

11th Grade US History Summer Packet
For Saunders Trades & Technical High School



Diagnostic Test

Question 1 .



This engraving created by Paul Revere following British aggression at the Boston Massacre was intended to

- A. appeal to sympathizers in England and Parliament.
- B. serve as propaganda to rally colonial support.
- C. convince George III to grant the colonies independence.
- D. accurately depict the events of the day.

Question 2 .

At the end of World War I, why didn't the United States Senate ratify the Treaty of Versailles or enter into the League of Nations?

- A. It did not support having to work with the communist Soviet Union.
- B. It did not want to be involved with colonization efforts in Africa.
- C. It did not believe in the mandated arms reduction for all nations.
- D. It did not want to become involved in future European affairs.

Question 3 .

What does Rosie the Riveter symbolize?

- A. the women who tried to urge the U.S. government to withdraw American troops from Europe
- B. the millions of American women who worked in heavy industry during World War II
- C. the women who attempted to enlist in the armed forces in an effort to serve their country
- D. the millions of women who needed government assistance to support their families during the war

Question 4 .

What was significant about Ronald Reagan's relationship with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev?

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- A. The relationship resulted in the only two Cold War leaders meeting face to face.
- B. The relationship created much tension between Moscow and Washington D.C.
- C. The relationship resulted in a massive nuclear arms build-up for both countries.
- D. The relationship has been credited with helping to bring about the end of the Cold War.

Question 5 .

Which of the following would have been supported by the Populist Party?

- A. government regulation of railroads and anti-trust policies
- B. opposition to the gold standard and a graduated income tax
- C. the rise of big business and formation of monopolies
- D. an increase on tariffs and open immigration policies

Question 6 .

Which of the following describes the Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention?

- A. Representation in each house would be based on a state's population, but the population could not include slaves.
- B. Representation would be based on the state's ability to make monetary contributions.
- C. One house would have an equal number of representatives, while the other would be based on population.
- D. Each house would have an equal number of representatives from each state.

Question 7 .

As part of the Missouri Compromise, Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slave state, and Maine was admitted as a free state. This was done purposely in order to

- A. ensure that slavery was outlawed in any part of the Louisiana Territory.
- B. maintain an equal balance of free states and slaves states within the county.
- C. keep slavery to the west of the Mississippi River and north of Oklahoma.
- D. make sure the abolitionists of Maine and other New England states were satisfied.

Question 8 .

The territory occupied by Algonquian speaking tribes along the Atlantic coast

- A. shrank due to the intrusion of warring northern tribes.
- B. became less fertile after years of drought.
- C. was subject to increased risk of coastal flooding.
- D. decreased overtime as a result of white settlement.

Question 9 .

"...The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us--that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion--that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

—*The Gettysburg Address*, Abraham Lincoln, 1863

President Lincoln's address following the Battle of Gettysburg was most instrumental in

- A. emancipating enslaved Africans in rebel states.
- B. renewing the North's commitment to reunite the country.
- C. rallying financial support behind the Union cause.
- D. weakening Southern resolve during the remainder of the war.

Question 10 .

Which reason **best** explains why industries such as shipbuilding, lumbering, and fur trapping dominated the economy of the New England colonies?

- A. The area was poorly suited to agriculture which forced settlers to develop other industries.
- B. Settlers had limited knowledge of farming techniques which led to increased interest in industry.
- C. A greater concentration of skilled laborers initially settled in the region.
- D. Fewer people owned slaves in the region.

Question 11 .

Why would nativists have supported the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882?

- A. They opposed immigration and feared any competition for jobs.
- B. They disliked any immigrant from countries throughout Asia.
- C. They did not support any culture that didn't practice Catholicism.
- D. They supported immigration from European nations only.

Question 12 .

Which of the following was the first governing document of the Plymouth Colony?

- A. Magna Carta
- B. Bill of Rights
- C. Halfway Covenant
- D. Mayflower Compact

Question 13 .

The House Un-American Activities Committee, also known as HUAC, was an investigative committee within the House of Representatives. During the Cold War, it focused on investigating

- A. anarchists who supported a communist coup in the U.S.
- B. Soviet and Chinese communist spies hiding in the U.S.
- C. suspected communists living in the United States.
- D. American communists seeking to assassinate the president.

Question 14 .

What was the *main reason* for President Harry Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan at the end of World War II?

- A. He wanted to show the world how powerful the U.S. had become.
- B. He wanted Japan to see the United States' military advancements.
- C. He wanted to avoid a full-scale invasion of the Japanese mainland.
- D. He wanted to punish the Japanese for their attack on Pearl Harbor.

Question 15 .

In which way did the Monroe Doctrine increase American nationalism?

- A. It set limitations on immigration from other countries.
- B. It reaffirmed the complete independence of the United States.
- C. It softened U.S. foreign policy centered on isolationism.
- D. It facilitated the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase.

Question 16 .

- makes it easier for people to access information
- allows for a global communication network
- enables businesses to reach a wider consumer base

Which of the following would be the **best** title for the chart?

- A. Benefits of Tariffs
- B. Benefits of the Internet
- C. Benefits of Industrialization
- D. Benefits of Interdependence

Question 17 .

What was the purpose of the Freedman's Bureau?

- A. to help former slaves assimilate into society
- B. to divide the South into five military districts
- C. to punish the Confederate states for seceding
- D. to provide African Americans the right to vote

Question 18 .

The first two political parties to emerge in the United States were the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans, started by Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, respectively. Which of the following statements accurately describes a *main* difference between the opposing parties?

- A. The Federalists supported the French in their revolutionary activities, while the Democratic-Republicans did not support the French.
- B. The Federalists supported a strong central government, while the Democratic-Republicans supported a weaker central government.
- C. The Federalists did not see the need for a national bank, while the Democratic-Republicans wanted to create a new bank.
- D. The Federalists believed in a narrow interpretation of the Constitution, while the Democratic-Republicans believed in a broad interpretation.

Question 19 .

Which of the following was a result of the Spanish American War?

- A. The United States began controlling nations throughout Central America.
- B. The United States gained control of the Panama Canal and annexed Hawaii.
- C. The United States gained new territories including Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.
- D. The United States annexed Cuba after it gained independence from Spain.

Question 20 .

César Chávez fought for the rights of which group?

- A. Cuban immigrants
- B. Haitian refugees
- C. industrial workers
- D. farm workers

Question 21 .

Which is a lasting impact of the Prohibition Era on the United States?

- A. a lower legal drinking age
- B. an increase in organized crime
- C. a decrease in alcohol consumption
- D. a federal alcohol education program

Question 22 .

In what way did Henry Ford improve production during the industrialization period?

- A. He initiated an incentive program for his employees.
- B. He created a monopoly through horizontal integration.
- C. He utilized mass production and established the first assembly line.
- D. He developed the first automobile workers union.

Question 23 .

Which of these contributed to the collapse of the economy by the end of the 1920s?

- A. Banks refused to lend any money to people who did not make a certain amount of money annually.
- B. The United States was lending large quantities of money to struggling European countries.
- C. The 1920s was a decade of great economic struggle, and most Americans were unable to find work.
- D. Investors bought stocks on margin and were unable to pay the balance when stock prices fell.

Question 24 .

As a result of United States Executive Order 9066, Japanese Americans were placed in internment camps on the west coast of the United States. What was the *main reason* for this action?

- A. Americans were beginning to question the loyalty of Japanese Americans.
- B. Americans believed the Japanese Americans were conspiring against the U.S.
- C. Japanese Americans had to be protected against racial violence.
- D. Franklin Roosevelt wanted to punish all citizens of Japanese descent.

Question 25 .

Why did President Eisenhower send federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957?

- A. to protect Martin Luther King, Jr. after an assassination attempt
- B. to stop anti-war protesters on school campuses
- C. to break up riots in a racially diverse neighborhood
- D. to oversee the integration of a previously all-white school

Question 26 .

During the Cold War, diplomat George Kennan proposed the United States adopt which policy to prevent the spread of communism?

- A. socialism
- B. imperialism
- C. détente
- D. containment

Question 27 .

Which of the following is an example of the checks and balances system at work?

- A. Congress must approve or deny the president's appointed Supreme Court justices.
- B. Republican government derives its power from the people and from constitutional law.
- C. There are certain rights every citizen is born with, and the government cannot take them away.
- D. The legislative branch makes the laws, while the judicial branch decides when laws are broken.

Question 28 .

In response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, which of the following was accomplished first by the United States?

- A. The United States captured Osama bin Laden, the man behind Al Qaeda.
- B. The United States met with British intelligence officers to discuss an Iraqi invasion.
- C. The United States invaded Afghanistan and overthrew the Taliban government.
- D. The United States began Operation Iraqi Freedom and captured Saddam Hussein.

Question 29 .

Under the Dawes Severalty Act, Native Americans were given plots of land, but they were required to

- A. pay the federal government twice the amount of money required by U.S. citizens.
- B. farm for a living and hand over most crops to the federal government.
- C. give up their native traditions and adopt an "American" way of life.
- D. grant the government access to that land if it was proven to be valuable.

Question 30 .

Why were so many Americans living in the Great Plains forced to migrate west during the 1930s?

- A. Drought and massive dust storms worsened economic conditions in the Great Plains.
- B. Floods and tornadoes ripped through the Great Plains, destroying homes and farms.
- C. Welfare programs were available to large families in the states of the West.
- D. The only place to find industrial work with high paying wages was in the West.