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| **American History II Benchmark II [863469]** |
| **1.** | **Which factor aided the growth of the U.S. economy during the 1920s?**  |
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| **A.** | increase in monopolistic business practices   |

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| **B.** | decreased government restrictions on businesses  |

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| **C.** | shift in population from rural areas to cities  |

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| **D.** | decreased participation in foreign markets  |

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| **2.** | **Use the excerpt below to answer the question.**

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| Whereas, a struggle is going on . . . between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results . . . if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit . . . —Preamble to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, 1886  |

**Which phrase best reflects the purpose of this organization?**  |
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| **A.** | passing national legislation |

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| **B.** | improving working conditions  |

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| **C.** | increasing opportunities for minorities  |

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| **D.** | using nonviolent methods of protest  |

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| **3.** | **Use the list below to answer the question**.

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| •  | 1893: A banking panic led to an economic depression in the United States.  |
| •  | 1907: After another banking panic, U.S. citizens increasingly supported the creation of government policies to reform the banking system.  |
| •  | 1913: President Woodrow Wilson signed the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, which created a network of 12 Federal Reserve Banks that would balance the interests of private banks and individual citizens.  |

**Based on these events, what was the most likely purpose of passing the Federal Reserve Act of 1913?**  |
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| **A.** | to limit private investment opportunities  |

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| **B.** | to promote financial stability  |

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| **C.** | to reduce competition among states  |

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| **D.** | to support stock speculation  |

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| **4.** | **Read this excerpt from a biography written in 1903, and answer the question that follows.**

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| When I first opened a laundry it was in company with a partner, who had been in the business for some years. We went to a town about 500 miles inland, where a railroad was building. We got a board shanty and worked for the men employed by the railroads . . . . We were three years with the railroad, and then went to the mines, where we made plenty of money in gold dust, but had a hard time, for many of the miners were wild men who . . . would come into our place to . . . steal shirts, for which we had to pay. One of these men hit his head hard against a flat iron and all the miners came and broke up our laundry, chasing us out of town . . . . We lost all our property and $365 in money, which members of the mob must have found.  |

**Which of the following would make the best title for this passage?**  |
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| **A.** | Hard Times in an Industrial City  |

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| **B.** | Experiences of a Chinese Immigrant  |

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| **C.** | Life on a Native American Reservation  |

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| **D.** | Struggles of a Sharecropper in the South  |

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| **5.** | **Read the passage and answer the question that follows**.

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| In 1899 and 1900, Secretary of State John Hay sent a series of notes to the foreign ministers of England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Russia. Hay explained, “The policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.”  |

**What name is used for the U.S. policy towards China that Secretary Hay described?**  |
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| **A.** | Open Door  |

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| **B.** | Square Deal  |

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| **C.** | Good Neighbor  |

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| **D.** | Manifest Destiny  |

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| **6.** | **Which statement best explains one factor that started the Great Migration?**  |
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| **A.** | the increased number of immigrants moving to urban areas  |

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| **B.** | the need for workers during the Great Depression  |

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| **C.** | the increased supply of skilled laborers due to industrialization  |

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| **D.** | the demand for workers in factories during World War I  |

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| **7.** | **Use the diagram below to answer the question.**\\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\45f90171-5586-43a6-894b-ccbfc36bebd1\I612752_4.jpg**Which statement best completes this diagram**?  |
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| **A.** | European immigration to the major urban areas increased.  |

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| **B.** | African Americans migrated to obtain jobs in northern factories.  |

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| **C.** | Factories in the South accepted applications from minorities.  |

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| **D.** | Communities in the North became racially integrated.  |

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| **8.** | **Which political party is discussed in this excerpt?**

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| Unhampered by tradition, uncorrupted by power, undismayed by the magnitude of the task, the new party offers itself as the instrument of the people to sweep away old abuses, to build a new and nobler commonwealth. —Theodore Roosevelt, August 1912  |

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| **A.** | the Democratic Party  |

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| **B.** | the Know-Nothing Party  |

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| **C.** | the Progressive Party  |

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| **D.** | the Socialist Party  |

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| **9.** | **Which of these events was the earliest action taken by the federal government to advance equality for African Americans?**  |
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| **A.** | desegregation of the United States military   |

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| **B.** | deployment of troops to desegregate schools in Little Rock  |

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| **C.** | the Supreme Court ruling in *Brown* v. *Board of Education*  |

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| **D.** | passage of the Voting Rights Act   |

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| **10.** | **Which circumstance prompted Friedan to ask this question?**

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| Each suburban wife struggled with it alone. As she made the beds, shopped for groceries . . . she was afraid to ask even of herself the silent question— “Is this all?” —Betty Friedan, 1963  |

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| **A.** | the emergence of superpower rivalries after World War II  |

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| **B.** | the limited opportunities for certain groups after World War II  |

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| **C.** | the early stages of the environmental movement  |

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| **D.** | the passage of civil rights legislation  |

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| **11.** | **Which Constitutional amendments were passed through the efforts of the Progressive Movement?**  |
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| **A.** | The amendments that ensured freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and due process under the law.  |

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| **B.** | The amendments that ended slavery, granted citizenship to African American men, and extended equal protection to all Americans.  |

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| **C.** | The amendments that granted women's suffrage, prohibited the sale of alcohol, and allowed the federal government to levy an income tax.  |

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| **D.** | The amendments that allowed residents of Washington, D.C. to vote for the president and vice president, detailed the line of succession for the presidency, and prohibited a sitting Congress to give itself a raise.  |

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| **12.** | **Use the list below to answer the question.**

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| Characteristics of the Social Gospel Movement

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|      •   | Addressed poverty and injustice among the working class due to rapid industrialization |
|      •    | Based on the moral aspects of the Christian faith to implement reform |

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**Which of the following demonstrates the best example of these factors in action?**   |
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| **A.** | the establishment of Hull House by Jane Addams  |

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| **B.** | socialist ideals promoted by Eugene Debs   |

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| **C.** | the reformation of prisons by Dorothea Dix  |

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| **D.** | political reforms by Progressive Robert La Follette  |

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| **13.** | **What was one effect of the Harlem Renaissance?**  |
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| **A.** | It helped establish federal funding for African American artists.  |

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| **B.** | It resulted in mass migration to major cities in the North.  |

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| **C.** | It helped diffuse African American culture across the United States.  |

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| **D.** | It directly led to the creation of anti-segregation laws in Southern states.  |

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| **14.** | **Which term completes this list?**

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| Two Military Options of theU.S. Government to End World War II  |
| Option 1 – Invasion of Japanese mainland                                 OROption 2 – Use of                ?                |

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| **A.** | atomic bombs  |

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| **B.** | chemical weapons  |

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| **C.** | rockets  |

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| **D.** | torpedoes  |

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| **15.** | **Which colony did Spain lose to the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War?**  |
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| **A.** | Panama  |

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| **B.** | Canary Islands  |

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| **C.** | Philippine Islands  |

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| **D.** | Jamaica  |

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| **16.** | **Use the excerpt below to answer the question.**

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| . . . there is the possibility of the United State[s] freezing Japanese funds or of instituting a general embargo on petroleum, thus strongly stimulating public opinion in Japan. Should this plan of freezing Japanese funds be put into effect, it would have an adverse effect on many aspects of our domestic life and might compel us to resort to diverse retaliatory measures. . . .—Japanese Foreign Ministry, July 14, 1941  |

**Which retaliatory measure did the Japanese take in response to these U.S. actions?**  |
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| **A.** | established a corrupt government in Manchuria  |

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| **B.** | created an alliance with China against U.S. forces  |

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| **C.** | developed the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere  |

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| **D.** | attacked U.S. forces in the Pacific   |

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| **17.** | **How did the United States attempt to fulfill the goals of the Truman Doctrine?**  |
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| **A.** | by increasing trade between Europe and the United States  |

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| **B.** | by extending economic aid to European countries  |

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| **C.** | by establishing an alliance between Turkey and Greece  |

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| **D.** | by increasing immigration to the United States  |

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| **18.** | **Which statement is a criticism made by isolationists in the U.S. Senate about the Treaty of Versailles?**  |
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| **A.** | Reparation payments would involve the United States in European economies.  |

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| **B.** | The League of Nations would involve the United States in future conflicts.  |

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| **C.** | Stationing U.S. soldiers in Europe would be necessary to maintain peace.  |

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| **D.** | The mandate system for colonial independence would result in loss of U.S. territory.  |

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| **19.** | **Which wartime activity would have been categorized as a home front activity during World War II?**  |
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| **A.** | encouraging women to take factory jobs   |

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| **B.** | strengthening the naval presence in the Pacific Ocean  |

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| **C.** | housing U.S. soldiers with French and Italian families  |

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| **D.** | negotiating post-war arrangements with U.S. allies  |

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| **20.** | **Which of the following best identifies the issues that led to the Supreme Court case *Schenck v. United States*?**  |
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| **A.** | The United States government restricted immigration during World War I.  |

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| **B.** | The United States government restricted freedom of speech during World War I.  |

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| **C.** | The United States government restricted the production of consumer goods during World War I.  |

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| **D.** | The United States government restricted religious freedom during World War I.   |

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| **21.** | **Use the excerpt below to answer the question.**

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| The Marshall Plan is very much a business plan. . . . At its root [it] is an office and factory and warehouse job.—“How to Do Business under the Marshall Plan,” *Kiplinger Magazine*, 1948  |

**How did this plan benefit the U.S. economy?**  |
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| **A.** | It prevented unfair competition from corporations.  |

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| **B.** | It set uniform prices on certain commodities.  |

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| **C.** | It created government-funded jobs.  |

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| **D.** | It created a demand for exports.  |

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| **22.** | **The House Un-American Activities Committee investigations of the early 1950s were most similar to which event in U.S. history?**  |
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| **A.** | World War I  |

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| **B.** | The Red Scare  |

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| **C.** | Ratification of Prohibition  |

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| **D.** | The Great Depression  |

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| **23.** | **Use the list below to answer the question.**

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| Economic Developments in the 1920s  |
|   |
| • Rapid growth of electric utility networks  |
| • Increased productivity of farms and industries  |
| •                            ?                             |

**Which factor best completes this list?**  |
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| --- | --- |
| **A.** | Decreased demand for housing in urban areas  |

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| **B.** | Reduced investment in the stock market   |

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| **C.** | Decreased availability of raw materials  |

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| **D.** | Increased pro-business policies  |

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| **24.** | **What motivated the Bonus Army to march on Washington, D.C. in 1932?**  |
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| **A.** | to join the American Federation of Labor  |

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| **B.** | to demand pay for service during World War I  |

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| **C.** | to alert Americans to the threat of Communism  |

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| **D.** | to encourage American isolationism in the 1930s  |

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| **25.** | **What major change in American society occurred due to the G.I. Bill of Rights?**  |
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| **A.** | decreased household sizes  |

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| --- | --- |
| **B.** | increased college attendance  |

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| **C.** | decreased investment in markets   |

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| --- | --- |
| **D.** | increased growth in urban areas   |

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| **26.** | **“Rosie the Riveter” was a World War II symbol of women’s contributions in**  |
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| **A.** | military service.  |

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| **B.** | volunteer organizations.  |

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| **C.** | war-related industries.  |

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| **D.** | traditional domestic roles.  |

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| **27.** | **How did Andrew Carnegie vertically integrate the steel industry?**  |
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| **A.** | buying his competition and closing their plants |

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| **B.** | buying iron mines and means of transportation |

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| **C.** | persuading laborers and managers to cooperate |

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| **D.** | bribing government officials to allow a monopoly |

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| **28.** | **Use the table below to answer the question.**

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| \_\_\_\_\_?\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  Economic  | Political   |  Social  |
| Unemployment rates rose to 25 percent.  | New Deal programs increased the authority of the federal government.  | Soil conditions caused people to move from the Great Plains to western states.  |

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**What is the best title for this table?**  |
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| **A.** | Features of the Gilded Age  |

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| **B.** | Characteristics of the Great Depression  |

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| --- | --- |
| **C.** | Results of the Treaty of Versailles  |

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| --- | --- |
| **D.** | Consequences of the Cold War  |

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| **29.** | **Which act passed during World War I violated the First Amendment rights of U.S. citizens?** |
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| **A.** | Sedition Act  |

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| **B.** | American Civil Liberties Act |

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| **C.** | Clayton Antitrust Act |

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| **D.** | Selective Service Act |

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| **30.** | **Which factor led directly to the stock market crash of 1929?** |
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| **A.** | buying on the margin |

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| **B.** | an increase in advertising |

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| **C.** | decreased worker productivity  |

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| **D.** | the popularity of the automobile |

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**Answers**

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