

United States and New York State History –Intermediate Social Studies Test

Wednesday and Thursday

June 1 and 2

The exam has three parts.

**Part 1-45 Multiple Choice
Questions**

Part 2-Constructed Response

**Part 3-Document-Based Question
with Scaffolding**

There are 11 Units that the questions will address

- 1- Prior to 1500
- 2- Exploration and Colonization
- 3- A Nation Created
- 4- Experiment in Government
- 5- Life in a New Nation
- 6- Division and Reunion

- 7- An Industrial Society
- 8- An Independent World
- 9- Between the Wars
- 10- Worldwide Responsibilities
- 11- World War II to the Present

Specifications Grid

Number of multiple-choice items by unit

● 1/ 0-2

● 2/ 2-4

● 3/ 4-6

● 4/ 4-6

● 5/ 1-3

● 6/ 4-6

● 7/ 4-6

● 8/ 2-4

9/ 2-6

10/ 2-6

11/ 2-6

The essay will be chosen from themes in U.S. History

- Themes the essay will be chosen from might include:
- Foreign Policy
- Developments in Transportation
- Progressive reform
- Westward expansion
- Constitutional change
- Civil rights
- Supreme Court cases
- Immigration
- Womens' Rights

Foreign Policy

- Since 1900, United States foreign policy actions have often been based on national self-interest. These actions have had immediate and long term results.
- Identify two important U.S. foreign policy actions since 1900 and for each:
- Discuss the historical circumstances surrounding the action
- Discuss one immediate or long term result of the action
- Evaluate the extent to which the action promoted the nation's self-interest

Civil Rights

Developments in Transportation

- During the 19th Century, the construction of the Erie Canal and the transcontinental railroad led to economic growth in the United States.
- Discuss how the Erie Canal led to the economic growth of New York
- Discuss how the Transcontinental Railroad led to the economic growth of the United States

Progressive Reform

- Throughout the history of the United States, individuals and groups of reformers have worked to bring about social, political, and economic change in the United States. During the late 1800s and early 1900s, many individuals and groups were united in their belief that the problems of society could be solved
- Discuss two different goals of reformers in the United States during the late 1800s and early 1900s
- Describe two methods used by reformers to help bring about change in society

Westward Expansion

- After the Treaty of Paris in 1783 the United States western boundary was the Mississippi River. By 1850 the western boundary was the Pacific Ocean.
- Explain what was meant by manifest destiny
- Discuss two separate examples of land acquisition by the United States
- Describe two effects these acquisitions had on the environment or the people living in the west.

Constitutional Change

- An important part of the United States Constitution is its' flexibility. It can be amended to make it reflect the changes occurring in society. There have only been 17 changes to the United States Constitution since 1791
- Identify and Discuss two examples of constitutional change (amendments)
- Discuss two ways these changes effected the lives of United States citizens

Supreme Court Cases

Immigration

- People have immigrated to America from many other countries. They left their native lands for many reasons. They were willing to face many hardships to come to America. During the years from 1880 to 1920 more people came to America than during any other time.
- Explain the reasons people left their native countries to immigrate to America
- Discuss the hardships people were willing to face to immigrate to America
- Explain why ethnic, racial, and religious diversity is so common in America

Womens' Rights

- Women have not had the same social, economic, and political rights as men. The struggle for womens' rights is an important part of United States history. Individuals, groups, and historical events have heoped women in their struggle for equality.
- Discuss two ways in which women historically have not had the same rights as men
- Identify and discuss two individuals, groups, and/or events that have helped women in their struggle for equal rights

Other themes to consider as possible essay topics.

- **1. Geographic Factors**
- **2. Intellectual Life and Reform**
- **3. Technology**
- **4. Twentieth Century Problems**
- **5. Tradition Versus Change**
- **6. Economic Policies and Systems**
- **7. Environmental Issues**

Other themes to consider as possible essay topics.

- **8. Factors of Production & Growth**
- **9. Foreign Policies**
- **10. Human Rights**
- **11. Migration and Immigration**
- **12. Individuals and Groups**
- **13. Minorities**
- **14. Diversity and Intolerance**
- **15. Territorial Expansion**

Documents to Review

- **The Declaration of Independence**
 - a. July 4, 1776
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. a list of grievances against King George III of England
- **The Articles of Confederation**
 - a. 1781-1789
 - b. John Dickinson
 - c. government formed to unite the colonists against England during the American Revolution

- **The Constitution**
 - a. **1787proposed/1789 ratified**
 - b. **James Madison - Father of the Constitution**
 - c. **George Washington - President of the Convention**
 - d. **Bill of Rights added in 1791**

Major Principles of the Constitution

- 1. Popular sovereignty-rule by the people
- 2. Limited government-government is best which governs least
- 3. Checks and balances-no one branch of government should become too powerful
- 4. Federalism or division of powers-authority should be shared by central, state, and local governments but federal law is supreme

- 5. Delegated powers- specific duties given to Congress in Article I, Section 8
- 6. Implied or enumerated powers-the elastic clause-hinted at in the necessary and proper clause-needed to carry out delegated powers
- 7. Reserved or residual powers-given to the states
- 8. Concurrent powers-shared by different levels of government
- 9. Judicial review-courts can decide if acts of

How to organize your notes

- Unwritten Constitution-based on custom or practice
- 1. Cabinet-advisors to the President
- 2. Political parties-factions with opposing viewpoints on how to interpret the Constitution
- 3. 2 Term limit for presidents (until F.D.R.)
- 4. 9 Supreme Court justices
- 5. Judicial review-used by John Marshall and continued

How to organize your notes

- **Structure of the Constitution-7 Articles**
- **1. Legislative branch-Congress-makes laws**
- **2. Executive branch-President-enforces laws**
- **3. Judicial branch-interprets laws**
- **4-7 Amending and ratification processes plus the supremacy clause**

Sample Document

Multiple Choice Questions

A major argument for American independence found in the Declaration of Independence was that the British:

- 1. stopped participating in the slave trade**
- 2. refused to sell products to Americans**
- 3. deprived Americans of their natural rights**
- 4. censored American representatives in Parliament**

Sample Document

Multiple Choice Questions

The Preamble of the U.S. Constitution states the purposes of government and is based on the belief that:

- 1. the states have ultimate authority**
- 2. members of Congress should be appointed**
- 3. Supreme Court justices should be elected**
- 4. the people are sovereign**

Sample Document

Multiple Choice Questions

The necessary and proper clause, the amendment process, and the unwritten constitution are evidence that our constitutional system of government provides for:

- 1. popular sovereignty**
- 2. equal representation**
- 3. flexibility**
- 4. ratification**

Sample Document

Multiple Choice Questions

Anti-Federalist objections to the ratification of the Constitution led to the:

- **1. addition of the Bill of Rights**
- **2. seven year delay in the ratification of the Constitution**
- **3. rewriting of major parts of the Constitution**
- **4. elimination of states' rights**

Geography-Unit One Topics

- **A. The Physical / Cultural Setting in the Americas**
- **B. Role/ Influence of Geography on Historical/ Cultural Development**
- **C. Geographic Issues Today**
- **D. Demographics**

Geography

Multiple Choice Questions

Because of fertile land and a long growing season, plantations in the thirteen colonies developed in:

- 1. New England**
- 2. the Middle Atlantic region**
- 3. the South**
- 4. the upper Mississippi River valley**

Geography

Multiple Choice Questions

Which type of map shows the most detailed information about Earth's natural features, such as rivers, lakes, and mountain ranges?

- 1. political**
- 2. demographic**
- 3. weather**
- 4. physical**

Geography

Multiple Choice Questions

The term Manifest Destiny was first used to support:

- 1. independence from Great Britain**
- 2. westward expansion to the Pacific Ocean**
- 3. efforts to stop secession of Southern states**
- 4. laws restricting labor union activity**

Geography

Multiple Choice Questions

Which group benefitted most from the United States acquisition of the port of New Orleans?

- 1. farmers in the Ohio River Valley**
- 2. Native American Indians in the Southwest**
- 3. fur trappers in the Columbia River Valley**
- 4. gold miners in northern California**

Industrialization-Unit Three Topics

- **A. The Reconstructed Nation**
- **B. The Rise of American Business, Industry, and Labor**
- **C. Adjusting Society to Industrialism:
American People and Places**

Industrialization

Multiple Choice Questions

The term robber baron was used to criticize the:

- 1. tactics of big business leaders**
- 2. corruption of government officials**
- 3. dishonesty of carpetbaggers**
- 4. unskilled labor of illegal immigrants**

Industrialization

Multiple Choice Questions

Which leader founded a vocational training institution in the late 1900's to improve economic opportunities for African-Americans?

- 1. George Washington Carver**
- 2. Frederick Douglass**
- 3. W.E.B. DuBois**
- 4. Booker T. Washington**

Industrialization

Multiple Choice Questions

The “new immigrants” to the U.S. between 1890 and 1915 came primarily from:

- 1. southern and eastern Europe**
- 2. northern and western Europe**
- 3. East Asia**
- 4. Latin Americaw**

Industrialization

Multiple Choice Questions

During the late 19th century, which practices were used by employers against workers?

- 1. boycotts and lockouts**
- 2. picketing and walkouts**
- 3. blacklists and yellow-dog contracts**
- 4. mass rallies and sit-down strikes**

Reform-Unit 4 Topics

- **A. Reform in America**
- **B. America Reaching Out**

Reform

Multiple Choice Questions

During the Progressive Era, muckrakers published articles and novels primarily to:

- 1. advance their own political careers**
- 2. make Americans aware of problems in society**
- 3. help the federal government become more efficient**
- 4. provide entertainment for readers**

Reform

Multiple Choice Questions

During World War I, many American women helped gain support for the suffrage movement by:

- 1. protesting against the war**
- 2. joining the military service**
- 3. lobbying for child care facilities**
- 4. working in wartime industries**

Reform

Multiple Choice Questions

Which reform idea was a common goal of the Populists and the Progressives?

- 1. restoration of nation's cities**
- 2. expansion of opportunities for immigrants**
- 3. improvement in the status of African-Americans**
- 4. greater control of government by the people**

Reform

Multiple Choice Questions

Passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act illustrated the federal government's commitment to:

- 1. environmental conservation**
- 2. workers' rights**
- 3. business competition**
- 4. consumer protection**

Reform

Multiple Choice Questions

Supporters of the graduated national income tax argued that it was the fairest type of tax because the:

- 1. rate of taxation was the same for all persons**
- 2. rate of taxation increased as incomes rose**
- 3. income tax provided the most revenue for the government**
- 4. income tax replaced state and local government taxes**

1917-1940: Unit 5 Topics

- **A. War and Prosperity : 1917-1929**
- **B. The Great Depression**

1917-1940

Multiple Choice Questions

Which situation helped cause the stock market crash of 1929?

- 1. excessive speculation and buying on margin**
- 2. unwillingness of people to invest in new industries**
- 3. increased government spending**
- 4. too much government regulation of business**

1917-1940

Multiple Choice Questions

The decision of the Supreme Court in Korematsu v. U.S. (1944) upheld the power of the president during wartime to:

- 1. ban terrorists from entering the country**
- 2. limit a group's civil liberties**
- 3. stop mistreatment of resident legal aliens**
- 4. deport persons who work for enemy nations**

1917-1940

Multiple Choice Questions

A lasting effect of the New Deal has been a belief that government should:

- 1. own the principal means of producing goods and services**
- 2. allow natural market forces to determine economic conditions**
- 3. maintain a balanced federal budget during hard economic times**
- 4. assume responsibility for the well-being of its citizens**

1917-1940

Multiple Choice Questions

The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920's can best be described as:

- 1. an organization created to help promote
African-American businesses**
- 2. a movement that sought to draw people
back to the inner cities**
- 3. a relief program to provide jobs for
minority workers**
- 4. a period of great achievement by
African-**

Global Crisis: Unit 6 Topics

- **A. Peace in Peril: 1933-1950**
- **B. Peace With Problems: 1945-1960**

Unit 6 Multiple Choice Questions

Which foreign policy by President Harry Truman is an example of the policy of containment?

- 1. relieving General MacArthur of his Korean command**
- 2. recognizing the new nation of Israel**
- 3. supporting the trials of war criminals in Germany and Japan**
- 4. providing military aid to Greece and Turkey**

Unit 6 Multiple Choice Questions

Shortly after entering World War II, the U.S. began the Manhattan Project to:

- 1. work on the development of an atomic bomb**
- 2. increase economic production to meet wartime demands**
- 3. defend New York City against a nuclear attack**
- 4. recruit men for the military services**

Unit 6 Multiple Choice Questions

The G.I. Bill affected American society after World War II by:

- 1. eliminating child labor**
- 2. expanding voting rights**
- 3. increasing spending on space exploration**
- 4. extending educational and housing opportunities**

Unit 6 Multiple Choice Questions

Convictions of war criminals by courts at Tokyo and Nuremburg following World War II showed that:

- 1. government officials and military leaders
could be held accountable for their actions**
- 2. the United Nations accepted responsibility
for international peacekeeping**
- 3. the League of Nations could successfully enforce international law**
- 4. nations that start wars would be forced**

1950 – Present: Unit 7 Topics

- **A. Toward a Postindustrial World: Living in a Global Age**
- **B. Containment and Consensus: 1945-1960**
- **C. Decade of Change: 1960's**
- **D. The Limits of Power: Turmoil at Home and Abroad, 1965-1972**
- **E. The Trend Toward Conservatism, 1972-1985**

● **F. Approaching the Next Century: 1986-**

Unit 7 Multiple Choice Questions

A major goal of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society was to:

- 1. provide government aid to business**
- 2. end poverty in the U.S.**
- 3. conserve natural resources**
- 4. stop emigration from Latin America**

Unit 7 Multiple Choice Questions

The main purpose of the War Powers Act of 1973 was to:

- 1. expand the power of Congress to declare war**
- 2. limit the president's ability to send troops into combat abroad**
- 3. allow people to vote on the issue of U.S. commitments overseas**
- 4. end the Vietnam War on favorable terms**

Unit 7 Multiple Choice Questions

How were the presidential elections of 1876 and 2000 similar?

- 1. The winner of the popular vote lost the electoral vote.**
- 2. Third party candidates did not affect the outcome.**
- 3. The outcome of the election was decided by Congress.**
- 4. The winner was decided by the Supreme Court.**

Unit 7 Multiple Choice Questions

Which constitutional principle was tested in the cases of Plessy v. Ferguson and Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka?

- 1. separation of powers**
- 2. popular sovereignty**
- 3. equal protection of the law**
- 4. separation of church and state**

Unit 7 Multiple Choice Questions

One responsibility of the Federal Reserve System is to:

- 1. balance the federal budget**
- 2. raise or lower income taxes**
- 3. control the supply of money**
- 4. regulate the stock market**

Unit 7 Multiple Choice Questions

A major goal of the Republican Party since the 1980's has been to:

- 1. increase welfare benefits**
- 2. increase the size of the federal workforce**
- 3. reduce defense spending**
- 4. cut federal taxes**

Supreme Court Cases

- Marbury v. Madison-1803
- McCulloch v. Maryland-1819
- Gibbons v. Ogden-1824
- Worcester v. Georgia-1832
- Dred Scot v. Sanford-1857
- Civil Rights Cases-1883
- Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R.R.v. Illinois-1886
- U.S. v. E.C. Knight Co.-1895
- In Re Debs-1895
- Plessy v. Ferguson-1896

Supreme Court Cases

- Northern Securities Co. v. U.S.-1904
- Lochner v. N.Y.-1905
- Mueller v. Oregon-1908
- Schenck v. U.S.-1919
- Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S.-1935
- Korematsu v. U.S.-1944
- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka-1954
- Watkins v. U.S.-1957
- Mapp v. Ohio-1961
- Baker v. Carr-1962
- Engle v. Vitale- 1962
- Gideon v. Wainwright- 1963

Supreme Court Cases

- **Heart of Atlanta Motel v. U.S.-1964**
- **Miranda v. Arizona-1966**
- **Tinker v. Des Moines-1969**
- **N.Y. Times v. U.S.-1971**
- **Roe v. Wade-1973**
- **U.S. v. Nixon-1974**
- **N.J. v. TLO-1985**
- **Cruzan v. Director, Mo. Dept. of Health-1990**
- **Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pa.et. al. v. Casey-1992**
- **Vernonia School District v. Acton-1995**