1. The Kansas-Nebraska Act concerned which issue?
   A. the right of Northerners to own slaves
   B. the sale of federal lands to slave owners
   C. the expansion of slavery into new territories
   D. the return of slaves who had escaped from the South

2. Which of these was a direct consequence of the Civil War?
   A. the disintegration of the Whig Party
   B. the addition of new states to the Union
   C. the extension of voting rights to African American men
   D. the use of popular sovereignty to decide the issue of slavery

3. What was the main accomplishment of the Freedmen's Bureau?
   A. providing aid and education to emancipated slaves
   B. securing protections for African Americans’ voting rights
   C. helping Confederate states get readmitted to the Union
   D. preventing violence against African Americans in the South

4. The passage below is an excerpt from the Fourteenth Amendment:
   
   No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

   This amendment was proposed by Congress in response to which of the following?
   A. the rise of violence against emancipated slaves
   B. the passage of Black Codes throughout the South
   C. the emergence of white resistance to the civil rights movement
   D. the attempts of Democrats to limit the voting rights of African Americans

5. What was the main effect of the system of debt peonage that emerged in the South during the late 19th century?
   A. African Americans were unable to afford to work agricultural jobs.
   B. African Americans left the South in large numbers to escape their debts.
   C. African Americans labored in a system that was nearly the same as slavery.
   D. African Americans had to work for low wages to pay off their emancipation costs.
6. The excerpt below was printed in a magazine in the South in 1866:

We should be satisfied to compel them to engage in coarse, common manual labor, and to punish them for dereliction of duty or non fulfillment of their contracts with such severity, as to make them useful, productive laborers.
Source: http://home.gwu.edu/~jjhawkin/BlackCodes/rptBlackCodes.pdf

What would the author of this excerpt most likely have supported?
A. the formation of the Freedmen's Bureau
B. the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment
C. the passage of Black Codes and Jim Crow laws
D. the relocation of emancipated slaves to colonies in Africa

7. The diagram below shows the various goals of the Dawes Act of 1877.

Goals of the Dawes Act

Assimilate Native Americans into American society

Accustom Native Americans to individual land ownership

Which phrase best completes the diagram?
A. Lure Native Americans to migrate to the frontier
B. Entice Native Americans to move to urban areas
C. Give Native Americans jobs in the federal bureaucracy
D. Push Native Americans to adopt an agricultural lifestyle

8. How did many Southern states try to limit the effects of Radical Reconstruction?
A. enacting Jim Crow laws
B. abolishing the Southern sharecropping system
C. adopting federal laws mandating segregation
D. securing passage of new amendments to the United States Constitution
9. Study the political cartoon below.

Which statement correctly summarizes the political cartoon?

A. Charles Schurz, who was a Northern Republican, is shown in a positive light as he heads to the South to enact Reconstruction policies.

B. The southern citizens in the background are cheering his arrival due to the cooperation taking place between northern and southern politicians.

C. The southern citizens in the background are actively attempting to prevent the arrival of the carpetbaggers they feared and hated with a passion.

D. Charles Schurz is shown in a negative light since he is depicted as a grim and intense intruder with clenched fists.

10. The quote below was spoken by William T. Sherman upon hearing the news that the southern states had begun to secede.

"This country will be drenched in blood. The people of the North are not going to let the country be destroyed without a mighty effort to save it. Besides, where are your men and appliances of war to contend against them? You are rushing into war with one of the most powerful, ingeniously mechanical and determined people on earth - right at your doors. Only in spirit and determination are you prepared for war. In all else you are totally unprepared."

Based on this quote and your knowledge of U.S. history, what does Sherman predict will be the outcome and/or consequence of southern secession?

A. There will be a war in which the South will win due to their governmental dominance and obvious determination.

B. There will be a war in which the South will win due to their militaristic nature and abundance of weapons.

C. There will be a war in which the North will win due to their stability though political, social, and economic conditions.

D. There will be a war in which the North will win due to their technological advancements and lack of southern military.
11. What is the primary reason why few restrictions on immigration to the United States existed prior to the early 20th century?
   A. Industry needed an increasing supply of labor.
   B. Immigration totals had always been relatively low.
   C. Labor unions had always favored unrestricted immigration.
   D. The Supreme Court had ruled that Congress could not restrict immigration.

12. In the late 1800s, how did railroad monopolies create economic hardships for farmers?
   A. by claiming productive land for business leaders to develop
   B. by charging high prices to ship agricultural goods to markets
   C. by separating farmers from profitable markets in western cities
   D. by isolating farmers from technological developments in eastern cities

13. Read the quote below.
   Where trade unions are most firmly organized, there are the rights of the people most respected.

   Based on your knowledge of the labor movement in the late 19th and early 20th century, to whom would this quote be attributed?
   A. Andrew Carnegie
   B. Samuel Gompers
   C. John Rockefeller
   D. Theodore Roosevelt
14. The cartoon below depicts a social issue in United States history.

With which social issue is this cartoon associated?

A. the influence of suffrage reformers during the Gilded Age
B. the influence of immigration quotas during the Gilded Age
C. the power of big business during the Second Industrial Revolution
D. the power of political machines during the Second Industrial Revolution

15. In 1898 the relatively moderate sized town of Tampa Bay, Florida acquired the title of “on the map”. Which of the following events lead to this once sleepy little town becoming an area of vast importance?

A. port of cultivation for numerous battleships used throughout Spanish-American War
B. sight of U.S.S. Maine explosion and cause for declaration of war between the U.S. and Spain
C. base used Cuban revolutionaries to secure shipments of uniforms and ammunition in their fight for independence
D. military port for soldiers and supply point for food, ammunition, and medical supplies that were destined for Cuba
16. How did the Civil War affect industries in the North?
   A. The North closed many industries.
   B. Industries could not meet wartime demands.
   C. Industries became more mechanized.
   D. Northern industries had to ask the South for help.

17. What is one geographic advantage the South had over the North?
   A. The South was fighting in its own territory.
   B. Northerners would be uncomfortable in the hot Southern climate.
   C. The North had no map-making industries.
   D. The South had more waterways for their navy.

Use the table and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EFFECTS OF THE CIVIL WAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NORTH</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern factories,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banks, and cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continued to rapidly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industrialize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Land Grant College</td>
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<tr>
<td>Act encouraged the</td>
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<tr>
<td>development of</td>
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<td>universities.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The federal government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cemented its authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over the states.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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18. How did the Civil War affect states’ rights?
   A. The supremacy of the federal government over the states was firmly established.
   B. States gained more power in determining their own laws.
   C. The balance of power between federal and states governments was unchanged.
   D. States lost all rights of self-determination.

19. What was the significance of the capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi, by Union troops during the Civil War?
   A. It caused the surrender of other Confederate strongholds on the Mississippi River.
   B. It meant that the Union controlled all the waterways on the East coast.
   C. It meant that Union troops controlled the Mississippi River ports.
   D. It occurred because Union troops attacked from boats on the Mississippi River.

20. Why did some abolitionists criticize Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation?
   A. They knew it did not specifically free all enslaved people.
   B. They wanted it sent to European countries.
   C. They wanted it to give enslaved people full rights of citizenship.
   D. They wanted it to bring an end to the Civil War.

Use the excerpt and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions.

“February 9—We established a regular camp here. This last march has been a very hard one, and only a distance of thirty miles. But it took us from Wednesday to Sunday, through snow, rain, and mud ankle-deep and without rations. Kinston is a perfect ruin, as the Yankees have destroyed everything they could barely touch, but it must at one time have been a very pretty town—but now nothing scarcely but chimneys are left to show how the Yankees are trying to reconstruct the Union.”

—Louis Leon, The Battle of Gettysburg,

_Diary of a Tar Heel Confederate Soldier_

21. What does Leon’s account suggest about life as a Confederate soldier?
   A. Soldiers generally enjoyed being in the Confederate Army.
   B. Overall, soldiers did not believe the fight against the Union was justified.
   C. Only battles caused hard times for soldiers.
   D. Camp life could be just as dangerous as fighting.

Use the excerpt and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following questions.

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.”
22. Why was the proclamation above issued as a military decree?
   A. to appease the border states and northern Democrats
   B. to stress that southerners could no longer travel north to retrieve slaves
   C. to deflect responsibility for the decree to members of the legislative branch
   D. to warn that Union forces would actively seek to free those who were enslaved

23. Which congressional document did the Emancipation Proclamation make null and void?
   A. Fugitive Slave Act
   B. Dred Scott decision
   C. Compromise of 1845
   D. Wilmot Proviso

24. What did the Dred Scott decision declare regarding all slaves?
   A. They were the property of their owners.
   B. They were free when living in a free territory.
   C. They should be made American citizens.
   D. They should have the right to sue in the courts.

Use the excerpt and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

“We are now far into the fifth year, since a policy was initiated, with the avowed object, and confident promise, of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only, not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease, until a crisis shall have been reached, and passed. ‘A house divided against itself cannot stand.’ I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other.”
—Abraham Lincoln, 1858

25. To what did Abraham Lincoln refer when he said, “A house divided against itself cannot stand”?
   A. Slavery helped unite states in the Union.
   B. The Union could not continue with both free states and slave states.
   C. Compromise would continue to keep the issue of slavery at bay.
   D. The Union would be dissolved over the issue of slavery.

26. How did Daniel Webster convince northerners to support the Compromise of 1850?
   A. He argued that, without the slave trade, slavery itself would disappear naturally.
   B. He argued that popular sovereignty could later be contested in Western territories.
   C. He argued that northerners could later use secession as a threat if California became a slave state.
   D. He argued that cotton would not grow in California, and so there was no need to worry about slavery spreading there.
27. Why was a plan for Reconstruction of the South needed?
   A. The Lincoln administration did not want to readmit the Confederate states to the Union.
   B. Many new citizens had joined the nation during the war.
   C. The Constitution provided no guidance on secession or readmission of states.
   D. The Southern economy had grown, and Northern states wanted to share the prosperity.

28. What was a key problem with the sharecropping system?
   A. Cotton was no longer a profitable crop.
   B. Landowners could lie about expenses to keep sharecroppers in debt.
   C. Sharecroppers had to buy their own supplies.
   D. Farmers had to pay the landowners cash rent as well as shares of the crop.

29. In the late 1800s, why did workers tolerate poor wages and working conditions?
   A. People thought that the government would protect them.
   B. They believed it had to get worse before it got better.
   C. They could be replaced easily by other workers.
   D. They were tricked by employers into taking dangerous jobs.

30. Which event resulted in the execution of four anarchists and the decline of the Knights of Labor?
   A. Railroad Strikes of 1877
   B. Haymarket Riot of 1886
   C. Homestead Strike of 1892
   D. Pullman Strike of 1893
What is depicted in the cartoon above?

A. Men passing in literacy tests to determine their ability to vote in state elections.
B. Men signing up for the draft to fight on behalf of the Union.
C. Men exercising their right to vote after the Fifteenth Amendment passed, protecting the suffrage of freedmen.
D. Men finding out what factory they were assigned to for a week's work.
32. Based on data in the chart above, which statement is correct?

A. As rural populations decline, urban populations increase.
B. Industrial growth will cause a further decline in rural populations.
C. Limiting immigration is the only way to curb urban population growth.
D. The emergence of mechanized farming has led to a decline in rural populations.

33. How did the Kansas Nebraska Act further divide the Union before the Civil War?

A. The Act allowed citizens of Kansas and Nebraska to decide for themselves whether to allow slavery within their borders. While Southerners supported the Act, it angered Northerners and further divided the Union.
B. The Act allowed citizens of Kansas and Nebraska to decide for themselves whether to allow slavery within their borders. While Northerners supported the Act, it angered Southerners and further divided the Union.
C. The Act admitted Nebraska to the Union as a slave state and Kansas as a free state. This angered Southerners because it tipped the balance of slave versus free states in favor of free states, further dividing the Union.
D. The Act admitted Kansas to the Union as a slave state and Nebraska as a free state. This angered Northerners because it tipped the balance of slave versus free states in favor of slave states, further dividing the Union.
34. The table below provides information about the African-American population in several cities after the Civil War.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chicago</th>
<th>Detroit</th>
<th>New York</th>
<th>Pittsburgh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>6,480</td>
<td>2,821</td>
<td>27,763</td>
<td>4,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>14,852</td>
<td>3,454</td>
<td>36,609</td>
<td>7,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>30,150</td>
<td>4,111</td>
<td>60,666</td>
<td>17,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>44,103</td>
<td>5,741</td>
<td>91,709</td>
<td>25,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>109,458</td>
<td>40,383</td>
<td>152,467</td>
<td>37,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>233,908</td>
<td>120,066</td>
<td>327,607</td>
<td>54,983</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Domain / U.S. Census Bureau

Which condition in society was primarily responsible for the change in urban population?

A. absence of agricultural employment in Southern communities
B. lack of political representation in Southern communities
C. availability of job opportunities in Northern cities
D. prevalence of racial equality in Northern cities