

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

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

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1. One of the causes of World War I was militarism. The term "militarism" has the most to do with which of these beliefs?

- A. that the military is too powerful and should be cut back
- B. that the military should have little say in the government
- C. that the use of military force is a good way to solve problems
- D. that the use of military force is the last resort when solving problems

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2. Before the Civil War, Southern states had laws which limited the rights of slaves. After the Union won the Civil War, the new freedmen received many rights. To limit the new rights of the freedmen, Southern states passed the

- A. "Black Codes."
- B. 13th Amendment.
- C. Emancipation Proclamation.
- D. 15th Amendment.

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3. One of the causes of the Civil War was the question of states' rights. The people from the South who supported states' rights would MOST LIKELY support

- A. recession, the slowing of the economy.
- B. the prohibition of alcohol.
- C. secession, or leaving the Union.
- D. the abolition of slavery.

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4. In 1950, the United States became involved in the Korean War. Why did the United States become involved in this war?

- A. to prevent the collapse of the government of North Korea
- B. to stop the spread of communism to South Korea
- C. to stop North Korea from taking over Hong Kong
- D. to prevent attacks against United States shipping

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5. There were many causes of World War I. One of the major causes was a strong feeling of nationalism that was shared by many people. Which is an example of nationalism?

- A. The people of Germany believed that their country and way of life were better than other countries.
  - B. The government of Great Britain wanted to increase trade with Asia.
  - C. The people of the United States believed that they should be able to trade with any country.
  - D. The government of France wanted to build up its army and navy.
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6. Amendments have been added to the United States Constitution. Why was the 18th Amendment passed in 1919?

- A. to guarantee the right to free speech
  - B. to make the production or sale of alcohol illegal
  - C. to guarantee the right of women to vote
  - D. to make the ownership of slaves illegal
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7. Theodore Roosevelt became president of the United States in 1901. One of his nicknames was "trust buster." Why was he called this?

- A. He was not expected to win the election.
  - B. He lost the trust of most Congressmen.
  - C. He forced many monopolies to be broken up.
  - D. He passed many laws to punish criminals more harshly.
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8. President Lincoln had developed a plan to help bring the South back into the Union after the Civil War. This plan ended when he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. Which of the following BEST describes Lincoln's plan?

- A. He wanted the South to be punished for leaving the Union.
  - B. He wanted the North to allow the South to continue using slaves.
  - C. He wanted the South to return to the Union as quickly as possible.
  - D. He wanted the North to pay for rebuilding the South.
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9. During the late 1800s, many immigrants from Europe and Asia came to the United States. Which statement best describes what these groups experienced in the United States?

- A. Both groups were discriminated against in the work they were permitted to do.
  - B. Only the Asian immigrants experienced discrimination while working on the railroads.
  - C. Only the European immigrants experienced discrimination while working in the cities.
  - D. Both groups immediately blended with the people living in the United States.
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10. Canals were very important to transportation in the 1800s. What part of a canal allows the raising or lowering of the water level?

- A. lock
- B. rack
- C. hoist
- D. barge

**Answer Key**

1. C) that the use of military force is a good way to solve problems
2. A) "Black Codes."
3. C) secession, or leaving the Union.
4. B) to stop the spread of communism to South Korea
5. A) The people of Germany believed that their country and way of life were better than other countries.
6. B) to make the production or sale of alcohol illegal
7. C) He forced many monopolies to be broken up.
8. C) He wanted the South to return to the Union as quickly as possible.
9. A) Both groups were discriminated against in the work they were permitted to do.
10. A) lock