California State Standard 11.1

Analysis of the significant events surrounding the founding of the nation and its attempts to realize the philosophy of government described in the Declaration of Independence.

1. Suffrage
   1. discrimination
   2. women's rights
   3. **the right to vote**
   4. forced labor
2. According to John Locke, Thomas Jefferson, and the ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence, governmental power should be based on
   1. historical examples.
   2. **the consent of the people.**
   3. the principles of loyalty and sacred honor.
   4. the complete independence of each individual.
3. Enlightenment thinkers stressed all of the following EXCEPT
4. the use of reason.
5. the scientific method.
6. the importance of the individual.
7. **the importance of religion.**
8. Define – Democracy
9. A government ruled by a monarchy (king)
10. **A government ruled by the governed (people)**
11. A government ruled by the elite (rich)
12. A government ruled by property owners
13. The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to
14. **to guarantee the rights of individuals and states**
15. make the Constitution flexible.
16. make all citizens equal under the law.
17. limit the power of the judicial branch.
18. The origin of the Constitution’s philosophy was taken from
    1. The Middle Ages
    2. The Roman Era
    3. **The Enlightenment**
    4. The Crusades
19. The freedoms of speech, religion, and the press are guaranteed by the
20. **First Amendment.**
21. Second Amendment.
22. Third Amendment.
23. Fifth Amendment.
24. What is federalism
    1. the union of separate states
    2. a loose association of states
    3. **the sharing of power between the states and the central government**
    4. a government controlled by the national or central government
25. What was the main issue that caused the South to break from the Union and create the Confederate States of America?
26. slavery.
27. **states' rights.**
28. tariffs.
29. territorial expansion.
30. Which of the following protected the voting rights of all male citizens, regardless of their racee, color, or having been a slave?
31. black codes
32. Thirteenth Amendment
33. Fourteenth Amendment
34. **Fifteenth Amendment**

California State Standard 11.2

Analysis of the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large scale rural to urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Easter Europe.

1. Assembly lines were introduced into factories in order to
   1. simplify product inspections.
   2. relieve workers from having to carry parts.
   3. **make workers perform tasks more quickly.**
   4. let individual workers work at varying speeds.
2. In *The Jungle.* Upton Sinclair exposed
   1. dangers faced by working children.
   2. **unsanitary conditions in the meat-packing industry.**
   3. the corrupt business practices of the Standard Oil Company.
   4. illegal deals between special interests and the U.S. Forest Bureau.
3. In the case of *Plessy* v. *Ferguson,* the Supreme Court ruled that
   1. lynching was a federal crime.
   2. school segregation was unconstitutional.
   3. voting rights could not be tied to any form of tax.
   4. **racial segregation in public accommodations was legal.**
4. All of the following characterized America’s largest cities in the last decades of the 19th century EXCEPT
   1. outbreaks of deadly diseases such as cholera and tuberculosis
   2. **lack of public transportation**
   3. crowded tenements
   4. poor treatment of water, sewage and waste
5. The Populist Party represented
   1. industrial union activists
   2. industrialists
   3. small business owners
   4. **farmers**
6. One of the methods that post-Civil War business leaders used during the Gilded Age to increase their profits was
   1. increased competition
   2. support for the idea of a government regulated economy
   3. **to create monopolies by eliminating their competition**
   4. doing away with the tactic of vertical integration
7. Which of the following statements does NOT represent the Populist movement?
   1. A free-enterprise systems prevents workers from earning a decent wage
   2. Framers and workers need a louder voice in government
   3. **Social Darwinism is a positive theory that rules society and the economy**
   4. Farmers are at the mercy of the rates established by the railroad companies
8. In the late 1800s, collective bargaining was a technique used to
   1. expand industry.
   2. **win workers' rights.**
   3. restrict labor unions.
   4. organize labor unions.
9. The Progressive Movement was aimed at
   1. **returning the government to the people and correcting injustices**
   2. gaining women the right to vote
   3. ending the sale, consumption and transportation of alcohol
   4. boosting the industrial output of the nation
10. The term Muckrakers refers to
    1. leaders of political machines
    2. **writers that exposed the evils of politics and business**
    3. city street cleaners
    4. individuals that took legal actions against businesses that participated in unethical business practices

California State Standard 11.3

Analysis of the role religion played in the founding of America, its lasting moral, social and political impact and issues regarding religious liberty.

1. The Puritans' views and attitudes led them to promote the idea of
   1. social equality.
   2. **hard work for common goals.**
   3. religious tolerance.
   4. separation of church and state.
2. Which one of the following was "awakened" during the Great Awakening?
3. **religious belief**
4. feelings of patriotism
5. tensions between rich and poor colonists
6. tensions between colonists and Native Americans
7. The Second Great Awakening resulted in the development of new
8. **religious denominations**
9. cultural organizations
10. colonies
11. business ventures

California State Standard 11.4

The rise of the U.S. to its role as a world power in the 20th century

1. The United States first instituted the Open Door policy in
2. **China**
3. Japan
4. Korea
5. Hawaii
6. By acquiring the Philippine Islands at the end of the Spanish-American War, the United States
7. fulfilled their goal of Manifest Destiny
8. **became a power within world affairs**
9. assumed commitments it willingly defended
10. granted full constitutional rights to the native Filipinos
11. The Roosevelt Corollary added a new provision to the Monroe Doctrine that was specifically designed to
12. **justify United States’ intervention in the affairs of Latin American countries**
13. stop European colonization in the Western Hemisphere
14. establish a friendly partnership with Britain so it could join the United States in policing Latin American affairs
15. restore friendly relations between the United States and Latin American countries
16. Senate opponents of the League of Nations as proposed in the Treaty of Versailles argued that it
    1. failed to provide any German financial reparations for the United States
    2. violated Wilson’s own fourteen points
    3. **robbed Congress of its war declaring powers**
    4. isolated the United States from postwar world affairs

California State Standard 11.5

Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological and cultural developments of the 1920’s.

1. Which of the following is **not** a reason for the popularity of the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s
2. They were against immigrants
3. They were against unions
4. **They were against prohibition**
5. They were against communism
6. The Harlem Renaissance refers to
   * + 1. a struggle for civil rights led by the NAACP
       2. a population increase in Harlem in the 1920s
       3. a program to promote African-American owned businesses
       4. **a celebration of African-American culture in literature and art**
7. The “Red Scare” in the United States immediately following World War I was a reaction to
   1. President Wilson’s attempts to include the U.S. in the League of Nations
   2. the perceived growth of organized crime in major urban areas
   3. **a perceived threat of a communist revolution in the United States**
   4. a rise in the number of immigrants from Germany
8. Marcus Garvey’s program in the 1920s emphasized
   1. vocational training
   2. **a back-to-Africa movement**
   3. integration into mainstream society
   4. separate-but-equal doctrines.
9. What organization was formed in the 1920s to ensure that the individual rights of citizens were protected from government abuse?
   1. House Un-American Activities Committee
   2. **American Civil Liberties Union**
   3. American Liberty League
   4. United Services Organization