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude... shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States... as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.'
- 1866 Civil Rights Act

This piece of legislation represents the political and social changes during the _____ era.

A) Civil War 38% Answered
B) Prohibition 8% Answered
C) World War I 0% Answered
D) Reconstruction 54% Answered
The Freedman's Bureau was originally intended to operate for just one year. After the "Radical Reconstruction" period began, however, the program was extended, despite President Andrew Johnson's veto. Even though it had the best of intentions, it was unable to full accomplish all of its goals.

- Established by Congress on March 3, 1865
- Provided employment and medical assistance to former slaves
- Trained teachers and built over 1,000 schools
- Disbanded in 1869 due to a lack of success and funding

All of these are describing:

A) Jim Crow laws. 1% Answered
B) the Black Codes. 2% Answered
C) the Freedman's Bureau. 85% Answered
D) Presidential Reconstruction. 12% Answered
Correct

Based on the given facts, the BEST conclusion that can be drawn regarding the status of African-Americans in the South in the late 1800's is that although African-Americans had equal rights under federal law they were still economically, politically, and socially inferior to Whites in the South during the Reconstruction era.

- It was nearly impossible for an ex-slave to own and farm his own land because Whites were given first priority.
- Since the freedmen did not have adequate resources and capital, they had to resort to sharecropping and tenant farming to be able to grow crops.
- Many southern states passed "Black Codes" which limited African-American's civil rights and prevented Blacks from owning their own businesses or traveling without a special permit.
- Groups such as the Ku Klux Klan used intimidation and violence to restore White supremacy and suppress Black voting and civil rights.

Which is the BEST conclusion that can be drawn regarding the status of African-Americans in the South in the late 1800's?

A) African-Americans made tremendous political, social, and economic advancements during the Reconstruction era. 1% Answered
B) Passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution guaranteed equal status and rights for all African-Americans. 7% Answered
C) The Reconstruction policies enacted by the federal government were highly effective in helping African-American citizens transition to life after slavery. 4% Answered
D) Although African-Americans had equal rights under federal law they were still economically, politically, and socially inferior to Whites in the South during the Reconstruction era. 89% Answered
Correct

Imperialism is the act of controlling a weaker nation's social, economic, and political life. As industrialized countries looked to expand their economies through the making and marketing of goods, they realized a strong dependence on natural resources. This in turn led to seeking those resources in other, weaker countries.

Use the diagram to answer the question.

Which BEST completes the diagram?

A) Communism
B) Imperialism
C) Liberalism
D) Nationalism
Correct

The Populists drew support not just from poor farmers but from the poor in general. Watson was unique in that he campaigned for support from all races of poor, openly urging people to disregard their racial differences and focus on bettering themselves economically. Watson received over 100,000 votes nationally, finishing a very distant 5th to Theodore Roosevelt.

This poster of Thomas E. Watson is from the 1904 Presidential race.

Which group of people would have been MOST LIKELY to support Watson and the Populist Party?

A) poor farmers
B) urban professionals
C) rich industrialists
D) suburban middle class

A) poor farmers

48% Answered

6% Answered

16% Answered

30% Answered
Correct

Lack of jobs is the least likely cause of a decline. There were plenty of jobs and available workers. Hurricanes in the 1890s, freezes (1886, 1895, 1899), and economic depression (1893) all led to the citrus decline at the end of the nineteenth century.

Which would be LEAST LIKELY to account for a decline in the citrus industry?

A) hurricanes 17% Answered
B) lack of jobs 45% Answered
C) economic depression 15% Answered
D) freezing temperatures 23% Answered
The sentiments expressed in this advertising label would most likely be supported by the urban poor. The urban poor, often consisting of immigrant populations, formed the power base for political machines. This advertising label is noteworthy because it represents a gesture of public and unequivocal support for a local political system that was considered illegal by many reformers.

Which of these groups would be MOST likely to support the sentiments expressed in this nineteenth-century advertising label of “Boss” Tweed?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Sentiment Supported</th>
<th>Answered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A)</td>
<td>the urban poor</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B)</td>
<td>African Americans</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C)</td>
<td>female suffragettes</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D)</td>
<td>muckraker journalists</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Correct

Iron mines were much more common in the northeast portion of the United States than anywhere else. States like Pennsylvania and New York in particular had huge coal deposits. You may notice a few around Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Alabama. However, the mining areas are much larger in the northeast.

Mining, 1900

- Iron Ore
- Silver & Gold Mining
- Coal Mining

According to this map, where in the country would you have been MOST likely to find iron mines?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Percentage Answered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) northeast</td>
<td>88% Answered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) northwest</td>
<td>9% Answered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) southeast</td>
<td>2% Answered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D) southwest</td>
<td>2% Answered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Spanish-American war made clear the need to increase the mobility of the U.S. naval fleet. Also, the ability to move economic goods more quickly from the Pacific to Atlantic Oceans was a major factor.

A major reason why the United States oversaw the building of the Panama Canal was to:

A) fulfill our treaty obligations to Spain. 3% Answered
B) increase the prosperity of Central America. 10% Answered
C) insure the re-election of President McKinley. 5% Answered
D) increase the mobility of the U.S. naval fleet. 82% Answered
Correct

Woodrow Wilson was the president during W.W.I. and during the treaty negotiations following the war. This cartoon depicts President Wilson’s efforts to gain popular support for the League of Nations included in the Versailles Treaty.

The U.S. president depicted in this cartoon published at the end of World War I was

A) Harry Truman. 4% Answered
B) Woodrow Wilson. 77% Answered
C) Calvin Coolidge. 13% Answered
D) Franklin Roosevelt. 6% Answered
Correct
One impact that World War I had on women was that in addition to working traditional jobs women also worked jobs that had been held almost exclusively by men. For example, women became railroad workers, dockworkers, coal miners, and bricklayers.

How did World War I impact women in the United States?

A) Women received equal pay for equal work. 2% Answered
B) Women were prohibited from working as Red Cross volunteers. 1% Answered
C) Women worked jobs that had been held almost exclusively by men. 94% Answered
D) Women no longer held traditional jobs such as nursing or teaching. 3% Answered

Students Correct
View Students

Students Incorrect
View Students

Stats Question Feedback Add to Favorites

What was it called when sensational headlines such as the above image were used to spur the public emotions to sell more newspapers? 84%
Correct

"Yellow journalism" was term used when poor research and sensational headlines were used to sway public opinion to purchase more newspapers. Yellow journalism, such as the image and headlines in this image, help to bring about the Spanish-American War.
U.S. HISTORY UNIT 5 EXAM
TEST ITEM ANALYSIS

Below is a breakdown of the test questions and the percentage of students that answered them correctly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scores by Domain</th>
<th>View By Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World War II and Post World War II</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern United States: Global Leadership &amp; Domestic Issues</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Revolution</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Affairs Through World War I</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil War &amp; Reconstruction</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breakdown of Student Proficiency By Standards
Test Items Students Did Not Demonstrate Proficiency On
Correct

As in World War I, the United States was trying to distance itself from events in Europe (and in the Pacific). The country was not yet ready to participate in another war, but it did not want to just let Fascist dictators take control of the whole of Europe, either. The Lend-Lease Act did, essentially, end U.S. neutrality by agreeing to let England borrow weapons in the early 1940s, but American troops would not be committed until after Pearl Harbor late in 1941.

The Lend-Lease Act was an attempt by the United States to

A) stay out of World War I. 19% Answered
B) supply iron and oil to Japan. 15% Answered
C) divide land acquired from the Mexican War. 4% Answered
D) let England borrow weapons in the early 1940s. % Answered
2) The United States became directly involved in World War II following

3) Correct
This was a result of Executive Order 9066, which caused thousands of Japanese-Americans were **often denied their liberty and their property**, primarily being placed in **internment** camps (mostly in the American west).

- During World War II Japanese-Americans were
- A) treated as badly as Jews were in Germany. 18% Answered
- **B) often denied their liberty and their property.** 63% Answered
- C) used as advisors and played a key role in developing American military strategy. 11% Answered
- D) treated differently depending on whether they were first- or second-generation immigrants. 8% Answered

**Students Correct**
View Students

**Students Incorrect**
View Students

---

4) The so-called "Truman Doctrine" was specifically desiged to aid
Correct
The Marshall Plan was created to aid the economic recovery of war-torn Europe. After giving out billions of dollars in loans following World War I (loans that were not able to be repaid and that eventually led to the Great Depression), the United States gave billions of dollars in aid to rebuild war-torn Europe, realizing that a strong Europe would 1) benefit the U.S. economically and 2) prevent a situation where another Hitler-like dictator would rise to power. While the plan did inadvertently cause a rift between the U.S. and the Soviets, that was not its stated purpose.

The primary purpose of the Marshall Plan was to

A) aid the economic recovery of war-torn Europe. 69% Answered
B) stop the spread of Communism in Southeast Asia. 10% Answered
C) set up a military alliance of anti-communist nations. 14% Answered
D) end the rift between the United States and the Soviet Union. 6% Answered

Students Correct
View Students

Students Incorrect
View Students

World War II and Post World War II
(SS.912.A.6.10) The Cold War: The Early Years
At the beginning of both World War I and World War II, the initial policy of the United States was to 

9) Correct

The ‘baby boom’ took place after troops returned home from Europe and the Pacific. Many entered **marriage at an earlier age**, marrying quickly and resulting in a massive increase in **population** over the next two decades.

- A) marriage at an earlier age. 56% Answered
- B) the loss of population during the war. 25% Answered
- C) women refusing to go back to work after the war. 11% Answered
- D) the invention and distribution of the birth control pill. 8% Answered

Modern United States: Global Leadership & Domestic Issues
(SS.912.A.7.1) Post-WWII Prosperity
Correct

The reawakening of the women’s rights movement in the United States in the two decades following World War II was most profoundly impacted by publication of Betty Friedan’s *The Feminine Mystique* in 1963. The 19th Amendment was ratified in 1920, the first female justice was named to the Supreme Court in 1981, and the G.I. Bill had a positive effect on family life in the years following World War II.

Which of these was a significant reason for the reawakening of the American women’s rights movement in the post-World War II era?

A) the first female justice was named to the Supreme Court
   11% Answered

B) publication of Betty Friedan’s *The Feminine Mystique*
   41% Answered

C) the first woman was sent into space during the Apollo missions
   5% Answered

D) passage of the 19th Amendment, guaranteeing women the right to vote
   42% Answered
Correct

The Tuskegee Airmen, trained in the rural Alabama town that bears their name, showed that African Americans could fight as well as white troops. After fighting bravely and losing very few bombers they were to protect, the fighter pilots’ biggest victory is often said to be for equal rights and anti-discrimination principles.

The Tuskegee Airmen were important in U.S. history because

A) they dropped the atomic bombs that ended World War II. 9% Answered
B) they were created as a result of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. 2% Answered
C) they successfully defended American airspace from the Nazi air forces. 27% Answered
D) they showed that African Americans could fight as well as white troops. 62% Answered
20) The "Domino Theory" during the post-World War II era held that

21)

Correct

One of the things that did not result from the G.I. Bill was a greater acceptance of black veterans returning home. Though the Bill granted the same benefits to white and black veterans, many in the private sector - particularly banking and real estate - would not do business with blacks, which caused many black veterans to stay in inner cities for decades.

- All of these were direct effects of the G.I. Bill after World War II EXCEPT

A) expansion of suburban home construction. 8% Answered

B) more small businesses started by veterans. 7% Answered

C) an acceptance of black veterans returning home. 64% Answered

D) increased enrollment in colleges and universities. 21% Answered
23) Which of these is the MOST accurate description of the War Production Board (1942-1945)?

24)

Correct

The correct order is **Lend-Lease → Pearl Harbor → D-Day → the atomic bomb**. U.S. involvement **begins** with FDR’s Lend-Lease and ends with Truman’s decision to drop the bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Which answer choice lists the events of World War II in correct chronological order?

- A) Lend-Lease → Pearl Harbor → D-Day → the atomic bomb
  - 57% Answered
- B) Pearl Harbor → Germany’s Invasion of France → V-E Day → D-Day
  - 20% Answered
- C) Germany invade the USSR → D-Day → Pearl Harbor → the atomic bomb
  - 16% Answered
- D) The USSR conquers Berlin → the atomic bomb → D-Day → President Roosevelt dies
  - 7% Answered

World War II and Post World War II

(SS.912.A.6.1) World War II: Causes & Consequences
Correct

Truman states that “we shall destroy their docks, their factories, and their communications” and that “we shall completely destroy Japan’s power to make war.” These statements make it clear that *given the destruction caused by atomic weapons, the Japanese government should surrender immediately* or face future atomic attacks.

“Sixteen hours ago an American airplane dropped one bomb on Hiroshima and destroyed its usefulness to the enemy...

We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city. We shall destroy their docks, their factories, and their communications. Let there be no mistake; we shall completely destroy Japan’s power to make war.”

President Harry Truman, August 1945

What is the main idea of Truman’s statement about the use of atomic weapons?

A) The decision to use atomic weapons was authorized by the Soviet Union and Great Britain. 3% Answered

B) The decision to use atomic weapons was based on a desire for revenge for the attack on Pearl Harbor. 43% Answered

C) Given the destruction caused by atomic weapons, the Japanese government should surrender immediately. 47% Answered

D) The United States is hesitant to attack and destroy civilian targets, even if it means ending the war more quickly. 6% Answered
Correct

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President Harry Truman, August 1945

What is the main idea of Truman's statement about the use of atomic weapons?

A) The decision to use atomic weapons was authorized by the Soviet Union and Great Britain. 3% Answered
B) The decision to use atomic weapons was based on a desire for revenge for the attack on Pearl Harbor. 45% Answered
C) Given the destruction caused by atomic weapons, the Japanese government should surrender immediately. 47% Answered
D) The United States is hesitant to attack and destroy civilian targets, even if it means ending the war more quickly. 6% Answered
Imperialism is the act of controlling a weaker nation's social, economic, and political life. As industrialized countries looked to expand their economies through the making and marketing of goods, they realized a strong dependence on natural resources. This in turn led to seeking those resources in other, weaker countries.

Use the diagram to answer the question.

Which BEST completes the diagram?

- A) Communism
- B) Imperialism
- C) Liberalism
- D) Nationalism

B) Imperialism

Correct

Students Correct
- View Students

Students Incorrect
Correct

General Winfield Scott’s strategy was known as the **Anaconda Plan**. This name was derived from the fact that it resembled the coils of an anaconda suffocating its victim. The snake image caught on, giving the proposal its popular name.

Union General Winfield Scott’s plan to defeat the Confederacy included a naval blockade of southern ports, gaining naval control of the Mississippi River, and invading the rebellious southern states.

By what name was General Scott’s strategy known?

- A) Total War
- B) the Anaconda Plan
- C) Divide and Conquer
- D) the Cottonmouth Plan

B) the Anaconda Plan

69% Answered
Correct

The Japanese expansion throughout the Pacific during the 1930s was caused by their need to acquire raw goods to fuel their industry. This need was made worse by the effects of the worldwide economic depression had on Japan, who had been dependent on foreign trade to get raw goods.

A) China's threat to invade Japan during World War II.
B) their need to acquire raw goods to fuel their industry.
C) their desire to join Germany in its war against the United States.
D) the United States' interventionist policies of the 1920s and 1930s.
Student’s Proficiency On Spiraled Questions From Previous Unit (Remediation)
Correct

The cartoon is lampooning the corruption of "Boss Tweed" in New York City politics. William Tweed was a New York politician who used his influence to turn much of the city government into his own personal system. Nast routinely criticized him for this corruption, depicting him here as only having money for brains. Tweed was so intimidated by Nast that he offered Nast hundreds of thousands of dollars to stop drawing him. Nast refused.

This cartoon by Thomas Nast was protesting the actions of

A) the greed of Andrew Carnegie. 23% Answered
B) the actions of union organizers. 6% Answered
C) Abraham Lincoln's corruption charges. 0% Answered
D) 'Boss Tweed' in New York City politics. 71% Answered
Correct

General Winfield Scott’s strategy was known as the Anaconda Plan. This name was derived from the fact that it resembled the coils of an anaconda suffocating its victim. The snake image caught on, giving the proposal its popular name.

Union General Winfield Scott’s plan to defeat the Confederacy included a naval blockade of southern ports, gaining naval control of the Mississippi River, and invading the rebellious southern states.

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A) Total War
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B) the Anaconda Plan

Students Correct

Students Incorrect
Correct

Imperialism is the act of controlling a weaker nation's social, economic, and political life. As industrialized countries looked to expand their economies through the making and marketing of goods, they realized a strong dependence on natural resources. This in turn led to seeking those resources in other, weaker countries.

The Industrial Revolution → Increased demand for raw goods → ????

Use the diagram to answer the question.

Which BEST completes the diagram?

A) Communism
B) Imperialism
C) Liberalism
D) Nationalism

B) Imperialism

64% Answered

5% Answered

13% Answered

Students Correct
View Students

Students Incorrect
View Students

World Affairs Through World War I
(SS.912.A.4.1) U.S. Imperialism
Correct
All of the terms describe issues successfully dealt with during the **Progressive Era**. The 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote, laws restricted children to 10 hour work days, national forests and parks were created, and President Roosevelt cracked down on corporate monopolies.

- Women’s suffrage
- Tighter Child Labor laws
- Land conservation programs
- “Trust busting” of corporations

A) Jacksonian Era 1% Answered
B) Progressive Era 89% Answered
C) Era of Prohibition 10% Answered
D) Era of Good Feelings 0% Answered
How can negative stereotypes about racial groups affect their prosperity? 

28) The United Nations was created based upon an agreement made in the United States during World War II. It is still headquartered in the United States on the east side of New York City.

- created October 24, 1945
- created to foster international unity
- 51 nations joined in 1945
- 192 member nations by 2022

A) The Red Cross 
10% Answered

B) The Warsaw Pact
9% Answered

C) The United Nations
80% Answered

D) The Atlantic Charter
0% Answered