

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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1. The 14th Amendment was approved by the states and became part of the United States Constitution in 1868. The purpose of this amendment was to define citizenship and to protect the rights gained by

- A. European immigrants.
- B. African Americans.
- C. factory workers.
- D. naturalized citizens.

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2. The United Nations was created after World War II. What opinion did the United States government have about joining the United Nations.

- A. The president felt it would probably not work.
- B. Congress considered it dangerous to get involved.
- C. The president supported it, but the Senate did not.
- D. The president and the rest of the government supported it.

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3. During the Civil War, both the North and the South had certain strengths. Which of the following would have been a strength for the North at the beginning of the war?

- A. Northern factories were able to make weapons and materials needed for war.
- B. Since most of the fighting took place in the North, they knew the land.
- C. Northern soldiers had better training, and their leaders were better prepared.
- D. Since the South was suffering through a drought, the crops were ruined.

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4. What political problem faced the United States at the end of the Civil War?

- A. how to convince the Southern states to free their slaves
- B. how to stop the army from taking over the government
- C. how to bring the defeated states back into the Union
- D. how to keep foreign countries out of North America

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5. World War I had a number of causes. One of those causes was militarism. How did militarism lead to World War I?

- A. It forced large countries to sell military weapons to other countries.
  - B. It helped small countries get stronger by trading.
  - C. It led countries to believe that they needed to be military powers.
  - D. It meant countries had to stay out of war if they were not prepared.
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6. During the 1920s, more Americans were able to buy homes. Why was this true?

- A. the government created programs to help people buy homes
  - B. homes were cheaper to buy and wages had increased
  - C. the factories had to build homes that the workers could buy
  - D. homes were made that could be moved from place to place
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7. Many countries followed a policy of imperialism in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In 1914, this led to

- A. many countries cooperating to form an empire.
  - B. a few countries fighting over differences in beliefs.
  - C. many countries fighting over ownership of land and goods.
  - D. a few countries cooperating to stop internal revolutions.
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8. William Howard Taft became president of the United States in 1909. He made many contributions to reform. Which is an example of his reforms?

- A. acquiring more land for the public
  - B. continuing the policies of the past
  - C. eliminating the Republican and Democratic Parties
  - D. prosecuting monopolies and trusts
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9. In 1929, the United States entered an economic slowdown called the Great Depression. One of the early events was the stock market crash. What was a major cause of the stock market crash?

- A. Stock prices went up so fast that investors could not keep up with the changes.
  - B. The government decided to close the stock market in New York.
  - C. Stock prices fell, investors panicked and sold their stocks, which led to more panic.
  - D. People decided to invest their money in stock markets in Europe.
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10. The Cold War was a time of tension between the United States and the former Soviet Union. In 1962, the United States was involved in the Cuban Missile Crisis. Which was the importance of this event?

- A. The United States wanted the former Soviet Union to provide aid to Cuba.
- B. The United States attacked Cuba.
- C. The United States wanted the former Soviet Union to remove missiles from Cuba.
- D. The United States placed missiles in Cuba.

**Answer Key**

1. B) African Americans.
2. C) The president supported it, but the Senate did not.
3. A) Northern factories were able to make weapons and materials needed for war.
4. C) how to bring the defeated states back into the Union
5. C) It led countries to believe that they needed to be military powers.
6. B) homes were cheaper to buy and wages had increased
7. C) many countries fighting over ownership of land and goods.
8. D) prosecuting monopolies and trusts
9. C) Stock prices fell, investors panicked and sold their stocks, which led to more panic.
10. C) The United States wanted the former Soviet Union to remove missiles from Cuba.