

VIRGINIA STANDARDS OF LEARNING

TEST ITEM SET

# VIRGINIA AND UNITED STATES HISTORY

## 2008 History and Social Science Standards of Learning

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## **SAMPLE**

**Which speech is associated with the Civil Rights Movement?**

- A** "Great Society"
- B** "I Have a Dream"
- C** "Berlin Wall"
- D** "A Day in Infamy"

**American Indian populations were most impacted by the introduction of European —**

- A** weapons
- B** diseases
- C** religion
- D** culture

**Which factor was significant to the cavaliers in the early colonization of eastern Virginia?**

- A** Debt forgiveness
- B** Free land
- C** Political freedom
- D** Religious tolerance



During the American Revolution, this cartoon by Benjamin Franklin attempted to —

- A persuade colonists to support the Loyalists
- B recruit colonists for the Royal Navy
- C encourage colonists to resolve their differences
- D convince colonists to maintain state sovereignty

**One major element of George Washington's military strategy during the American Revolution was avoiding —**

- A** direct confrontations
- B** night attacks
- C** important cities
- D** naval battles

- President can veto an act passed by Congress
- Congress can override a veto by the President
- Courts can declare a law unconstitutional

**These powers are a result of —**

- A** suggested amendments to the Articles of Confederation
- B** a system of constitutional checks and balances
- C** foreign influences on the colonies and territories
- D** an idea taken from the Articles of Confederation

**Which amendment to the Constitution of the United States was directly influenced by the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom?**

- A** 1st
- B** 2nd
- C** 5th
- D** 8th

- Opposed the Bank of the United States
- Opposed the Jay Treaty with Great Britain
- Favored an economy based on agriculture

**Which early United States political party believed in these positions?**

- A** Federalists
- B** Whigs
- C** Know-Nothings
- D** Democratic-Republicans

**One of the fundamental beliefs of Jacksonian Democracy was that —**

- A** political parties should have popular leaders
- B** ordinary citizens should participate in politics
- C** religious leaders should hold elected offices
- D** federal jobs should go to qualified individuals

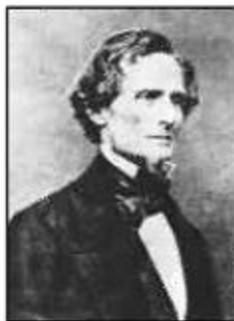
So you're the little woman who wrote the book that made this great war!

— President Abraham Lincoln, 1862

**President Lincoln was speaking to —**

- A** Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- B** Sojourner Truth
- C** Harriet Tubman
- D** Harriet Beecher Stowe

## Jefferson Davis



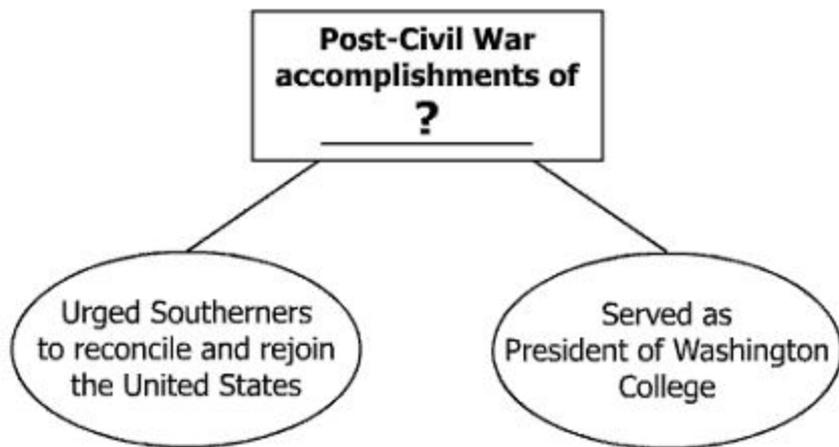
Courtesy of Library of Congress  
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**Which role did this person play in the nation's history?**

- A** Leader in the Texas Revolution
- B** Justice on the Supreme Court
- C** General in the Mexican-American War
- D** President of the Confederate States of America

**Before the Civil War, slavery was prohibited in certain areas by the —**

- A** Monroe Doctrine
- B** Dred Scott decision
- C** Kansas-Nebraska Act
- D** Missouri Compromise

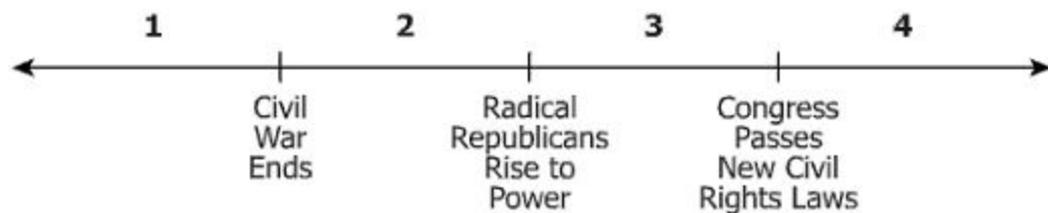


**Which leader is described in this diagram?**

- A** Ulysses S. Grant
- B** Abraham Lincoln
- C** Robert E. Lee
- D** Jefferson Davis

**The Battle of Fort Sumter was a significant event in Civil War history because it was the first —**

- A** Confederate defeat during the Civil War
- B** conflict that included African-American soldiers
- C** time British soldiers fought alongside Union soldiers
- D** military confrontation of the Civil War



**The assassination of President Abraham Lincoln belongs in which section of this timeline?**

- A 1**
- B 2**
- C 3**
- D 4**

**Which civil rights leader believed African Americans could earn equality by learning vocational skills?**

- A** Oliver Hill
- B** W.E.B. DuBois
- C** Booker T. Washington
- D** Martin Luther King, Jr.



**This headline affected the United States by eventually leading to —**

- A** involvement in the Spanish American War
- B** construction of the Panama Canal
- C** entry into World War I
- D** neutrality during the 1930s

**Which type of music was popularized by radio in the 1920s?**

- A** Jazz
- B** Reggae
- C** Bluegrass
- D** Folk

**Doffer and Spinner Boys in Seaconnet Mill, 1912**



Courtesy of Library of Congress ILC-DIG-146-02501

**This photograph demonstrates conditions exposed by a —**

- A** suffragist
- B** muckraker
- C** union representative
- D** factory owner

**What was one result of the Federal Reserve's failure to prevent the collapse of the banking system prior to the Great Depression?**

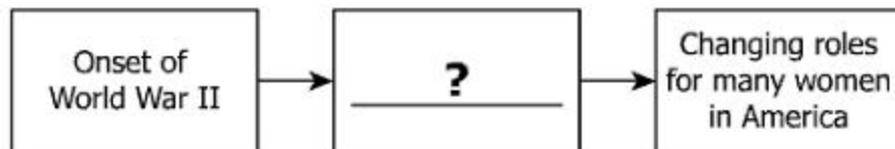
- A** The money supply contracted.
- B** Interest rates decreased.
- C** The stock market recovered.
- D** Protective tariffs were repealed.

**Which action kept the United States from joining the League of Nations?**

- A** Massive public protests
- B** Veto by the President
- C** Opposition in the Senate
- D** Revision of treaties

**After the start of World War II, the Lend-Lease Act allowed the United States to —**

- A** acquire new weapons
- B** assist the Allied powers
- C** occupy Axis territory
- D** reinstate the military draft



**Which factor best completes this diagram?**

- A** Mass migration
- B** Labor shortages
- C** Resource rationing
- D** High birthrates

- War bond drives
- Rationing
- Wage and price controls

**During World War II, these measures served to —**

- A** maintain supplies for the war effort
- B** rebuild a war-damaged economy
- C** establish international relief funds
- D** protect personal savings



Courtesy of Library of Congress # LC-USZ62-43017

**This emblem symbolizes the struggles of women to —**

- A** join the military
- B** earn respect as mothers
- C** gain rights as workers
- D** earn the right to vote

**Which aspect of American life was most challenged by the passage of the 19th Amendment?**

- A** Organized religion
- B** Role of women
- C** Economic policy
- D** Opposition to segregation

### Registered Minority Voters

State	1960	1970
Texas	35.5%	72.6%
Georgia	29.3%	57.2%
Arkansas	38.0%	82.3%

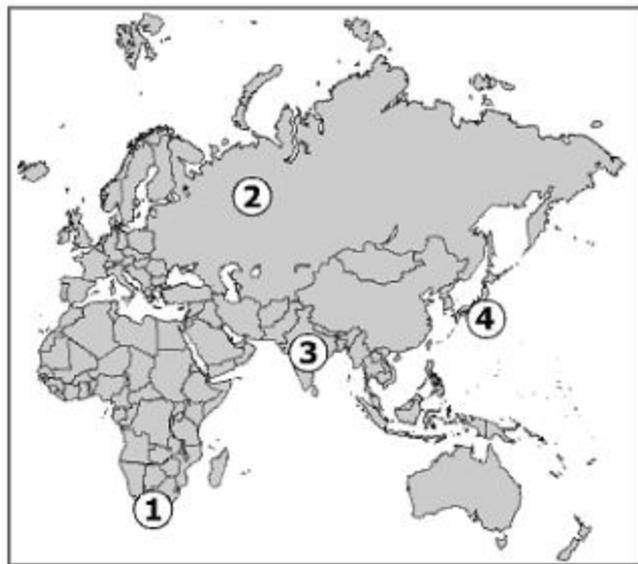
Which president signed the 1965 legislation that made these changes possible?

- A Harry S Truman
- B Dwight D. Eisenhower
- C Richard M. Nixon
- D Lyndon B. Johnson

**Which conflict best represents an application of the containment policy?**

- A** Spanish American War
- B** World War I
- C** World War II
- D** Vietnam War

### The Eastern Hemisphere, 1980s



What country on this map did President Ronald Reagan describe as an "evil empire"?

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

Immigration Push Factors — things that cause a person to leave a country and move elsewhere

**One push factor for many United States immigrants is that their native country has a —**

- A** quality education system
- B** lack of family connections
- C** diverse religious history
- D** lack of employment opportunities

To deter and punish terrorist acts in the United States and around the world, to enhance law enforcement investigatory tools, and for other purposes.

**This excerpt describes the purpose of the —**

- A** Patriot Act
- B** Strategic Defense Initiative
- C** United Nations Participation Act
- D** Interstate Commerce Commission

**The collapse of communism in the late 1980s led to the reunification of —**

- A** Germany
- B** Korea
- C** Vietnam
- D** Yugoslavia



**Which president made this announcement?**

- A** Gerald Ford
- B** James Carter, Jr.
- C** Ronald Reagan
- D** William Clinton

**In recent years, advances in technology have changed employers' expectations for job applicants so that most United States employers now —**

- A** believe workers must be loyal to their company
- B** expect their employees to have computer skills
- C** require workers to be able to operate heavy machines
- D** feel employees should have advanced scientific knowledge

**How has the Internet affected the lives of rural Americans?**

- A** By attracting more medical professionals to rural areas
- B** By creating more blue-collar jobs in rural areas
- C** By providing better access to information
- D** By lowering the cost of housing

**Which regions are the source of most recent immigration to the United States?**

- A** Latin America and Africa
- B** Asia and Latin America
- C** Western Europe and Africa
- D** Asia and Southern Europe

We crossed into Missouri out of the Indian country, near what is now known as Baxter Springs. I sat on my horse every night while we were coming through the Indian country; I was so afraid something would scare the cattle that I could not sleep in the tent; but we had no stampede.

— Tom Candy Ponting, 1853

**This description concerns the —**

- A** transportation of cattle to markets in the Midwest
- B** immigration of workers to build the Transcontinental Railroad
- C** movement of cattle to feed the troops during the Civil War
- D** relocation of settlers to new territory in the Midwest

**The Open Door Policy was important to United States merchants because its goal was to —**

- A** ensure freedom of trade with China
- B** control the economy of Latin America
- C** grant exclusive trading rights with Hawaii
- D** limit commercial activity in Europe

**During the 19th century, Chinese immigrants played a major role in the —**

- A** building of the Transcontinental Railroad
- B** development of the public school system
- C** establishment of the abolition movement
- D** formation of the Tammany Society

## Normandy, France



**This wreckage is from a large-scale invasion to —**

- A** force the surrender of Japan
- B** liberate Europe
- C** seek the support of Russia
- D** free Germany

**The Battle of Stalingrad was significant because Germany was —**

- A** cut off from Italian reinforcements
- B** denied access to valuable oil resources
- C** forced to surrender its western armies
- D** invaded by Allied troops

**The Soviet Union built the Berlin Wall in 1961 in order to —**

- A** reroute automobile traffic around downtown Berlin
- B** prevent the transfer of money from Western Europe to the East
- C** prevent escape of Eastern Europeans to the West
- D** fortify the government headquarters building in Berlin

1. Patrick Henry
2. George Mason
3. James Madison
4. George Washington

**Which leaders opposed the ratification of the Constitution of 1787?**

- A** 1 and 2
- B** 3 and 4
- C** 1 and 3
- D** 2 and 4

A strong national government is needed to facilitate commerce, manage foreign trade, provide for the national defense, and conduct foreign relations.

**A person making such a statement would most likely favor the —**

- A** Treaty of Paris
- B** Articles of Confederation
- C** Declaration of Independence
- D** Constitution of the United States

**Thomas Paine's publication of *Common Sense* influenced many American colonists to support the —**

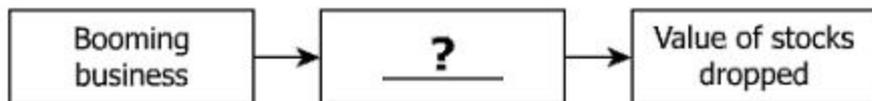
- A** formation of loyalist groups
- B** concept of capitalist economies
- C** idea of separation from England
- D** purchase of territory from France

**The principles of the Declaration of Independence led to increased social participation over time by —**

- A** supporting low taxes
- B** creating the two-party system
- C** promoting civil rights
- D** promoting a strong government

**John Marshall was instrumental in strengthening the —**

- A** State Department
- B** Federal Reserve
- C** Electoral College
- D** Supreme Court



**Which phrase best completes this diagram?**

- A** Foreign tariffs increased
- B** Demand for goods declined
- C** Overspeculation of investments
- D** Failure of banks

**The founders of Rhode Island had different views from the Massachusetts Puritans on —**

- A** enslaved workers
- B** private property
- C** indentured servants
- D** religious tolerance

**John Locke's political theory was based on the idea that individuals —**

- A** obey their king
- B** free their slaves
- C** need spiritual salvation
- D** possess natural rights

**Virginia and United States History**  
**Released Test Item Set Spring 2014**  
**Answer Key**

Sequence Number	Correct Answer	Reporting Category	Reporting Category Description
1	B	001	Early America Through the Founding of the New Nation
2	B	001	Early America Through the Founding of the New Nation
3	C	001	Early America Through the Founding of the New Nation
4	A	001	Early America Through the Founding of the New Nation
5	B	001	Early America Through the Founding of the New Nation
6	A	001	Early America Through the Founding of the New Nation
7	D	002	Expansion, Reform, Civil War, and Reconstruction
8	B	002	Expansion, Reform, Civil War, and Reconstruction
9	D	002	Expansion, Reform, Civil War, and Reconstruction
10	D	002	Expansion, Reform, Civil War, and Reconstruction
11	D	002	Expansion, Reform, Civil War, and Reconstruction
12	C	002	Expansion, Reform, Civil War, and Reconstruction
13	D	002	Expansion, Reform, Civil War, and Reconstruction
14	B	002	Expansion, Reform, Civil War, and Reconstruction
15	C	003	Emergence of Modern America and World Conflict
16	C	003	Emergence of Modern America and World Conflict
17	A	003	Emergence of Modern America and World Conflict
18	B	003	Emergence of Modern America and World Conflict
19	A	003	Emergence of Modern America and World Conflict
20	C	003	Emergence of Modern America and World Conflict
21	B	003	Emergence of Modern America and World Conflict
22	B	003	Emergence of Modern America and World Conflict
23	A	003	Emergence of Modern America and World Conflict
24	C	003	Emergence of Modern America and World Conflict
25	B	003	Emergence of Modern America and World Conflict
26	D	004	The United States since World War II
27	D	004	The United States since World War II
28	B	004	The United States since World War II
29	D	004	The United States since World War II
30	A	004	The United States since World War II
31	A	004	The United States since World War II
32	D	004	The United States since World War II
33	B	004	The United States since World War II
34	C	004	The United States since World War II

Sequence Number	Correct Answer	Reporting Category	Reporting Category Description
35	B	004	The United States since World War II
36	A	005	Geography
37	A	005	Geography
38	A	005	Geography
39	B	005	Geography
40	B	005	Geography
41	C	005	Geography
42	A	006	Civics and Economics
43	D	006	Civics and Economics
44	C	006	Civics and Economics
45	C	006	Civics and Economics
46	D	006	Civics and Economics
47	C	006	Civics and Economics
48	D	006	Civics and Economics
49	D	006	Civics and Economics

