

Copyright © 2012 Study Island - All rights reserved.**Pretest - U.S. History**

1. How did the First Great Awakening contribute to the emergence of American identity?
- A. It helped establish consent of the governed.
 - B. It helped establish separation of church and state.
 - C. It helped establish an emphasis on education.
 - D. It helped establish religious pluralism.
-

Effects of Segregation

2. In which Supreme Court decision did the Court uphold the policy of "separate but equal," which allowed racial discrimination?
- A. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - B. *Wabash v. Illinois*
 - C. *U.S. v. E.C. Knight Co.*
 - D. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
-

Effects of Segregation

3. Which of the following was a form of violence used by the Ku Klux Klan against African Americans?
- A. boycotting
 - B. extortion
 - C. lynching
 - D. bribery
-

Pretest - U.S. History

4. The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments granted greater political rights to
- A. former soldiers.
 - B. women.
 - C. former slaves.
 - D. children.
-

Effects of Segregation

5. Even though the 15th Amendment had granted African Americans the right to vote, many African Americans were prevented from exercising their right to vote during the late 19th century. What is the term used to describe this practice?
- A. vindication
 - B. solidarity
 - C. emancipation
 - D. disenfranchisement
-

Pretest - U.S. History

6. The basic ideas behind the Nullification Crisis were also among the basic ideas behind which of the following American events?
- A. the Civil War
 - B. the Mexican War
 - C. the Dawes Act
 - D. the Chinese Exclusion Act
-

Effects of Segregation

7. Which statement best explains how W.E.B. DuBois wanted to improve the social and economic situation that

existed for African Americans during the early 19th century?

- A. He wanted to improve the economic situation in African American communities by sending young people to vocational schools.
- B. He wanted to use the legal system in order to get the Supreme Court to rule that discrimination was unconstitutional.
- C. He wanted to encourage civil disobedience and use peaceful protests to bring achieve equal rights.
- D. He wanted to send gifted black students to elite colleges, and then these people would become the leaders of the civil rights movement.

Effects of Segregation

8. According to the Fifteenth Amendment, citizens were not supposed to be restricted from voting based on their race or previous status as slaves. In spite of this federal law, southern states passed their own laws aimed at preventing African Americans from voting. First, poll taxes and literacy tests were required in order to vote. Later, states began passing "grandfather clauses," which stated that people who could not pass the literacy test or pay the poll tax could vote if they, their fathers, or grandfathers had been allowed to vote on or before January 1, 1867. Why were grandfather clauses enacted?

- A. African Americans advocated the use of grandfather clauses.
- B. Grandfather clauses were a fair way to decide who had the right to vote.
- C. Southerners realized that literacy tests and poll taxes were unfair for poor people.
- D. The use of literacy tests and poll taxes had prevented whites from voting.

Pretest - U.S. History

9. The leaders of which three countries were known as the "Big Three" during World War II?

- A. United Kingdom, France, and Germany
- B. United States, Canada, and Mexico
- C. United States, United Kingdom, and Soviet Union
- D. Germany, Italy, and Japan

Pretest - U.S. History

10.

- The war was fought on American territory.
- 5,000 former slaves joined the Continental Army.
- Britain lost interest in fighting a long, costly war.

The list above contains reasons the Americans won the Revolutionary War. What other reason contributed to their success?

- A. Most Native Americans aided the U.S.
- B. American soldiers were better trained.
- C. France supported the United States.
- D. The Americans had a larger navy.

Effects of Segregation

11. Which statement best explains how W.E.B. DuBois wanted to improve the social and economic situation that existed for African Americans during the early 19th century?

- A. He wanted to use the legal system in order to get the Supreme Court to rule that discrimination was unconstitutional.
- B. He wanted to improve the economic situation in African American communities by sending young people to vocational schools.
- C. He wanted to encourage civil disobedience and use peaceful protests to bring achieve equal rights.
- D. He wanted to send gifted black students to elite colleges, and then these people would become the leaders of the civil rights movement.

Effects of Segregation

12. Under the leadership of Booker T. Washington, which college became an important place of higher learning for

African Americans?

- A. Tuskegee Institute
 - B. George Washington University
 - C. University of Mississippi
 - D. Clemson University
-

Pretest - U.S. History

13. Which president was responsible for dropping the atomic bombs on Japan at the end of World War II?

- A. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - B. Harry S. Truman
 - C. Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - D. John F. Kennedy
-

Effects of Segregation

14. Which of these actions did W.E.B. DuBois take during the civil rights movement?

- A. He allowed himself to be arrested for sitting in the white section of a bus.
 - B. He began a movement to convince African Americans that they should return to Africa.
 - C. He helped found an organization to improve the conditions of African Americans.
 - D. He was a lawyer who argued against segregation in *Brown v. Board of Education*.
-

Pretest - U.S. History

15. The concept of "big stick diplomacy," which is the threat of using military force in foreign policy, is most associated with which person's presidency?

- A. Herbert Hoover
 - B. Theodore Roosevelt
 - C. Woodrow Wilson
 - D. Harry S. Truman
-

Pretest - U.S. History

16. In addition to prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin, what did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 establish?

- A. legal consequences for discrimination
 - B. an official definition of housing discrimination
 - C. exceptions for job-related discrimination
 - D. penalties for practicing affirmative action
-

Pretest - U.S. History

17. Which of these people played a major role in helping to gain women the right to vote?

- A. Eleanor Roosevelt
 - B. Susan B. Anthony
 - C. Rosa Parks
 - D. Margaret Sanger
-

Effects of Segregation

18. Which organization, formed in 1909, worked to end racial segregation and fought for equal rights for ethnic minorities?

- A. the American Temperance Society
 - B. the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 - C. the American Colonization Society
 - D. the National Women's Suffrage Association
-

Pretest - U.S. History

19. In the 1840s, the slogan "54-40 or Fight!" was used to support American annexation of

- A. New Mexico.
 - B. Oregon.
 - C. California.
 - D. Texas.
-

Effects of Segregation

20. Under the leadership of Booker T. Washington, which college became an important place of higher learning for African Americans?

- A. George Washington University
 - B. Clemson University
 - C. Tuskegee Institute
 - D. University of Mississippi
-

Pretest - U.S. History

21. Which of the following is one of the reasons that the United States invaded Iraq in 2003?

- A. The U.S. wanted to take control of Iraq's oil fields.
 - B. The U.S. wanted to liberate Kuwait which had been invaded by Iraq.
 - C. The U.S. believed that Iraq was protecting al Qaeda and Osama bin Laden.
 - D. The U.S. believed that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction.
-

Pretest - U.S. History

22. Which Supreme Court ruling determined that segregation in the public school system was unconstitutional?

- A. *Roe v. Wade*
 - B. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - C. *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - D. *Marbury v. Madison*
-

Effects of Segregation

23. *De jure* segregation occurs when local, state, or national laws require racial separation or allow segregation. *De facto* segregation, or "segregation in fact," is when racial separation happens even though the laws do not require or allow separation. De facto segregation can happen through social practice, political acts, economic circumstances, or public policy.

Which of the following promoted de jure segregation in the 19th and 20th centuries?

- A. Jim Crow laws
 - B. the 19th Amendment
 - C. the Civil Rights Act of 1875
 - D. the Reconstruction Acts
-

Effects of Segregation

24. Which person founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association and was a strong supporter of the Back to Africa movement which encouraged African Americans to move to Africa?

- A. Marcus Garvey
 - B. Booker T. Washington
 - C. Frederick Douglass
 - D. W.E.B. Du Bois
-

Effects of Segregation

25. Booker T. Washington delivered a speech in 1895 known as the "Atlanta Compromise." What was one of the arguments that he made in his speech?

- A. African Americans should work towards economic security before trying to achieve racial equality.
 - B. African Americans should have the right to vote.
 - C. Racial segregation and discrimination should end immediately.
 - D. The government should pay African Americans for the injustices they suffered under slavery.
-

Pretest - U.S. History**26.**

There comes a time when people get tired of being trampled over by the iron feet of oppression. . . . I want it to be known that we're going to work with grim and bold determination to gain justice on the buses in this city. And we are not wrong. . . .

—Martin Luther King, Jr., 1965

According to this excerpt, what idea did Martin Luther King, Jr., oppose?

- A. higher fees charged to African American bus riders
 - B. limited city bus routes for African American riders
 - C. restrictions on the hiring of minority bus drivers
 - D. segregated seating on Montgomery's city buses
-

Pretest - U.S. History

27. What plan was supported by Franklin D. Roosevelt to get people working during the Great Depression?

- A. New Deal
 - B. New Frontier
 - C. Fair Deal
 - D. Great Society
-

Effects of Segregation

28. How did activist Ida Wells-Barnett contribute to the women's suffrage and civil rights movements?

- A. She encouraged African Americans to move to Africa.
 - B. She founded a university for black women.
 - C. She led many civil rights marches.
 - D. She started the first black women's suffrage organization.
-

Pretest - U.S. History

29. Which battle in the American Revolution resulted in the surrender of the British forces?

- A. Battle of Saratoga
 - B. Battle of Charleston
 - C. Battle of Trenton
 - D. Battle of Yorktown
-

Effects of Segregation

30. Which African American leader during the Progressive era believed that African Americans should attend vocational school and work to improve their own communities at the local level?

- A. W.E.B. DuBois
 - B. Marcus Garvey
 - C. Frederick Douglass
 - D. Booker T. Washington
-

Pretest - U.S. History

31. Why were Native Americans forced to live on reservations in present-day Oklahoma during the Nineteenth Century?

- A. to gain land that would give them better agricultural opportunities
 - B. to make room for expanding white settlement in the eastern U.S.
 - C. to hunt the growing number of buffalo herds that blanketed the plains
 - D. to take advantage of ranching and mining opportunities in the West
-

Pretest - U.S. History

32. Which of the following best describes the U.S. foreign policy of containment used during the Cold War?

- A. The U.S. wanted to become less involved in foreign affairs.
 - B. The U.S. wanted to prevent the spread of communism.
 - C. The U.S. hoped to become more allied with the Soviet Union.
 - D. The U.S. worked to maintain peace throughout the world.
-

Effects of Segregation

33.

The Negro race, like all races, is going to be saved by its exceptional men. The problem of education, then, among Negroes must first of all deal with the Talented Tenth; it is the problem of developing the best of this race that they may guide the mass away from the contamination and death of the worst, in their own and other races.

—W.E.B. DuBois, *The Talented Tenth* (1903)

In the passage above, DuBois argued for which of the following?

- A. helping U.S. citizens understand the past horrors of slavery
 - B. giving higher education to African Americans who can use it
 - C. teaching African Americans to be satisfied with the rights they have
 - D. encouraging people to protest segregation in U.S. society
-

Pretest - U.S. History

34. During World War II, what was the major reason for relocating many Japanese-Americans to government-run internment camps?

- A. the fear that Japanese-Americans might betray the U.S.
 - B. the desire of most Japanese-Americans to escape to Japan
 - C. the desire to build a stronger army to fight the Germans
 - D. the need for workers in factories at the internment camps
-

Pretest - U.S. History

35. Which states were added in the Union in 1820 as part of a compromise to keep the balance of slave and free states?

- A. Kansas and Missouri
 - B. Missouri and Maine
 - C. Maine and California
 - D. West Virginia and Ohio
-

Effects of Segregation

36. The term Great Migration is used to describe the mass movement of southern blacks that occurred in the early 20th century as they moved to which area?

- A. Canada
 - B. the Great Plains
 - C. the North
 - D. Africa
-

Effects of Segregation

- poll taxes
- literacy tests
- grandfather clauses

The box above lists methods that southern states used to prevent African Americans from doing what?

- A. owning property
 - B. going to school
 - C. voting
 - D. working
-

Effects of Segregation

38. Which of the following was a form of violence used by the Ku Klux Klan against African Americans?

- A. extortion
 - B. lynching
 - C. boycotting
 - D. bribery
-

Pretest - U.S. History

39. Which industry was most affected by the Pullman Strike of 1894?

- A. steel
 - B. railroad
 - C. oil
 - D. coal
-

Pretest - U.S. History

40. Which factor was a major cause of the Great Depression of the 1930s?

- A. farmers raising crop prices with the creation of the Federal Farm Marketing Board in 1930
 - B. increased taxes to pay veterans as demanded by the American Bonus Army in 1932
 - C. high protective tariff rates brought on by the McKinley Tariff of 1890
 - D. excessive borrowing to buy stocks leading to the stock market crash of 1929
-

Pretest - U.S. History

41. What was the effect of the large migration of African Americans to U.S. industrial centers between 1940 and 1950?

- A. increased racial tensions
 - B. wealth of minority groups
 - C. peaceful school integration
 - D. improved public transportation
-

Effects of Segregation

42. Why was Booker T. Washington criticized by African American groups such as the Niagara Movement?

- A. They disagreed with his encouragement of African Americans to move back to Africa.
 - B. They thought he believed that African Americans were inferior to whites.
 - C. They thought he was not doing enough to achieve equal rights for African Americans.
 - D. They opposed his ideas to use violence in the fight for civil rights.
-

Pretest - U.S. History

43. Which of the following was one of the results of the Spanish-American War?

- A. The U.S. became less interested in foreign affairs.
- B. The U.S. suffered a significant loss of life.

- B. The U.S. suffered a significant loss of life.
 - C. The U.S. established itself as a global power.
 - D. The U.S. gave up a great deal of territory to Spain.
-

Effects of Segregation

44. Booker T. Washington delivered a speech in 1895 known as the "Atlanta Compromise." What was one of the arguments that he made in his speech?

- A. African Americans should have the right to vote.
 - B. The government should pay African Americans for the injustices they suffered under slavery.
 - C. Racial segregation and discrimination should end immediately.
 - D. African Americans should work towards economic security before trying to achieve racial equality.
-

Pretest - U.S. History

45. Which treaty brought an end to World War I but failed to maintain a lasting peace in Europe?

- A. Treaty of Ghent
 - B. Treaty of Paris
 - C. Treaty of Versailles
 - D. Treaty of London
-

Pretest - U.S. History

46. How did industrialization during the late 1800s contribute to the development of organized labor?

- A. by paying individuals high wages and great benefits
 - B. by creating low-skill jobs that made employees easy to replace
 - C. by contributing to the growth of college business programs
 - D. by reducing the demand for new machinery in factories
-

Effects of Segregation

47. We claim for ourselves every single right that belongs to a freeborn American, political, civil and social; and until we get these rights we will never cease to protest and assail the ears of America. The battle we wage is not for ourselves alone but for all true Americans. It is a fight for ideals, lest this, our common fatherland, false to its founding, become in truth the land of the thief and the home of the slave — a byword and a hissing among the nations for its sounding pretensions and pitiful accomplishment.

The excerpt above is from a statement issued by a group of civil rights activists who met near Niagara Falls in 1905 and started the Niagara Movement. Which statement best explains the goals of the Niagara Movement?

- A. They wanted African Americans to accept segregation.
 - B. They wanted African Americans to discriminate against white people.
 - C. They wanted African Americans to move to Africa.
 - D. They wanted African Americans to have the same rights that whites had.
-

Effects of Segregation

48. What was the name given to the African Americans who fled the South and headed to Kansas during the late 1800s?

- A. Exodusters
 - B. Scalawags
 - C. Sharecroppers
 - D. Carbetbaggers
-

Effects of Segregation

49.

The Negro race, like all races, is going to be saved by its exceptional men. The problem of education, then, among Negroes must first of all deal with the Talented Tenth; it is the problem of developing the best of this race that they may guide the mass away from the contamination and death of the worst, in their own and other races.

In the passage above, DuBois argued for which of the following?

- A. encouraging people to protest segregation in U.S. society
- B. giving higher education to African Americans who can use it
- C. helping U.S. citizens understand the past horrors of slavery
- D. teaching African Americans to be satisfied with the rights they have

Effects of Segregation

50.

To those of the white race who look to the incoming of those of foreign birth and strange tongue and habits for the prosperity of the South, were I permitted I would repeat what I say to my own race, "Cast down your bucket where you are." Cast it down among the eight millions of Negroes whose habits you know, whose fidelity and love you have tested in days when to have proved treacherous meant the ruin of your firesides. Cast down your bucket among these people who have, without strikes and labour wars, tilled your fields, cleared your forests, builded your railroads and cities, and brought forth treasures from the bowels of the earth, and helped make possible this magnificent representation of the progress of the South.

—Booker T. Washington

According to this excerpt, what was Booker T. Washington trying to promote?

- A. He wanted former slave owners to compensate their former slaves.
- B. He wanted African Americans to move to the North to escape the injustices of the South.
- C. He wanted whites to hire African Americans instead of immigrants.
- D. He wanted racial equality for African Americans.

Answers

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. D
9. C
10. C
11. D
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. B
16. A
17. B
18. B
19. B
20. C
21. D
22. C
23. A
24. A
25. A
26. D
27. A
28. D
29. D
30. D
31. B
32. B
33. B
34. A
35. B

- 36. C
- 37. C
- 38. B
- 39. B
- 40. D
- 41. A
- 42. C
- 43. C
- 44. D
- 45. C
- 46. B
- 47. D
- 48. A
- 49. B
- 50. C

Explanations

2. In the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision, the Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation was allowed if equal facilities were offered. This policy was known as "separate but equal." Even though African Americans would have access to separate facilities, they were almost always inferior to those that were reserved for the use of white people.

3. After the Civil War, the Ku Klux Klan started lynching African Americans in order to maintain white supremacy in the South. Members of the Ku Klux Klan did not agree with the new laws granting rights to African Americans that went into effect during Reconstruction.

5. Disenfranchisement occurs when someone is denied the opportunity to do something that they legally have the right to do. Even after the 15th Amendment was ratified in 1870, many African Americans were still not able to vote. Southern states began imposing various restrictions on voting, such as requiring voters to pass a literacy test or pay a poll tax before being able to vote.

7. W.E.B. DuBois is a well-known African American leader of the Progressive Era. He started the Niagara Movement, which led to the establishment of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). To improve the status of blacks, DuBois advocated sending gifted African American students to university and into the white world, where they could then work to elevate all blacks.

8. The use of literacy tests and poll taxes prevented most African Americans from voting, but they prevented some whites from voting as well. Poor whites who were unable to pass the literacy test or could not afford to pay the poll tax had been prevented from voting. In 1898, Southern states began enacting grandfather clauses as a way to allow poor whites the right to vote, but at the same time denying African Americans the right to vote. Since very few African Americans had the right to vote in 1867, the grandfather clauses excluded them from voting while protecting the right to vote for whites.

11. W.E.B. DuBois is a well-known African American leader of the Progressive Era. He started the Niagara Movement, which led to the establishment of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). To improve the status of blacks, DuBois advocated sending gifted African American students to university and into the white world, where they could then work to elevate all blacks.

12. The Tuskegee Institute was founded in 1881. Booker T. Washington served as the leader of the college from 1881 until 1915. During his time at the college, Washington was able to build it into an important college for African Americans.

14. W.E.B. DuBois helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP has since its beginnings been dedicated to improving the conditions of African Americans.

18. Formed in 1909 by a multiracial group of civil rights activists, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has worked to promote racial equality and end discrimination. The NAACP is the oldest civil rights organization in the United States.

<http://www.naacp.org/about/history/timeline/#1900>

20. The Tuskegee Institute was founded in 1881. Booker T. Washington served as the leader of the college from 1881 until 1915. During his time at the college, Washington was able to build it into an important college for African Americans.

23. Southern states enacted many laws that segregated African Americans from whites. These laws, known as the Jim Crow laws, affected many aspects of daily life and included laws in which blacks were forced to sit in separate areas on trains and were prohibited from attending the same schools as whites. The Jim Crow laws required a policy of "separate but equal" that legally separated African Americans from whites in many situations well into the mid 20th century.

24. Marcus Garvey founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association in 1914 as a group to help African Americans. Garvey was also a strong supporter of the Back to Africa movement, which encouraged African Americans to move to their ancestral homelands.

25. Booker T. Washington believed that African Americans should try to improve their economic situation before trying to achieve equal rights. He thought hard work and education would improve the lives of African Americans. In his "Atlanta Compromise" speech, he said: "No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin, and not at the top."

28. In 1913, Ida Wells-Barnett, an African American civil rights and women's suffrage activist, founded the Alpha Suffrage Club of Chicago. The Alpha Suffrage Club was the first black women's suffrage organization. In addition to her work in the suffrage movement, Ida Wells-Barnett was very outspoken against the practice of lynching. In 1892, she wrote a pamphlet called *Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases*.

30. Booker T. Washington was a prominent African American leader during the early twentieth century who believed that African Americans could best improve their lives by attending vocational training.

33. W.E.B. DuBois advocated education as a way to improve the status of African Americans. DuBois himself graduated from Harvard and was the first African American to earn a Ph.D. He believed that if the most talented African Americans were able to receive a strong academic education, they could work to improve the situation for African Americans everywhere.

36. In hopes of finding better jobs and escaping the unjust conditions which existed in the South, many African Americans moved from the South to the North in the early 20th century. Many African Americans found jobs in factories, which were located in cities like Chicago, Detroit, and New York.

http://www.pbs.org/wnet/aaworld/reference/articles/great_migration.html

37. Poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses were all methods used by southern states to prevent African Americans from voting. A poll tax was a tax that was paid when someone went to vote, and African Americans often could not afford to pay it. Literacy tests were used as a way to prove voters could read and that they understood the state constitution. Many African Americans were unable to pass the literacy tests. Grandfather clauses were a way to allow those who could not pass the literacy test or pay the poll tax the right to vote if they, their father, or their grandfather had been eligible to vote on or before January 1, 1867. Few African Americans had been able to vote in 1867.

38. After the Civil War, the Ku Klux Klan started lynching African Americans in order to maintain white supremacy in the South. Members of the Ku Klux Klan did not agree with the new laws granting rights to African Americans that went into effect during Reconstruction.

42. Washington thought African Americans should try to improve their economic situation by hard work and job training, but he did not publicly advocate equal rights for African Americans. Washington thought African Americans should accept discrimination and concentrate on improving their economic status first. This angered some in the African American community who wanted equal rights, especially the members of the Niagara Movement, who thought Washington was not doing enough to help the civil rights movement.

44. Booker T. Washington believed that African Americans should try to improve their economic situation before trying to achieve equal rights. He thought hard work and education would improve the lives of African Americans. In his "Atlanta Compromise" speech, he said: "No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin, and not at the top."

47. The Niagara Movement was an effort to achieve equality for African Americans. W.E.B. Du Bois was one of the leaders of the Niagara Movement, and he advocated that African Americans should have the same rights that whites had. After the Niagara Movement ended in 1911, many involved with it became active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

48. The Exodusters were African Americans who migrated from the South to Kansas during the late 1800s. Land in Kansas could be purchased fairly cheaply, and African Americans felt they would have more freedom there than in the South. Towns like Nicodemus, Kansas, were built by former slaves during this time.

49. W.E.B. DuBois advocated education as a way to improve the status of African Americans. DuBois himself graduated from Harvard and was the first African American to earn a Ph.D. He believed that if the most talented African Americans were able to receive a strong academic education, they could work to improve the situation for African Americans everywhere.

50. The excerpt is from Washington's 1895 speech known as the "Atlanta Compromise." In it, he expressed his beliefs that African Americans should work hard in their jobs in order to achieve economic stability. He encouraged white people to hire African Americans instead of immigrants. He believed employment opportunities should be given to African Americans and that they would be excellent workers.