



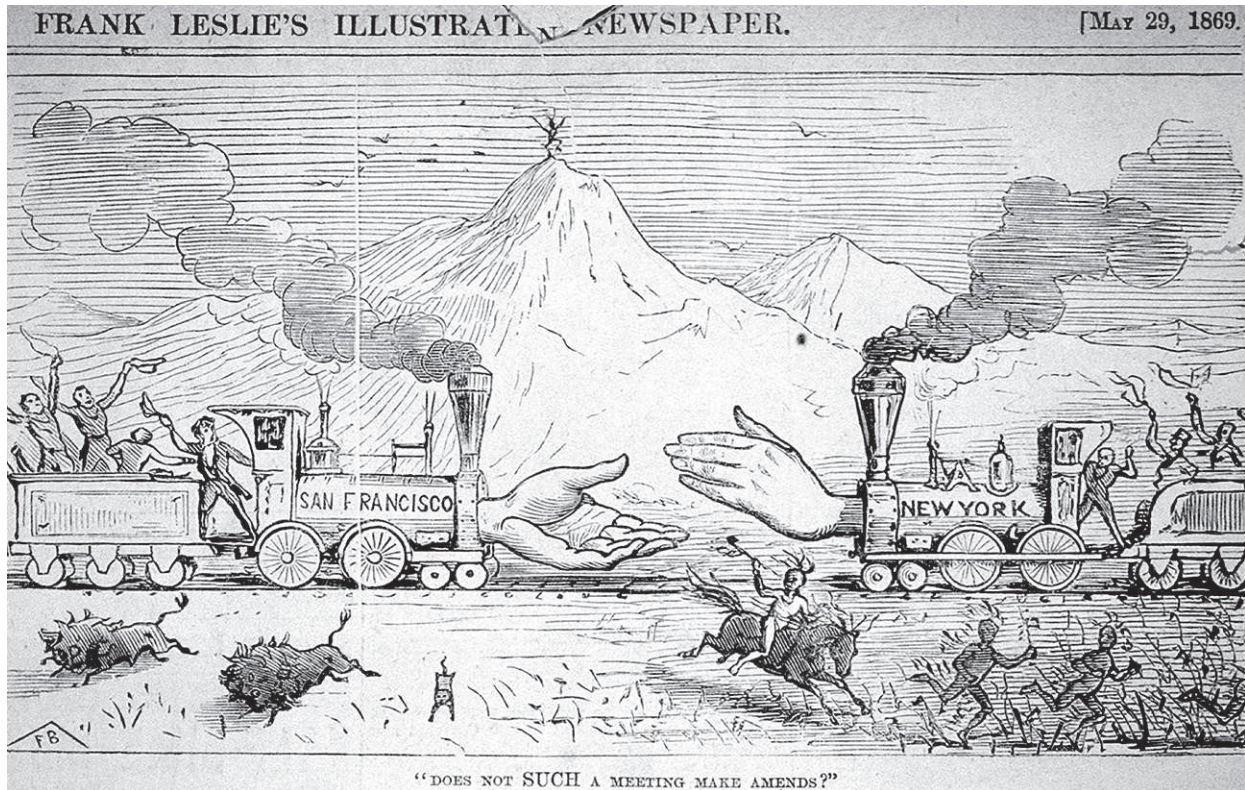
Mississippi Academic Assessment Program (MAAP)

U.S. History

PRACTICE TEST

The U.S. History Practice Test is a useful tool for Mississippi educators to use in preparing students for the format of the Mississippi Academic Assessment Program for U.S. History. The items were written and aligned to the 2018 Mississippi College- and Career-Readiness Standards for the Social Studies. **This document contains 25 U.S. History items.**

1. This political cartoon was published in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* on May 29, 1869.



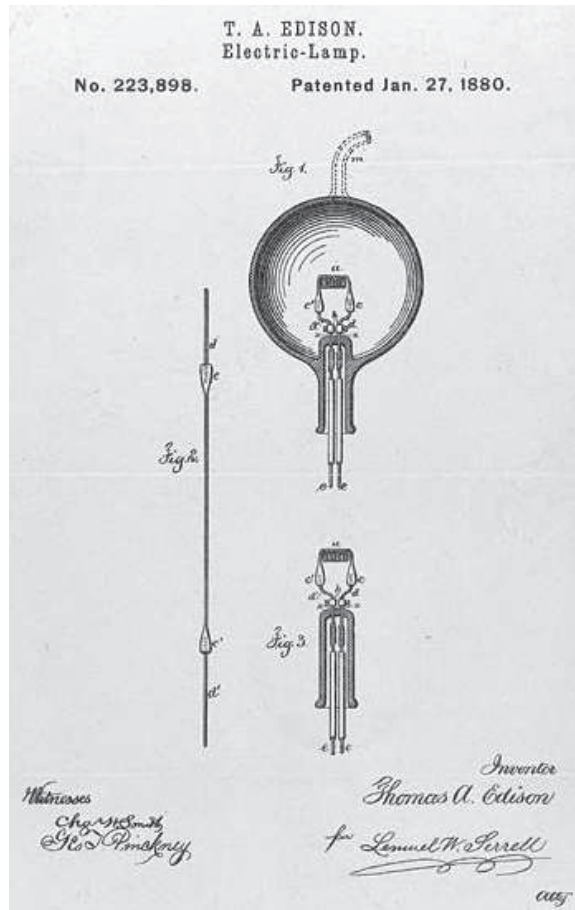
Source: Library of Congress

Which statement **best** describes the **economic** significance of the event shown in the political cartoon?

- A. It led to the near extinction of buffalo through widespread slaughter.
- B. It led to treaties that eventually forced American Indians onto reservations.
- C. It improved communication between people living on the east and west coasts.
- D. It brought products from eastern industries to the growing markets west of the Mississippi.

2. Which statement **best** describes one way in which the Dawes Severalty Act affected American Indians?
- A. The act allowed American Indians to apply for land allotments and learn new farming techniques, resulting in increased crop yields.
 - B. The act allowed settlers to buy surplus land allotments and assimilate with the American Indians, resulting in the strengthening of tribal identities.
 - C. The act allowed the federal government to break up tribal lands and sell surplus land to new settlers, resulting in the weakening of American Indian tribal identity.
 - D. The act allowed local politicians to give surplus land and agricultural equipment to their supporters, resulting in the reduction of American Indian resistance to settlement.

3. The U.S. Patent Office granted a patent, in response to the patent application shown below, to Thomas Edison on January 27, 1880. The patent was not for the product's invention but for an improvement to an earlier design. The improved design made the product reliable, safe, and practical.



Source: National Archives

How did Edison's improvement to this product **most likely** affect the lives of factory workers?

- A. by increasing the hourly wages of factory workers
- B. by extending the working hours of factory workers
- C. by allowing factory workers to have more leisure time
- D. by allowing factory workers to mass-produce items on an assembly line

4. This excerpt comes from a legislative act signed into law by President Chester A. Arthur on January 16, 1883.

First, for open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified here-under. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and so far as may be shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be appointed.

Which **two** issues, for which the public demanded reform, were addressed by this act?

- A. voter suppression
- B. voter registration fraud
- C. use of bribes to influence government policy
- D. government employment based on political party affiliation
- E. firing or demoting government employees for political reasons

5. What was the **main** purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act?
- A. to allow the government to use labor unions to weaken powerful corporations
 - B. to authorize the government to gain controlling ownership in large companies
 - C. to authorize the government to pursue legal proceedings to dissolve monopolies
 - D. to allow the government to pursue legal action against the workers within monopolies

6. This excerpt about President Theodore Roosevelt's role as a Rough Rider during the Spanish-American War comes from a Library of Congress article.

Before becoming President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He resigned in 1898 to organize the Rough Riders, the first voluntary cavalry in the Spanish-American War. . . .

The Rough Riders are best remembered for their charge up San Juan Hill on July 1, 1898. Roosevelt and his Rough Riders were a colorful group of characters. During the war, they received the most publicity of any unit in the army.

Roosevelt's role as a Rough Rider

- A. jeopardized foreign relations after he was elected president.
- B. enhanced his military career but did not affect his political career.
- C. turned him into a national hero and celebrity in the eyes of many.
- D. hindered his political career and made his presidential run a hard-fought battle.

7. Which statement describes an **economic** reason for the U.S. annexation of Hawaii?
- A. British ship owners needed a new place to resupply British whaling ships.
 - B. Protestant missionaries wanted to convert the native population to Christianity.
 - C. Sugarcane planters from the United States found a profitable source of sugarcane on the islands.
 - D. Queen Liliuokalani wanted to strengthen her monarchy through trade agreements with the United States.

8. This advertisement was published in the *Washington Herald* on December 2, 1919.



\$5 ONLY

PROVIDES YOU
With This Wonderful
**ELECTRIC
DISHWASHER**
IF YOU ORDER
BEFORE 5 P. M.
SATURDAY

Something Every Home Should Own

This Western Electric DISHWASHER and KITCHEN TABLE washes, rinses and dries your dishes in ten minutes. Your hands are kept out of the dishwasher. Dishes CAN'T break.

The operation of the dishwasher is simple. The dishes are arranged in racks, hot water run into the dishwasher and the switch turned on. The paddle forces the water over the dishes, really cleansing them. This water is then drained off, clean hot water run in, the switch turned on again and the dishes are rinsed. After standing a few minutes, they are dry.

THIS DISHWASHER PAYS FOR ITS SPACE BY SERVING ALSO AS A FINE ALUMINUM-TOPPED KITCHEN TABLE.

Think What It Will Save You EVERY DAY

SPECIAL OFFER!

Until 5 P. M. Saturday, December 6, we offer this regular \$90 Western Electric Dishwashing Machine at the SPECIAL CASH PRICE OF \$84.50 or on the very easy terms of—

\$5 CASH AND 10 PAYMENTS OF \$8.50 EACH

This offer is positively limited to the time specified—
every machine is fully guaranteed.

Mail This Coupon or Phone Main 7260 TODAY

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER CO.
Corner 14th and C Streets N. W. Phone Main 7260

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Please send me an Electric Dishwasher in accordance with your advertised offer.

☐ **Special Cash Offer**
I agree to pay \$84.50 on delivery of the machine.

☐ **Easy Terms If Desired**
I agree to pay \$5.00 on delivery of the machine and \$8.50 each month until the full amount of \$90.00 has been paid.
It is agreed that the Dishwasher remains your property until payments are completed.

Name.....
Address.....

NOTE—Put a cross in the square opposite the method of payment you prefer and mail this so that we will receive it not later than Monday morning, December 8.

Source: Library of Congress

How did new inventions like the one shown in this advertisement affect American society?

- A. The use of electric appliances decreased the standard of living for most families.
- B. The manufacture of electric appliances created new employment opportunities for women.
- C. The availability of electric appliances provided families with more time to pursue other interests.
- D. The overproduction of electric appliances like these caused a spike in demand for goods.

9. Which social issue did John Steinbeck explore in his book *The Grapes of Wrath*, first published in 1939?
- A. the exploitation of factory workers during Prohibition
 - B. the exploitation of sharecroppers during Reconstruction
 - C. the suffering of immigrants during the Great Depression
 - D. the suffering of migrant farmworkers during the Dust Bowl

10. This 1935 map of California that shows proposed migrant camps and routes of migration was published by the Rural Rehabilitation Division.



Source: Library of Congress

The map shows the efforts to manage the impact of the large number of migrants arriving in California from

- A. eastern states during the Gold Rush.
- B. the South during the Great Migration.
- C. the Great Plains during the Dust Bowl.
- D. eastern states during Westward Expansion.

11. This photograph was taken in front of the U.S. Capitol on June 21, 1932.

Bonus Army: “Dig in” in the Shadow of the Capitol



Source: Library of Congress

How did President Hoover's economic policies affect men like those shown in the photograph?

- A. The men were denied their request for monetary restitution for failed stocks.
- B. The men were denied their request for government loans to save their farms.
- C. The men were denied their request for early payment of their service benefits.
- D. The men were denied their request for government assistance to feed their families.

12. This photograph taken in May 1941 shows people standing outside a textile mill in Greensboro, Greene County, Georgia.



Source: Library of Congress

How did President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs **most** affect people like those shown in the photograph?

- A. Roosevelt's New Deal policies supporting equal rights gave women the ability to pursue legal action for equal pay.
- B. Roosevelt's New Deal policies supporting women's suffrage allowed women to vote for laws supporting labor unions.
- C. Roosevelt's New Deal policies supporting organized labor gave workers the voice to demand better working conditions.
- D. Roosevelt's New Deal policies supporting work relief programs gave workers the ability to feed their families during hard times.

- 13.** This official U.S. Navy photograph shows the USS *Arizona* on fire after having been hit by a bomb on December 7, 1941.



Source: Library of Congress

How did the event shown in the photograph lead to a change in U.S. foreign policy at the time?

- A.** The attack on Pearl Harbor forced the United States out of an isolationist foreign policy.
- B.** The destruction of the naval base on Pearl Harbor forced the United States into a foreign policy of neutrality.
- C.** The attack on U.S. ships on Pearl Harbor led the United States into a foreign policy that focused on containment.
- D.** The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor destroyed most of the U.S. fleet in the Pacific and led the United States away from a retaliatory foreign policy.

- 14.** During World War II, Americans could purchase war bonds with a face value that was greater than the purchase price. For example, a war bond purchased for \$18.75 would be worth \$25.00 in ten years. Why did the U.S. government offer Americans the opportunity to purchase war bonds during World War II?
- A.** War bonds helped finance the war effort and were also an investment in one's own financial future.
 - B.** War bonds could be used to purchase a greater quantity of products that were rationed during the war.
 - C.** War bonds eliminated the need to use price controls to help stabilize the cost of products in the wartime economy.
 - D.** War bonds could be used to purchase automobiles, which were scarce due to the wartime mobilization of industries.

- 15.** What was the significance of the 1944 *Korematsu v. United States* U.S. Supreme Court case?
- A.** The court supported the right of the United States to deport Japanese Americans during World War II.
 - B.** The court found that the detention of Japanese Americans during World War II was a military necessity.
 - C.** The court found that the detention of Japanese Americans during World War II amounted to racial discrimination.
 - D.** The court supported the right of Japanese Americans to refuse a forced relocation to a detention center during World War II.

16. Which feature is **more common** during a cold war than a conventional war?
- A. indirect conflicts
 - B. military conflicts
 - C. many casualties
 - D. mass destruction

17. Circle the names of **four** countries that were areas of conflict between supporters of communism and supporters of democracy during the Cold War.

China

Cuba

France

Italy

Hungary

Poland

18. This chart describes some events that occurred following the end of World War II.

March 12, 1947	President Truman announces the Truman Doctrine in a speech in which he offers to help countries facing a possible communist takeover.
September 1947	The Soviet Union sets up the Cominform, which is responsible for creating the Eastern Bloc.
April 3, 1948	President Truman signs the Economic Assistance Act, also known as the Marshall Plan, which offers aid to European countries to prevent their being tempted by communism.
June 24, 1948	The Berlin Blockade begins.
April 4, 1949	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is formed.

Part A

Which conclusion can be made about the events described in the chart?

- A.** These events led to incidents that further increased tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- B.** These events forced the United States and the Soviet Union to continually work together to rebuild war-torn Europe.
- C.** Western European nations attempted to use these events to reduce tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- D.** The United States and the Soviet Union initiated each event to strengthen economic ties between eastern and western Europe.

Part B

What was one long-term effect of the events described in the chart?

- A.** The economies of countries in eastern Europe thrived.
- B.** Diplomatic relations between the East and the West improved.
- C.** These events led to indirect conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- D.** These events led to an economic alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union.

- 19.** Which statement describes how the Truman Doctrine contributed to the breakdown of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union?
- A.** The Truman Doctrine threatened the Soviet Union by providing military equipment to France and Great Britain.
 - B.** The Truman Doctrine threatened the Soviet Union by providing funds to build U.S. Air Force bases in Spain and Italy.
 - C.** The Truman Doctrine gave economic aid to Greece and Turkey, which threatened the Soviet Union's sphere of influence.
 - D.** The Truman Doctrine instituted economic sanctions on Poland and Hungary, which threatened the Soviet Union's sphere of influence.

- 20.** How did the passage of the Equal Pay Act of 1963, which amended the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, affect women?
- A.** Women gained more authority in the workplace because this legislation required employers to promote women at the same pace as men.
 - B.** Women achieving the right to pursue legal action to receive the same compensation as men for the same work gave women more economic power.
 - C.** Women achieved economic parity with men because this legislation allowed employers to decrease men's salaries to be the same as women's salaries.
 - D.** Women gaining the right to pursue legal action to receive the same compensation as men regardless of merit or seniority gave women more influence in the workplace.

21. This paragraph summarizes some of President George H. W. Bush's foreign policy experience.

When George H. W. Bush became president, he had one of the most impressive foreign policy résumés of any individual ever elected president. He had previously served as director of the U.S. liaison office to the People's Republic of China, director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Vice President of the United States. Some considered his greatest foreign policy strengths to be his significant foreign policy experience, his calm and pragmatic nature, and his ability to work well with other world leaders.

How did U.S. involvement in the 1991 Persian Gulf War reflect President Bush's foreign policy strengths as described in the paragraph?

- A.** He assembled an international coalition that led the liberation of Iraq.
- B.** He assembled an international coalition that led the liberation of Kuwait.
- C.** He decided to remain neutral and only supply Kuwait with weapons and training.
- D.** He tried to prevent other countries from attempting diplomacy before invading Iraq.

- 22.** What was the significance of Executive Order 9981, which was issued by President Harry Truman in 1948?
- A.** Ending racial segregation in U.S. industries was a step toward racial integration in other areas of American society.
 - B.** Ending racial segregation in the U.S. military was a step toward racial integration in other areas of American society.
 - C.** Ending racial segregation in public education allowed all American children to receive a high-quality education regardless of race.
 - D.** Ending racial segregation in public places allowed all Americans to enjoy equal access to theaters, restaurants, and hotels regardless of race.

- 23.** This excerpt comes from the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case decided on May 17, 1954.

Segregation of white and Negro children in the public schools of a State solely on the basis of race, pursuant to state laws permitting or requiring such segregation, denies to Negro children the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment—even though the physical facilities and other “tangible” factors of white and Negro schools may be equal.

Which statement describes the result of the decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*?

- A.** The process for the integration of public schools was initiated.
- B.** Students were given the option to choose which public school to attend.
- C.** The mandate for separate but comparable public schools was put in place.
- D.** Citizens were asked to vote on whether to integrate the public schools in their district.

24. Which type of spending has been **most** responsible for the growth of the national debt?
- A. spending on national defense and homeland security
 - B. spending on unemployment compensation and education
 - C. spending on programs related to healthcare services and retirement
 - D. spending on programs related to global warming and international affairs

25. This chart shows the results of the 2016 U.S. presidential election.

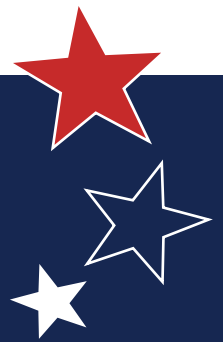
Candidate	Electoral Vote Total	Popular Vote Total
Hillary Clinton	232	65,853,625
Donald J. Trump	306	62,985,106

What was considered to be somewhat unusual about the outcome of this election?

- A.** The winner of the election lost the popular vote.
- B.** The winner of the election lost the electoral vote.
- C.** The Senate determined the winner of the election.
- D.** The House of Representatives determined the winner of the election.

U.S. History Practice Test

END OF
COURSE



Data Recognition Corporation
13490 Bass Lake Road
Maple Grove, MN 55311

**U.S. History Practice Test
Fall 2022**

The information for each item, including the objective, DOK level, item type, and correct answer, is located in this document. The items appear in the order as shown in the table.

Item Number	Objective	DOK Level	Item Type	Correct Answer
1	(US.1.1) Illustrate the impact of Manifest Destiny on the economic and technological development of the post-Civil War West, including: mining, the cattle industry, and the transcontinental railroad.	3	Multiple Choice	D
2	(US.1.3) Evaluate the Dawes Act for its effect on tribal identity, land ownership, and assimilation of American Indians.	2	Multiple Choice	C
3	(US.2.1) Interpret the impact of change from workshop to factory on workers' lives, including: The New Industrial Age from 1870 to 1900, the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), the Pullman Strike, the Haymarket Square Riot, and impact of John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Gompers, Eugene V. Debs, A. Philip Randolph, and Thomas Alva Edison.	2	Multiple Choice	B
4	(US.2.5) Trace the evolution from the power of the political machines to Civil Service reform, including: Spoils/patronage system, Tweed Ring, Thomas Nast, and Pendleton Civil Service Act.	2	Multi-Select	D, E
5	(US.3.4) Trace national legislation resulting from and affecting the Progressive Movement, including: the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Clayton Antitrust Act.	2	Multiple Choice	C
6	(US.4.2) Evaluate the role of the Rough Riders on the iconic status of President Theodore Roosevelt.	2	Multiple Choice	C
7	(US.4.4) Trace the involvement of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands for economic and imperialistic interests.	2	Multiple Choice	C
8	(US.5.3) Determine the relationship between technological innovations and the creation of increased leisure time.	2	Multiple Choice	C
9	(US.5.8) Examine notable authors of the 1920s, including: John Steinbeck, William Faulkner, and Zora Neale Hurston.	2	Multiple Choice	D
10	(US.5.10) Investigate conditions created by the Dust Bowl for their impact on migration patterns during the Great Depression.	2	Multiple Choice	C

**U.S. History Practice Test
Fall 2022**

Item Number	Objective	DOK Level	Item Type	Correct Answer
11	(US.6.2) Investigate how President Hoover's initial conservative response to the Great Depression failed.	2	Multiple Choice	C
12	(US.6.3) Analyze President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal as a response to the economic crisis of the Great Depression, including: the effectiveness of New Deal programs in relieving suffering, achieving economic recovery, and promoting organized labor.	3	Multiple Choice	C
13	(US.7.1) Explain the isolationist debate as it evolved from the 1920s to the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the subsequent change in United States' foreign policy.	2	Multiple Choice	A
14	(US.7.8) Trace the way in which the US government took control of the economy through rationing, price controls, limitations on labor unions, the sale of bonds, and wage controls.	2	Multiple Choice	A
15	(US.7.10) Summarize the discrimination the Japanese Americans faced during WWII. Include the <i>Korematsu v. US</i> supreme court case.	2	Multiple Choice	B
16	(US.8.1) Distinguish between cold war and a conventional war.	2	Multiple Choice	A
17	(US.8.2) Locate areas of conflict during the Cold War from 1945 to 1960, including East and West Germany, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, Korea, and China.	2	Technology Enhanced	See Answer Key
18	(US.8.3) Analyze the breakdown of relations between the US and USSR after WWII.	3	Multi-Part	A, C
19	(US.8.5) Describe how the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan deepened the tensions between the US and USSR.	2	Multiple Choice	C
20	(US.9.4) Describe the changing roles of women in society as reflected in the entry of more women into the labor force and the changing family structure, including Equal Pay Act.	2	Multiple Choice	B

**U.S. History Practice Test
Fall 2022**

Item Number	Objective	DOK Level	Item Type	Correct Answer
21	(US.10.2) Analyze Reagan's and Bush's pro-active international policies, including: Invasion of Granada, Iran-Contra, SDI, End of the Cold War, Invasion of Panama, and Persian Gulf War.	2	Multiple Choice	B
22	(US.11.1) Explain the importance of President Truman's order to integrate the U.S. military and the federal government.	2	Multiple Choice	B
23	(US.11.2) Trace the federal government's involvement in the modern Civil Rights Movement, including: the abolition of the poll tax, the nationalization of state militias, <i>Brown versus Board of Education</i> in 1954, the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.	2	Multiple Choice	A
24	(US.12.2) Describe global trade agreements, terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, Operation Iraqi Freedom and the War in Afghanistan, and the Patriot Act, global terrorism, global climate concerns, immigration, national debt and technological trends.	2	Multiple Choice	C
25	(US.12.3) Discuss the election of 2008 and Barack Obama as the first African American president and the unconventional election of 2016 and the advent of Donald Trump.	2	Multiple Choice	A

**Technology-Enhanced Item
Answer Key**

17.

