1. "... I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands... If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies, we... will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation."
   —Abigail Adams, 1776

   This statement was an early expression of women's support for
   1) abolition      2) affirmative action
   3) suffrage rights 4) divorce rights

2. What did the Declaration of Sentiments from the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 proclaim?
   1) that the abolition of slavery was necessary
   2) that all men and women are created equal
   3) that California should be admitted as a free state
   4) that the sale of alcoholic beverages should be illegal

3. A comparison study of the abolition movement, the settlement-house movement, the temperance movement, and the civil rights movement would most likely show that
   1) urban problems have been a priority of the United States Government
   2) reform movements have had little impact on American society
   3) the United States has experienced periods of social and political reform
   4) most reform movements have concentrated on solving economic problems

4. "Rosa Parks Arrested"
   "Supreme Court Rules Against School Segregation"
   "Martin Luther King, Jr., Speaks at March on Washington"

   Which movement is best represented by these newspaper headlines?
   1) abolition      2) Populist
   3) Progressive      4) civil rights

5. Which person's action was most closely associated with the abolitionist movement?
   1) William Lloyd Garrison’s publication of The Liberator
   2) Booker T. Washington’s commitment to African American education
   3) Thurgood Marshall’s legal argument in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
   4) Martin Luther King, Jr.’s leadership of the Birmingham march

6. The abolitionist movement, the women's suffrage movement, and the 1960's civil rights movement are all examples of reform efforts that
   1) succeeded without causing major controversy
   2) developed significant popular support
   3) achieved their goals without government action
   4) failed to affect the nation as a whole

7. During which period in United States history were the amendments concerning the income tax, direct election of Senators, Prohibition, and women's suffrage enacted?
   1) Reconstruction      2) The Gilded Age
   3) Progressive Era      4) New Deal

8. William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Tubman, and Harriet Beecher Stowe are best known for their efforts to
   1) create free public schools
   2) begin the temperance movement
   3) expand the rights of women
   4) oppose the practice of slavery

9. During the 20th century, which factor most directly led to large increases in women workers in the United States labor force?
   1) universal suffrage
   2) wartime demand
   3) constitutional amendments
   4) strict divorce laws

10. Which government action is most closely associated with the efforts of muckrakers?
    1) ratification of the woman's suffrage amendment
    2) approval of the graduated income tax
    3) creation of the National Forest Service
    4) passage of the Meat Inspection Act

11. What was a major reason most western states granted women suffrage prior to the adoption of the 19th amendment?
    1) Western states had more college-educated women than the eastern states.
    2) Women outnumbered men in states west of the Mississippi River.
    3) A majority of western states had legislatures controlled by women.
    4) The important roles played by frontier women promoted equality.

12. Public disregard for Prohibition and for laws prohibiting gambling indicates that
    1) the American film industry has great influence on public opinion
    2) the system of checks and balances does not work
    3) attempts to legislate public morality may be met with strong resistance
    4) American citizens have little, if any, respect for laws

13. One recent accomplishment in the struggle for equal rights for all Americans has been the
    1) prohibition of discrimination against Americans with disabilities
    2) passage of "English-only" laws in the workplace by many states
    3) guarantee of the right to vote for all women
    4) establishment of drug and alcohol testing by employers

14. What was a major result of Prohibition in the United States during the 1920s?
    1) restriction of immigration
    2) growth of communism
    3) destruction of family values
    4) increase in organized crime
15. National Prohibition, as authorized by the 18th amendment, stated that
   1) Americans must be 18 years old to purchase alcoholic beverages
   2) only imported alcoholic beverages would be sold
   3) alcoholic beverages could be sold only in government-run stores
   4) the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages was banned

16. Laws requiring individuals to pass civil service examinations to obtain government jobs were enacted to
   1) eliminate patronage and corruption in government hiring
   2) allow the government to compete with private industry for employees
   3) support the development of public employee labor unions
   4) encourage the growth of local political parties

17. Support for civil service reform in the 1880's was a reaction to the
   1) abuses in the electoral college system
   2) principle of separation of powers
   3) spoils system
   4) gold standard

18. Populism and Progressivism were similar because supporters of both movements
   1) called for the government to address political and economic problems
   2) favored an imperialistic foreign policy
   3) appealed to business leaders who wanted to increase profits at any cost
   4) encouraged increased immigration

19. A major aim of both the Granger and Populist movements in the United States was
   1) the establishment of a gold standard for currency
   2) mandatory government policies to curb inflation
   3) passage of laws increasing Federal regulation of monopolies
   4) unlimited immigration of Asians

20. The Populist Party can be considered a successful third party because
   1) its Presidential candidate won the election of 1892
   2) it maintained control of Congress for several years during the 1890's
   3) workers and business owners united to support reductions in the tariff
   4) laws were eventually passed that attained some of its goals

21. How would the Populist Movement of the 1890's best be described?
   1) political coalition of farming interests directed against banking and railroad interests
   2) trade union movement located in major eastern cities
   3) reform movement seeking to eliminate urban poverty and slums
   4) political interest group desiring a war with Spain to protect United States interests in Cuba

22. In his book, *How the Other Half Lives*, muckraker Jacob Riis exposed the
   1) ruthlessness of the Standard Oil Company
   2) social ills of life in New York City’s tenements
   3) unsanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry
   4) abuses of the railroad industry

23. Dorothea Dix, Jane Addams, and Jacob Riis were all known as
   1) muckrakers
   2) suffragettes
   3) political leaders
   4) social reformers

24. The writings of muckrakers of the late 19th-century had the most direct impact on
   1) efforts to increase public education in the South
   2) the struggle for women's rights
   3) reform in the area of factory working conditions
   4) elimination of segregation in the South

25. The writers Lincoln Steffens and Upton Sinclair were referred to as "muckrakers" because they
   1) supported the growth of large corporations
   2) aroused citizens to seek social changes
   3) wrote articles supporting the imperialistic ambitions of the United States
   4) led national movements to protect women's rights

26. With which statement would the muckrakers most likely have agreed?
   1) Government has a responsibility to protect corporations from foreign competition.
   2) The results of governmental decision-making are more important than how those results were achieved.
   3) The media has no business prying into the private life of a Presidential candidate.
   4) Honesty and ethics in government must be demanded by the people.

27. The initiative, referendum, recall, and direct primary are all intended to
   1) ratification of a constitutional amendment
   2) passage of a Federal law
   3) a Supreme Court decision
   4) a national referendum

28. Which action was necessary to change from the indirect to the direct election of United States Senators?
   1) weakened the power of the chief executive
   2) strengthened the policy of laissez-faire
   3) increased the power of the Federal Government
   4) expanded the importance of States rights

29. One major result of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal policy was that it
   1) weakened the power of the chief executive
   2) strengthened the policy of laissez-faire
   3) increased the power of the Federal Government
   4) expanded the importance of States rights
30. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. ______________________
   A. Secret ballot
   B. Direct election of senators
   C. Recall
   D. Referendum

1) Checks and Balances  2) Unwritten Constitution  
3) Progressive Reforms  4) Universal Suffrage

31. A major result of the New Deal was that it

1) eliminated poverty in the United States
2) extended the merit system in the civil service
3) destroyed the private enterprise system
4) greatly increased the size and power of the Federal Government

32. Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The main idea of the cartoon is that

1) the New Deal was a threat to constitutional government in the United States
2) American citizens strongly supported President Franklin D. Roosevelt's programs
3) the Constitution was strengthened by New Deal legislation
4) President Franklin D. Roosevelt established programs without the knowledge of Congress

33. Many opponents of New Deal programs claimed that these programs violated the American tradition of

1) welfare capitalism
2) governmental regulation of business
3) collective bargaining
4) individual responsibility

34. Most conservatives who opposed President Franklin D. Roosevelt's policies believed that the New Deal was

1) endangering the free enterprise system
2) threatening national security
3) ignoring problems faced by rural Americans
4) failing to enact needed social welfare reforms

35. A major goal of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society was to

1) make the states rather than the Federal Government responsible for supporting social programs
2) reduce ethnic tensions in society by severely limiting immigration
3) reform society through expanded government social welfare programs
4) give priority to an increase in benefits for Vietnam War veterans

36. President Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal and President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society were similar in that both

1) returned control of social welfare programs to the states
2) relied on individual initiative to improve the economy
3) were supported by Congress over the objections of the majority of state governments
4) increased the role of the Federal Government in dealing with social and economic problems

37. Base your answer to the next question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which federal government program was designed to solve the problem illustrated in this cartoon?

1) Great Society  2) Peace Corps
3) New Federalism  4) Dollar Diplomacy
38. The history of Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom, Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, and Lyndon Johnson's Great Society illustrates that

1) domestic reform programs can be reduced by involvement in war
2) proposed reforms can be blocked by a Congress controlled by the opposition party
3) United States citizens are generally hostile to reform programs
4) Presidents are rarely interested in domestic reform movements

39. President Lyndon B. Johnson’s Great Society is similar to President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal in that both programs

1) sought ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to guarantee equality for women
2) advocated passage of civil rights laws to help African Americans
3) supported federal funding of programs for the poor
4) approved efforts by states to reduce taxes for the middle class

40. The "supply side" economics of President Ronald Reagan and President George Bush favored

1) raising tariffs to increase the number of imports
2) increasing Federal taxes to support social welfare programs
3) providing incentives to stimulate business growth
4) establishing government programs to provide jobs for the unemployed

41. Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which economic approach, popular during the administration of President Ronald Reagan (1981-1989), is illustrated in this cartoon?

1) laissez-faire
2) pump priming
3) trickle down
4) war on poverty

42. The Supreme Court decision in Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) had a major impact on United States history because the decision

1) eliminated the power of the states in the area of civil rights
2) abolished the equal protection clause of the Federal Constitution
3) provided a constitutional basis for segregation laws
4) extended African-American voting rights

43. The most long-lasting victory for civil rights achieved during Reconstruction was the

1) ratification of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the United States Constitution
2) establishment of a strong two-party political system in the South
3) increased prominence given to the Office of the President
4) passage of Black Codes throughout the South

44. The major goal of the civil rights movement of the 1960's was to

1) establish a separate political state for African Americans
2) gain passage of an equal rights amendment to the Constitution
3) end segregation based on race
4) permit unlimited immigration to the United States

45. Martin Luther King, Jr. first emerged as a leader of the civil rights movement when he

1) led the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama
2) refused to give up his seat on a bus to a white man
3) challenged the authority of the Supreme Court
4) was elected as the first black congressman from the South

46. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed in an effort to correct

1) racial and gender discrimination
2) limitations on freedom of speech
3) unfair immigration quotas
4) segregation in the armed forces

47. Base your answer to the following question on the table below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971–72</td>
<td>3,666,917</td>
<td>294,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003–04</td>
<td>4,038,253</td>
<td>2,865,299</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Federation of State High School Associations (adapted)

Which development contributed most to the changes shown in the table?

1) passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
2) inclusion of Title IX in the Education Amendments of 1972
3) the beginning of Head Start programs in the 1960s
4) increase in the number of nonpublic schools since the 1970s

48. During the civil rights movement of the 1960s, activities of the Congress of Racial Equality, the National Urban League, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) illustrated that

1) all civil rights groups use the same tactics
2) different approaches can be used to achieve a common goal
3) organizational differences usually lead to failure
4) violence is the best tool for achieving social change
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>49. Which development was a result of the other three?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) The civil rights and voting rights acts of the 1960's were passed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Blacks were barred from voting in several states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) State laws supported racial segregation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Several civil rights movements were formed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>50. The Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Fair Housing Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act were government efforts to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) eliminate restrictions on immigration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) end discrimination against various groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) provide federal aid for children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) require equal treatment of men and woman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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