

# Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program

# TCAP

## TNReady—U.S. History Item Release





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# Metadata Interpretation Guide – Social Studies

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## Item Information

Item Code: SS90299	Passage Title:
Standard Code: US.96	Passage Code:
Standard Text: Evaluate the impact of Johnson’s Great Society programs, including Medicare, urban renewal, and the War on Poverty. (C, P)	
Reporting Category: The Post-War Years to Contemporary United States (1945-the Present)	
Correct Answer: A	DOK Level: 1

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<b>Item Code:</b> Unique letter/number code used to identify the item.	<b>Passage Title:</b> (if listed): Title of the passage(s) associated with this item.
<b>Standard Code:</b> Primary educational standard assessed.	<b>Passage Code:</b> (if listed): Unique letter/number code used to identify the passage(s) that go with this item.
<b>Standard Text:</b> Text of the educational standard assessed.	
<b>Reporting Category:</b> Text of the Reporting Category the standard assesses.	
<b>Correct Answer:</b> Correct answer. This may be blank for constructed response items where students write or type their responses.	<b>DOK Level</b> (if listed): Depth of Knowledge (cognitive complexity) is measured on a three-point scale. 1= Recall or simple reproduction of information; 2= Skills and concepts: comprehension and processing of text; 3= Strategic thinking, prediction, elaboration

# U.S. History

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## Item Information

Item Code:	SS99004CR	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.75	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Draw evidence from informational text to analyze the progression of American foreign policy from containment to retaliation and brinkmanship to the domino theory to flexible response. (H, P)		
Reporting Category:	U.S. Policy between the Wars, World War II, and The Cold War (1921-1975)		
Correct Answer:		DOK Level:	3

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**The passages below describe various approaches to foreign policy during the Cold War.**

**Explain the evolution of the approaches to U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War.**

- How did the Vietnam War reflect the change in U.S. foreign policy?
- Use evidence from these sources and your content knowledge to support your answer.

### Source 1

Wherever it is considered timely and promising, efforts will be made to advance official limits of Soviet power. For the moment, these efforts are restricted to certain neighboring points conceived of here as being of immediate strategic necessity, such as Northern Iran, Turkey, possibly Bornholm. However, other points may at any time come into question, if and as concealed Soviet political power is extended to new areas. Thus a "friendly" Persian Government might be asked to grant Russia a port on Persian Gulf. Should Spain fall under Communist control, question of Soviet base at Gibraltar Strait might be activated. But such claims will appear on official level only when unofficial preparation is complete.

— George Kennan, 1946

Source: Public Domain/U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

Source 2



Source 3

This is the type of situation we have to envisage in the light of Secretary Dulles' speech of January 12 [1954] in which he said:

"... Local defenses must be reinforced by the further deterrent of massive retaliatory power. A potential aggressor must know that he cannot always prescribe battle conditions that suit him. . . ."

"... The basic decision was to depend primarily upon a great capacity to retaliate, instantly, by means and at places of our choosing. . . ."

The Secretary's speech is, of course, based on recent decisions taken in the National Security Council.

Source: Public Domain/U.S. Department of State

## Source 4

Robert S. McNamara became Secretary of Defense in 1961 during the Kennedy administration. His approach to the Cold War was different from his predecessors. McNamara disliked the fact that the United States had grown so dependent on nuclear weapons, although he believed the United States should maintain its nuclear supremacy. He introduced a shift in policy from “massive retaliation” to “flexible response.” Supporters of flexible response advocated for the use of more conventional weapons and military forces as an initial response to Soviet aggression. In short, McNamara believed that nuclear retaliation should remain an option, just not the only one.

From his own perspective, Rusk perceived the world of the 1960s as caught up in “revolutionary changes” — notably the establishment of new nations — and believed that U.S. foreign policy should provide emerging nations with technical and humanitarian assistance to speed these nations along the path toward modernity and democracy.

Rusk also advocated a “dignified diplomacy,” emphasizing civility and communication between the United States and the Soviet Union. Rusk’s diplomatic orientation and his ability to evaluate and judge competing points of view defused tensions during the October 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis and contributed toward the successful negotiation of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in August 1963.

Although he favored a gradualist approach to U.S. involvement in Vietnam — in order to maintain the U.S. obligation to Vietnam under SEATO — his support of President Lyndon Johnson’s war policy exposed him to public criticism.

Source: Public Domain/U.S. Department of State

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90299  
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Correct Answer: A

Passage Title:  
Passage Code:  
DOK Level: 1

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The poster below promotes a government program created in the 1960s.



Source: Public Domain/Social Security Administration

**Which goal was central to the creation of this program?**

- A to prevent elderly people from becoming impoverished
- B to prevent elderly people from being exploited
- C to increase the cost of living of citizens
- D to increase the working years of citizens

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90236	Passage Title:
Standard Code: US.70	Passage Code:
Standard Text: Examine the American reaction and response to the Holocaust. (C, H, P)	
Reporting Category: U.S. Policy between the Wars, World War II, and The Cold War (1921-1975)	
Correct Answer: D	DOK Level: 2

**The passage below refers to an event that attempted to address an international issue.**

During the 1930s, many Jews sought to leave Germany because of their treatment by the government. However, it was difficult to gain entrance into other countries. In July 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt held an international conference in Evian-les-Bains, France, on the issue. All the countries that attended the conference criticized the actions of the German government. And by the end of the conference one country, the Dominican Republic, agreed to increase the number of Jews allowed to immigrate to their country.

**Based on this information, which statement describes the U.S. response to Germany's treatment of Jewish people in 1938?**

- A** Although the United States did not attend the Evian conference, it agreed to accept most refugees.
- B** Although the United States condemned Germany for its aggression, it was not willing to enter the war.
- C** Although the United States did not organize the Evian conference, it agreed to end its neutrality stance.
- D** Although the United States condemned Germany for its oppression, it was not willing to accept refugees.

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90242

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.73

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Describe the competition between the two "superpowers" of the United States and the Soviet Union in the areas of arms development, economic dominance, and ideology, including the role and location of NATO, SEATO, and the Warsaw Pact. (C, E, H, P)

Reporting Category: U.S. Policy between the Wars, World War II, and The Cold War (1921-1975)

Correct Answer: D

DOK Level: 1

**The map shows a part of the world in 1955.**



**Which alliance is shown by the dark shaded area of the map?**

- A a democratic economic union
- B a fascist political organization
- C a capitalist free-trade agreement
- D a communist mutual defense pact

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90112

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.1

Passage Code:

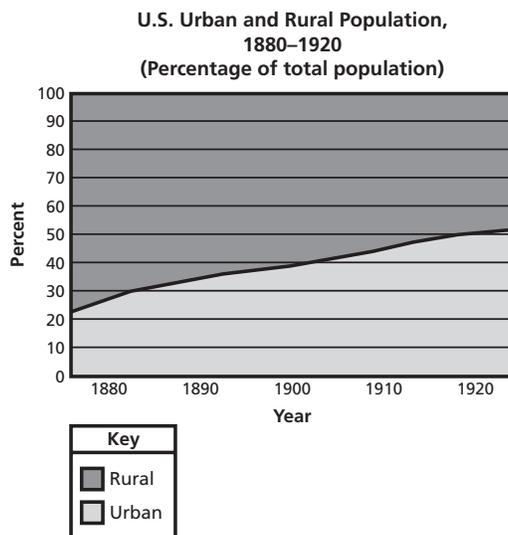
Standard Text: Explain patterns of agricultural and industrial development as they relate to climate, use of natural resources, markets and trade, the growth of major urban areas, and describe the geographic considerations that led to the location of specialized industries such as textiles, automobiles, and steel. (E, G)

Reporting Category: The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era (1877-1920)

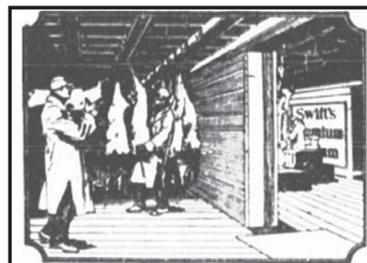
Correct Answer: A

DOK Level: 2

The graph below displays U.S. population information and the advertisement below discusses a development from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Source: Public Domain/U.S. Census Bureau



### Ice Boxes on Wheels

Refrigerator cars for carrying meat are ice boxes traveling on wheels.

Gustavus F. Swift, the first Swift in the packing industry, saw the need of these traveling ice boxes before others.

He asked the railroads to build them. The railroads refused. So Gustavus F. Swift had to make the cars himself. The first one was a box car rigged to hold ice. Now there are 7,000 Swift refrigerator cars.

Day and night, fair weather and foul, through heat and cold, these 7,000 cars go rolling up and down the country, keeping meat just right, and on its way to you.

Public Domain/Library of Congress and National Endowment for the Humanities.

*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 5, continued from the previous page)*

**Which statement explains the relationship between the information in the graph and the innovation described in the advertisement?**

- A** The growth of urban areas increased the demand for ways to preserve food.
- B** The invention of refrigerators improved the standard of living in rural areas.
- C** Transcontinental railroads gave rural businesses a national market.
- D** Communication innovations changed the way of life in urban areas.

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**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90424

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.31

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Describe the growth and effects of radio and movies and their role in the worldwide diffusion of popular culture. (C, G)

Reporting Category: The 1920s and The Great Depression (1920-1940)

Correct Answer: A

DOK Level: 1

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**How was radio commonly used to grow the economy during the 1920s?**

- A** to advertise goods and services
- B** to increase trade with other countries
- C** to track purchases of stocks and bonds
- D** to increase production by various companies

**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90161	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.35	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Describe the significant ideas and events of the administrations of Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge, including the "return to normalcy," the Teapot Dome, and laissez-faire politics. (E, H, P)		
Reporting Category:	The 1920s and The Great Depression (1920-1940)		
Correct Answer:	A	DOK Level:	1

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**The excerpt below describes the presidency of Calvin Coolidge.**

In his Inaugural he asserted that the country had achieved "a state of contentment seldom before seen," and pledged himself to maintain the status quo. In subsequent years he twice vetoed farm relief bills, and killed a plan to produce cheap Federal electric power on the Tennessee River.

The political genius of President Coolidge, Walter Lippmann pointed out in 1926, was his talent for effectively doing nothing: "This active inactivity suits the mood and certain of the needs of the country admirably. It suits all the business interests which want to be let alone. . . . And it suits all those who have become convinced that government in this country has become dangerously complicated and top-heavy. . . ."

Source: Public Domain/The White House

**Based on the excerpt, which statement describes Calvin Coolidge's approach to governing?**

- A** He believed government should be less involved in people's lives.
- B** He believed policy makers should actively work to change the country.
- C** He believed government should be more responsive to the people's needs.
- D** He believed policy makers should regularly compromise to get things done.

**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90123	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.13	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Describe the rise of trusts and monopolies, their subsequent impact on consumers and workers, and the government's response, including the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890. (E, P)		
Reporting Category:	The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era (1877-1920)		
Correct Answer:	D	DOK Level:	2

The following cartoon appeared in the magazine *Puck* in 1889.



The Bosses of the Senate

Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

What does this cartoon imply about U.S. economic policy prior to 1890?

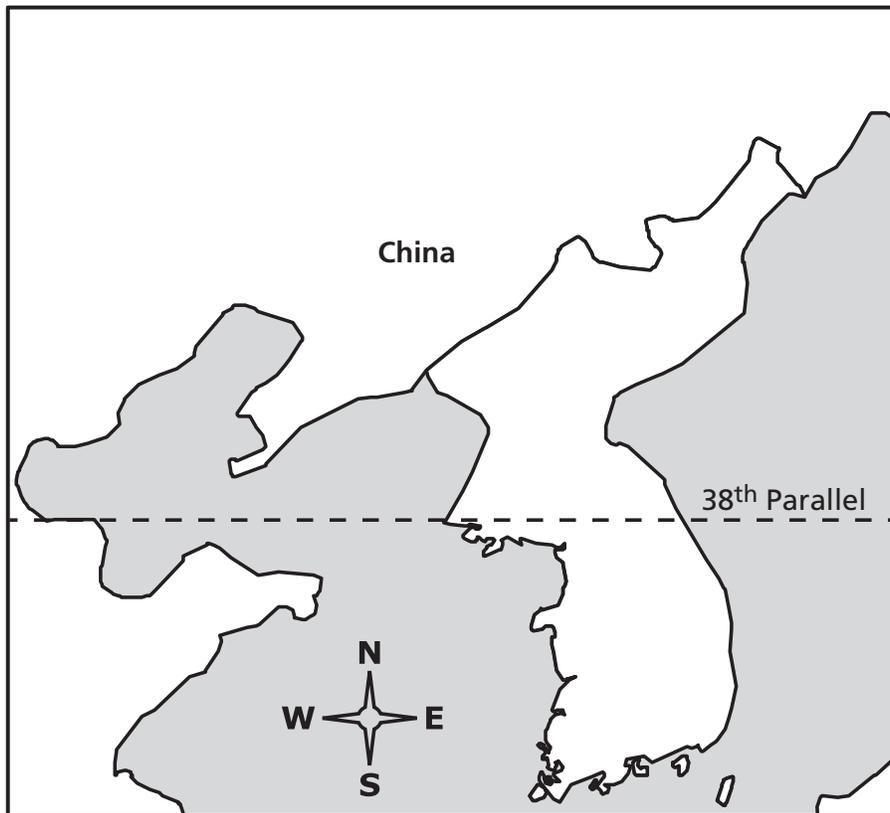
- A The federal government passed laws that favored natural-resource conservation over industrial production.
- B The federal government passed laws that increased market competition and decreased industrial power.
- C The federal government passed laws that increased corporate taxes and decreased public spending.
- D The federal government passed laws that favored large corporations over small businesses.

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90254	Passage Title:
Standard Code: US.77	Passage Code:
Standard Text: Describe the causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War, including the 38th parallel, Inchon, the entry of the Communist Chinese, the power struggle between MacArthur and President Truman, and the final disposition of the Koreans. (G, H, P)	
Reporting Category: U.S. Policy between the Wars, World War II, and The Cold War (1921-1975)	
Correct Answer: C	DOK Level: 2

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**The map below shows the international division that became solidified after a Cold War conflict.**



**Which issue divided people on the two sides of the peninsula divided by the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel?**

- A They had different ethnic heritages and religious beliefs.
- B They belonged to opposing alliances during World War II.
- C They had different economic systems and political beliefs.
- D They belonged to opposing factions within the United Nations.

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**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90138

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.19

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Analyze the significant progressive achievements during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, including the Square Deal, "trust-busting," the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act, the Meat Inspection Act, and support for conservation. (E, H, P)

Reporting Category: The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era (1877-1920)

Correct Answer: A

DOK Level: 2

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**The excerpt below is from a speech delivered by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908.**

We have become great because of the lavish use of our resources. But the time has come to inquire seriously what will happen when our forests are gone, when the coal, the iron, the oil, and the gas are exhausted, when the soils have still further impoverished and washed into the streams, polluting the rivers, denuding the fields and obstructing navigation.

Source: Public Domain / U.S. Department of the Interior

**How did criticism like this affect the United States during the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?**

- A** It provided support for the National Park Service that protected public lands.
- B** It provided support for laws that restricted the hunting of endangered animals.
- C** It led to the regulation of energy usage by limiting the importation of foreign fuel.
- D** It led to the regulation of large corporations by the Environmental Protection Agency.

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90304	Passage Title:
Standard Code: US.97	Passage Code:
Standard Text: Interpret different points of view that reflect the rise of social activism and the counterculture, hippies, the generation gap, and Woodstock. (C, P)	
Reporting Category: The Post-War Years to Contemporary United States (1945-the Present)	
Correct Answer: C	DOK Level: 2

---

**The excerpt below is from a televised interview with President Lyndon Johnson in December 1967.**

DAN RATHER. Mr. President, if I may, let's turn to the subject of youth. I think everyone expects youth to rebel and to be restless. But there seems to be an unusually large number of American youth at this particular point in history who feel alienated to the traditional American ideas of God, patriotism, and family. Do you sense this alienation? What can be done about it?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON. Yes, I sense it. I think we have that condition. And we are trying to meet it as best we know how. I have seen it several times in my lifetime.

I remember the days of the zoot-suiters in World War II. I remember the doubters who thought all of our youth were going to the dogs because of the sit-down movements in some of the plants in our country at certain periods of our country. I remember the doubt expressed about our ability in World War II to take a bunch of beardless boys and resist Hitler's legions.

There have been some disappointments. But I have visited the campuses of this country. My Cabinet has gone and met with the young people of this country. We deal with young folks every day in the Peace Corps, in the poverty program, in the VISTA program, and in the job camps.

And I think it is a very small percentage that have given up, who have lost faith, who have deep questions about the future of the country and of themselves.

We have more than 3 million young people serving in uniform. I hear from about 100 of them every day. They don't get the attention that you television people give these exhibitionists. They don't have anyone to make signs for them and parade, get their pictures in the papers. They are just there from daylight to dark, fighting for freedom and liberty, and willing to die for it. They are a pretty large number, comparatively speaking.

I doubt that there is anything like that many hippies, or I doubt that there are that many disillusioned people. If you added them all up and put them in one unit, I think that they would make a very small percentage. . . . I think we have young people who are terribly upset at what is going on. I know they hate war. We all hate war. But I think there is a very

*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 11, continued from the previous page)*

small percent who are going to take these extreme means and going to employ these extreme ways to express this lack of confidence in their future and in their country.

Source: Public Domain/The American Presidency Project

**How did President Johnson view the counterculture movement of the 1960s?**

- A** as an unorganized group of people involved in dangerous activities
- B** as an uneducated group of people who disliked the war
- C** as a small but vocal group who got a lot of attention
- D** as a growing group made up of diverse members

**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90002	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.16	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Citing textual evidence as appropriate, explain the significant roles played by muckrakers and progressive idealists, including Robert La Follette, Theodore Roosevelt, Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, and Upton Sinclair. (C, E, P)		
Reporting Category:	The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era (1877-1920)		
Correct Answer:	D	DOK Level:	3

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**The excerpt below is from a book written by Ida Tarbell in 1904.**

. . . Finally, in June, 1870, five years after he became an active partner in the refining business, Mr. Rockefeller combined all his companies into one—the Standard Oil Company. The capital of the new concern was \$1,000,000. . . .

The strides the firm of Rockefeller and Andrews made after the former went into it were attributed for three or four years mainly to his extraordinary capacity for bargaining and borrowing. Then its chief competitors began to suspect something. John Rockefeller might get his oil cheaper now and then, they said, but he could not do it often. He might make close contracts for which they had neither the patience nor the stomach. He might have an unusual mechanical and practical genius in his partner. But these things could not explain all. . . . Where was his advantage? There was but one place where it could be, and that was in transportation. He must be getting better rates from the railroads than they were. In 1868 or 1869 a member of a rival firm long in the business, which had been prosperous from the start . . . went to the Atlantic and Great Western road, then under the Erie management, and complained. "You are giving others better rates than you are us," said Mr. Alexander, the representative of the firm. "We cannot compete if you do that. . . ."

Another Cleveland man, W. H. Doane, engaged in shipping crude oil, began to suspect about the same time as Mr. Alexander that the Standard was receiving rebates. Now Mr. Doane had always been opposed to the "drawback business," but it was impossible for him to supply his customers with crude oil at as low a rate as the Standard paid if it received a rebate and he did not. . . .

Source: Public Domain / Text excerpt from *The History of the Standard Oil Company*, published in 1904

*(This item continues on the next page.)*

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*(Item 12, continued from the previous page)*

**Which selection from the excerpt best supports the argument of progressives regarding the relationship between government and business?**

- A** The strides the firm of Rockefeller and Andrews made after the former went into it were attributed for three or four years mainly to his extraordinary capacity for bargaining and borrowing.
- B** He might have an unusual mechanical and practical genius in his partner.
- C** He might make close contracts for which they had neither the patience nor the stomach.
- D** “You are giving others better rates than you are us,” said Mr. Alexander, the representative of the firm. “We cannot compete if you do that.”

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90166

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.37

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Explain the background of the Temperance Movement, the passage of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Act; the impact of Prohibition on American society and its successes and failures, including the rise of organized crime, bootlegging and speakeasies, and repeal by the 21st Amendment. (E, C, H, P)

Reporting Category: The 1920s and The Great Depression (1920-1940)

Correct Answer: C

DOK Level: 3

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The poster below was printed in the 1870s.



**Woman's Holy War**

Grand Charge on the Enemy's Works

Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 13, continued from the previous page)*

**Based on the poster and your content knowledge, which conclusion can be made about U.S. society in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

- A** Many activists believed that the alcohol industry was controlled by organized crime.
- B** Many temperance activists believed that the suffragettes threatened the campaign to prohibit alcohol.
- C** Many activists believed that the physical and economic well-being of the family was threatened by alcohol consumption.
- D** Many activists believed that lobbying politicians was the only way to fight the alcohol industry and gain the attention of the government.

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**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90175	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.41	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Analyze the emergence of the "Lost Generation" in American literature, including the impact of Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald. (C)		
Reporting Category:	The 1920s and The Great Depression (1920-1940)		
Correct Answer:	C	DOK Level:	2

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The excerpt below comes from *This Side of Paradise* by F. Scott Fitzgerald.

As an endless dream it went on; the spirit of the past brooding over a new generation, the chosen youth from the muddled, unchastened world, still fed romantically on the mistakes and half-forgotten dreams of dead statesmen and poets. Here was a new generation, shouting the old cries, learning the old creeds, through a revery of long days and nights; destined finally to go out into that dirty gray turmoil to follow love and pride; a new generation dedicated more than the last to the fear of poverty and the worship of success; grown up to find all Gods dead, all wars fought, all faiths in man shaken. . . .

Source: Public Domain

**How is this excerpt characteristic of the work of the Lost Generation?**

- A It focuses on the relationship between people and government in a fascist state.
- B It focuses on the tension between labor and business in a capitalist system.
- C It conveys a disillusionment and dissatisfaction with modern society.
- D It conveys a disappointment and distrust of political idealism.

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90025

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.4

Passage Code:

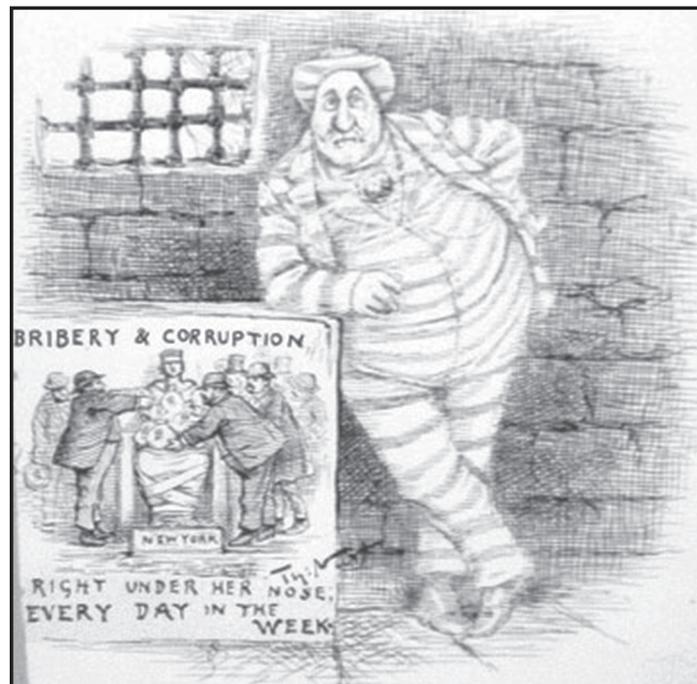
Standard Text: Analyze the causes and consequences of Gilded Age politics and economics, including the rise of political machines, major scandals, civil service reform, and the economic difference between farmers, wage earners, and industrial capitalists, including the following: Boss Tweed, Thomas Nast, Credit Mobilier, Whiskey Ring, the Garfield assassination, the Pendleton Act, the Interstate Commerce Act. (E, H, P)

Reporting Category: The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era (1877-1920)

Correct Answer: B

DOK Level: 2

The cartoon below was drawn by Thomas Nast in 1886.



The spirit of Tweed is mighty still “. . . and even yet you don’t know what you are going to do about it!”

Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

*(Item 15, continued from the previous page)*

**Based on this cartoon, which institutions was Nast criticizing?**

- A** labor unions
- B** political machines
- C** settlement houses
- D** nativist organizations

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90216

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.61

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Identify the roles and sacrifices of individual American soldiers, as well as the unique contributions of special fighting forces such as the Tuskegee Airmen, the 442nd Regimental Combat team, the 101st Airborne, and the Navajo Code Talkers. (C, H)

Reporting Category: U.S. Policy between the Wars, World War II, and The Cold War (1921-1975)

Correct Answer: A

DOK Level: 1

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**Which statement describes the experiences of the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II?**

- A** They defended Allied bombers despite being segregated by the U.S. military.
- B** They successfully decoded Axis messages despite being segregated by the U.S. military.
- C** They scouted Axis locations despite relatives being sent to U.S. internment camps.
- D** They successfully contributed to Allied invasions despite relatives being sent to U.S. internment camps.

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**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90248	Passage Title:
Standard Code: US.76	Passage Code:
Standard Text: Analyze the causes and effects of the Red Scare that followed World War II, including Americans' attitude toward the rise of communism in China, McCarthyism, blacklisting, Alger Hiss, J. Edgar Hoover, Estes Kefauver, and the Rosenbergs. (C, P, H, TN)	
Reporting Category: U.S. Policy between the Wars, World War II, and The Cold War (1921-1975)	
Correct Answer: C	DOK Level: 2

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**The list below includes names of individuals who affected the social climate in the United States during the 1940s and 1950s.**

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alger Hiss</li><li>• Senator Joseph McCarthy</li><li>• Ethel and Julius Rosenberg</li><li>• J. Edgar Hoover</li></ul> |
|---|

**What do all of these people have in common?**

- A** Their actions were examples of the corruption and greed that came to define the early years of the Cold War.
- B** Their actions were examples of the selflessness and resilience that came to define the later years of World War II.
- C** Their actions contributed to the atmosphere of fear and suspicion that came to define the early years of the Cold War.
- D** Their actions contributed to the atmosphere of optimism and patriotism that came to define the later years of World War II.

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90417

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.26

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Explain the causes of World War I in 1914 and the reasons for the initial declaration of United States' neutrality. (G, H, P)

Reporting Category: The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era (1877-1920)

Correct Answer: D

DOK Level: 3

The illustration below is based on a cartoon published in 1914.



Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress and National Endowment for the Humanities

Based on your content knowledge, what does the illustration imply about U.S. foreign policy in 1914?

- A Imperialist interests influenced the United States' declaration of war.
- B National security influenced the United States' policy of isolationism.
- C Political interests influenced the United States' policy of interventionism.
- D Economic considerations influenced the United States' declaration of neutrality.

**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90121	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.12	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Explain the characteristics and impact of the Granger Movement and Populism, including the problems between farmers and the railroads, the call for banking reform, support for a graduated income tax, and regulation of public utilities. (E, H, P)		
Reporting Category:	The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era (1877-1920)		
Correct Answer:	B	DOK Level:	3

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**The excerpt below comes from the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887.**

Sec. 6. That every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall print and keep for public inspection schedules showing the rates and fares and charges for the transportation of . . . property which any such common carrier has established and which are in force at the time upon its railroad, as defined by the first section of this act. The schedules printed as aforesaid by any such common carrier shall plainly state the places upon its railroad between which property . . . will be carried. . . . Copies for the use of the public shall be kept in every depot or station upon any such railroad, in such places and in such form that they can be conveniently inspected.

Source: Public Domain / U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

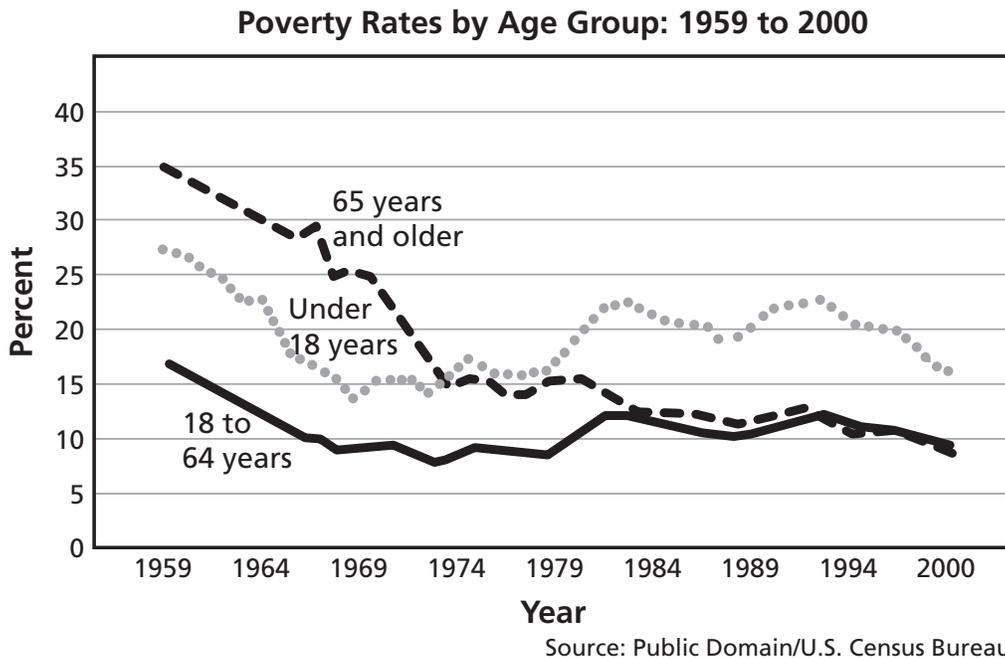
**Based on this excerpt, which major issue did this act attempt to address?**

- A** The decision by railroad companies to segregate and charge passengers based on race.
- B** The tendency of railroad companies to charge farmers higher shipping rates than large corporations.
- C** The decision by railroad companies to segregate and charge passengers based on immigration status.
- D** The tendency of railroad companies to charge businesses from foreign countries higher shipping rates than farmers from local areas.

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90300	Passage Title:
Standard Code: US.96	Passage Code:
Standard Text: Evaluate the impact of Johnson’s Great Society programs, including Medicare, urban renewal, and the War on Poverty. (C, P)	
Reporting Category: The Post-War Years to Contemporary United States (1945-the Present)	
Correct Answer: B	DOK Level: 2

The graph below displays statistics about poverty in the United States.



The information on the graph best supports which outcome of President Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society programs?

- A The programs for adults have had a greater impact than the programs for the elderly.
- B The programs for the elderly have had a greater impact than the programs for children.
- C There are a greater number of programs for children than programs for adults.
- D There are a greater number of programs for children than programs for the elderly.

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**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90163	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.35	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Describe the significant ideas and events of the administrations of Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge, including the "return to normalcy," the Teapot Dome, and laissez-faire politics. (E, H, P)		
Reporting Category:	The 1920s and The Great Depression (1920-1940)		
Correct Answer:	B	DOK Level:	2

---

**Which lesson was learned from the Teapot Dome Scandal?**

- A** Progressive legislation had successfully reduced corruption.
- B** A lack of regulatory oversight can undermine the public interest.
- C** A pro-labor executive agenda had given unions too much power.
- D** Support for laissez-faire government policies can serve the public good.



*(Item 22, continued from the previous page)*

**Which trend can be identified from this map?**

- A a population shift from Rust Belt to Sun Belt states
- B a population shift from Frost Belt to Corn Belt states
- C a decrease in the number of babies being born in the United States
- D an increase in the number of people living longer in the United States

**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90206	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.56	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Analyze the reasons for, and the consequences of, the rise of fascism and totalitarianism in Europe during the 1930's, including the actions of Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin. (H, P)		
Reporting Category:	U.S. Policy between the Wars, World War II, and The Cold War (1921-1975)		
Correct Answer:	A	DOK Level:	3

**The excerpt below lists some articles from the Treaty of Versailles.**

**ARTICLE 119.**

Germany renounces in favor of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions.

**ARTICLE 159.**

The German military forces shall be demobilized and reduced as prescribed hereinafter.

**ARTICLE 231.**

The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

**ARTICLE 232.**

The Allied and Associated Governments recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent diminutions of such resources which will result from other provisions of the present Treaty, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage.

The Allied and Associated Governments, however, require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency of each as an Allied or Associated Power against Germany.

Source: Public Domain

*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 23, continued from the previous page)*

**Based on the excerpt and your content knowledge, which statement best explains one reason the treaty contributed to the rise of totalitarianism in Germany?**

- A** Because Germany was forced to pay for the damages of World War I, its people became more willing to accept state control and sought to rebuild their empire to strengthen their economy.
- B** Because Germany was forced to accept blame for the losses of World War I, its people became more willing to let their government control most aspects of their lives.
- C** Because Germany was allowed to reduce its military, its political leadership passed laws to control civilians and help spread racist propaganda.
- D** Because Germany was allowed to keep its territories, its political leadership soon demanded territory from neighboring countries.

**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90223	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.63	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Describe the constitutional issues and impact of events on the U.S. home front, including the internment of Japanese Americans (Fred Korematsu v. United States of America). (C, P)		
Reporting Category:	U.S. Policy between the Wars, World War II, and The Cold War (1921-1975)		
Correct Answer:	D	DOK Level:	3

**The excerpt below is from evidence used in a famous U.S. Supreme Court case from 1944.**

Well, here's the situation. I might say that we are at war and this area—8 states—has been designated as the theatre of operations. I have approximately 240,000 men at my disposal including Alaska. Of course, my Command extends from Dutch Harbor to the Mexican border. There are two threats that we have to face, and they are serious threats. First, the presence of approximately 288,000 enemy aliens—or alien enemies—which we have to watch. Of the two threats, I am concerned with their seriousness to the large number of defense installations and factories on the coast. . . . I have little confidence that the enemy aliens are law-abiding or loyal in any sense of the word. . . .

I want to go in and search the house . . . and premises of every alien. . . .

I have a list of those we have reason to suspect of pro-Axis activities.

— from the "Conference with General Dewitt," 1942

Source: Public Domain / U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

**Based on this excerpt and your content knowledge, which constitutional argument was central to this case?**

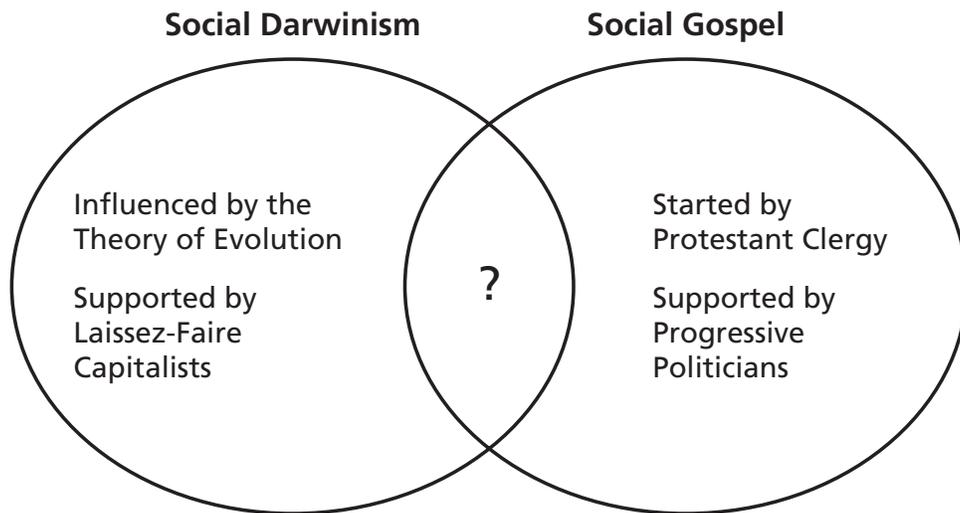
- A** the right to free speech versus the protection of personal reputations
- B** the right to personal expression versus the protection of social values
- C** the protection of private property versus the promotion of public investment
- D** the protection of individual freedoms versus the promotion of national security

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90033	Passage Title:
Standard Code: US.10	Passage Code:
Standard Text: Analyze the similarities and differences between the ideologies of Social Darwinism and Social Gospel. (C, E, P)	
Reporting Category: The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era (1877-1920)	
Correct Answer: B	DOK Level: 2

---

The Venn diagram below compares two popular ideologies of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.



**Which statement completes the diagram?**

- A Attempted to Improve Public Education in the United States
- B Attempted to Address Economic Conditions in the United States
- C Attempted to Improve Agricultural Conditions in the United States
- D Attempted to Address Government Corruption in the United States

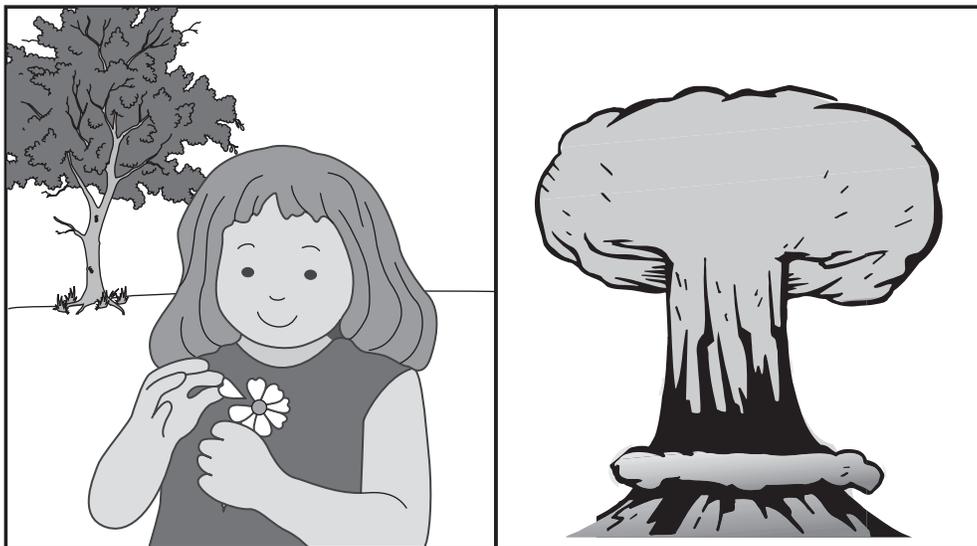
**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90444	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.85	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Analyze the increasing impact of television and mass media on the U.S. home, U.S. politics, and the U.S. economy. (C, E, P)		
Reporting Category:	The Post-War Years to Contemporary United States (1945-the Present)		
Correct Answer:	C	DOK Level:	3

The information below is about a famous advertisement from 1964.

In 1964, an advertisement known as "Daisy" aired on television. The ad was sponsored by President Lyndon Johnson's campaign. It is believed to have played an important role in President Johnson's defeat of Barry Goldwater in the presidential election. Recreations of two images from the famous TV ad are below.

Source: Public Domain/Social Security Administration



Based on these images, which conclusion can best be made about U.S. politics in the 1960s?

- A Politicians started to use the internet in order to gain voter support.
- B Politicians were able to more effectively explain their ideas to voters.
- C Politicians were able to more effectively influence the emotions of voters.
- D Politicians started focusing on their physical appearance to gain voter support.



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**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90135

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.18

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Describe the movement to achieve suffrage for women, including its leaders, the activities of suffragettes, the passage of the 19th Amendment, and the role of Tennessee in the suffrage effort (Anne Dallas Dudley, Harry Burn, Josephine Pearson, "Perfect 36"). (C, H, P, TN)

Reporting Category: The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era (1877-1920)

Correct Answer: B

DOK Level: 2

---

**How did Tennessee play an important role in the legalization of women's suffrage?**

- A** Tennessee representatives led the national movement for women's suffrage by proposing the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- B** Although it was considered unpopular in the South, Tennessee provided the deciding vote in passing the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- C** Tennessee was one of the first states to allow women's suffrage in state elections, which increased the popularity of the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- D** Although it was considered unnecessary to ratification, Tennessee's vote to ratify the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment had great symbolic meaning in the South.

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**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90150

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.28

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Identify and explain the impact of the following events and people during World War 1: Major turning points, Impact of trench warfare, use of new weapons and technologies, Herbert Hoover, John J. Pershing and the American Expeditionary Force, doughboys, and Alvin C. York. (G, H, P, TN)

Reporting Category: The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era (1877-1920)

Correct Answer: B

DOK Level: 1

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**How did trench warfare contribute to large numbers of casualties during World War I?**

- A Trenches were effective staging areas for offensive attacks.
- B Trenches bred diseases which were easily spread in confined spaces.
- C Trenches trapped tanks which were easily disabled by frontline troops.
- D Trenches were effective areas for unarmed physical combat by frontline troops.

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**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90184

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.44

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Examine the growth and popularity of Blues Music in Memphis and the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville, including W.C. Handy and WSM. (C, TN)

Reporting Category: The 1920s and The Great Depression (1920-1940)

Correct Answer: A

DOK Level: 2

---

**How did the Mississippi River factor into the growth of blues music in Memphis?**

- A** It acted to spread culture from the delta region.
- B** It flooded regularly and created difficult living conditions.
- C** It dried up regularly and created difficult economic conditions.
- D** It acted as a barrier against influences from the western states.

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90154	Passage Title:
Standard Code: US.31	Passage Code:
Standard Text: Describe the growth and effects of radio and movies and their role in the worldwide diffusion of popular culture. (C, G)	
Reporting Category: The 1920s and The Great Depression (1920-1940)	
Correct Answer: D	DOK Level: 2

---

The newspaper clipping below was taken from the Ogden Standard-Examiner in 1922.

**57 Mary Pickfords  
and Which Is Prettiest?**

Almost Every Nation Has at Least One "Little Mary" of Its Own, and There's No End to the Foreign Imitations of Charlie Chaplin, Theda Bara, and Many Other of Our Famous Motion Picture Stars



Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress-Chronicling America

**Based on the information in this clipping and your content knowledge, which statement describes a result of motion picture technology in the 1920s?**

- A It was used to encourage talented foreigners to immigrate to the United States.
- B It played an important role in the promotion of imperialism in the United States.
- C It was used to encourage foreigners to invest in U.S. businesses.
- D It played an important role in the exportation of U.S. culture.

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**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90411

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.9

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Describe the difference between "old" and "new" immigrants and analyze the assimilation process and consequences for the "new" immigrants and their impact on American society, including ethnic clusters, competition for jobs, rise of nativism, the work of Jane Addams, the documentation of living conditions by Jacob Riis, Chinese Exclusion Acts, and the Gentlemen's Agreement. (C, E, G)

Reporting Category: The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era (1877-1920)

Correct Answer: D

DOK Level: 2

---

**How did Jacob Riis and Jane Addams affect the lives of immigrants during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century?**

- A** One exposed the crimes immigrants committed while the other tried to keep immigrants from being imprisoned.
- B** One exposed the illnesses immigrants carried while the other tried to provide clean living conditions and proper health care to immigrants.
- C** One exposed the poor working conditions experienced by immigrants while the other tried to find jobs for immigrants in exchange for political support.
- D** One exposed the poor living conditions experienced by immigrants while the other tried to provide social and educational opportunities to immigrants.

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90431

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.59

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Identify and locate on a map the Allied and Axis countries and the major theaters of the war. (G)

Reporting Category: U.S. Policy between the Wars, World War II, and The Cold War (1921-1975)

Correct Answer: C

DOK Level: 1

---

The map below shows an area of the Eastern Hemisphere.

Asia



*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 33, continued from the previous page)*

**Which statement is correct about the shaded country during World War II?**

- A** It was an ally of China.
- B** It was an enemy of Italy.
- C** It was an ally of Germany.
- D** It was an enemy of Switzerland.

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**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90425	Passage Title:
Standard Code: US.34	Passage Code:
Standard Text: Analyze the changes in the economy and culture of the United States as a result of expansion of credit, consumerism, and financial speculation. (E, H, C)	
Reporting Category: The 1920s and The Great Depression (1920-1940)	
Correct Answer: A	DOK Level: 2

---

**The list below describes economic changes during the 1920s.**

- a significant increase in automobiles and the products associated with it
- a significant increase in the purchase of many different mechanical devices used in the home
- a significant increase in the purchase of products that had once been considered luxury goods, but whose adoption by so many average households led to them no longer being considered a luxury

**During the 1920s, which development was responsible for the economic trends listed?**

- A** the expansion of credit to the average consumer
- B** the decline in goods produced by an assembly line
- C** a rise in the stock market due to financial speculation
- D** a decrease in the advertising to the wealthy consumer

**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90203	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.54	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Examine the impact of American actions in foreign policy in the 1920's, including the refusal to join the League of Nations, the Washington Disarmament Conference, and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. (H, P)		
Reporting Category:	U.S. Policy between the Wars, World War II, and The Cold War (1921-1975)		
Correct Answer:	B	DOK Level:	3

**The excerpt below is about the Kellogg-Briand Pact from 1928 and the headline references an event that occurred in 1931.**

After the severe losses of the First World War, the idea of declaring war to be illegal was immensely popular in international public opinion. . . . In the final version of the pact, they agreed upon two clauses: the first outlawed war as an instrument of national policy and the second called upon signatories to settle their disputes by peaceful means.

On August 27, 1928, fifteen nations signed the pact at Paris. Signatories included France, the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy and Japan. . . . The pact was eventually signed by most of the established nations in the world. The U.S. Senate ratified the agreement. . . . after making reservations to note that U.S. participation did not limit its right to self-defense or require it to act against signatories breaking the agreement.

Source: Public Domain/U.S. Department of State



*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 35, continued from the previous page)*

**How did the event in the headline prove the Kellogg-Briand Pact would be a long-term failure?**

- A** It revealed that more countries needed to sign the pact in order for it to be widely respected.
- B** It revealed there was no way to enforce the pact, which emboldened other aggressive countries.
- C** It revealed that more countries needed to acknowledge the pact in order for it to ensure lasting security.
- D** It revealed there was no way to prohibit all military weapons, which made other countries fearful of attack.

**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90226	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.65	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Examine the impact of World War II on economic and social conditions for African Americans, including the Fair Employment Practices Committee, the service of African Americans in the armed forces and in the workforce, and the eventual integration of the armed forces by President Truman. (C, E, H, P)		
Reporting Category:	U.S. Policy between the Wars, World War II, and The Cold War (1921-1975)		
Correct Answer:	B	DOK Level:	3

**The excerpt below is from Executive Order 8802 issued in 1941.**

WHEREAS it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders; and

WHEREAS there is evidence that available and needed workers have been barred from employment in industries engaged in defense production solely because of considerations of race, creed, color, or national origin, to the detriment of workers' morale and national unity. . . .

Source: Public Domain/ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

**Based on this excerpt and your content knowledge, which historical understanding is related to the issuing of this Executive Order?**

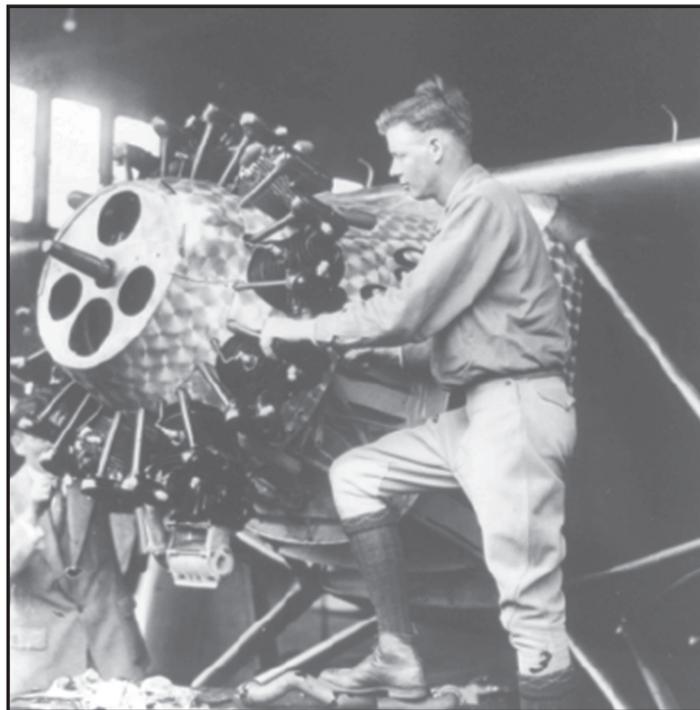
- A** The upheaval caused by war can lead to economic inequality.
- B** The upheaval caused by war can lead to significant social change.
- C** The conditions caused by depressions can lead to population displacement.
- D** The conditions caused by depressions can lead to significant technological achievement.

**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90182	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.43	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Analyze the rise of celebrities as icons of popular culture, including Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Jack Dempsey, Red Grange, Bessie Smith, Billy Sunday, and Charles Lindbergh. (C)		
Reporting Category:	The 1920s and The Great Depression (1920-1940)		
Correct Answer:	D	DOK Level:	3

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The photograph below was taken in 1927.



Working on "The Spirit of St. Louis"  
Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

**Which statement explains this man's extraordinary popularity during the 1920s?**

- A** His creation of a successful transportation company coincided with the early years of mass immigration.
- B** His notable diplomatic achievement played an important role in ending an international conflict.
- C** His support of a future president played an important role in ending an economic depression.
- D** His notable technological achievement coincided with the early years of mass media.

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90037

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.38

Passage Code:

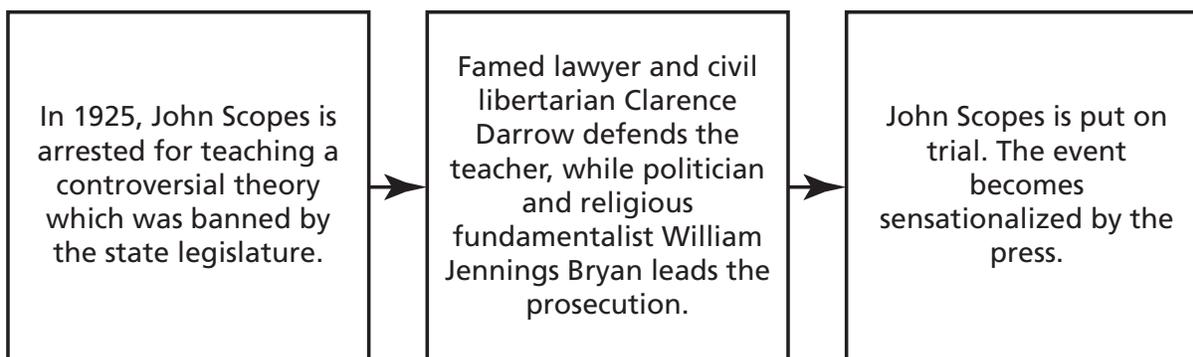
Standard Text: Describe the Scopes Trial of 1925, including the major figures, the two sides of the controversy, its outcome, and its legacy. (C, P, H, TN)

Reporting Category: The 1920s and The Great Depression (1920-1940)

Correct Answer: B

DOK Level: 2

The diagram below describes a famous event from the 1920s.



Which long-standing debate was central to this event?

- A capitalism versus socialism
- B traditionalism versus modernism
- C states' rights versus federal power
- D individual rights versus social responsibility

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90170	Passage Title:
Standard Code: US.39	Passage Code:
Standard Text: Describe the changing conditions for American Indians during this period, including the extension of suffrage and the restoration of tribal identities and way of life. (C, G, P)	
Reporting Category: The 1920s and The Great Depression (1920-1940)	
Correct Answer: B	DOK Level: 2

---

**The excerpt below was taken from a federal government report on the Canton Insane Asylum for Indians in Canton, South Dakota, in 1928.**

As stated previously adults and children are housed in the same quarters; only the more violent cases are segregated in single rooms. Cases of tuberculosis were reported in the hospital building, but no precautions were being taken to protect the other patients from them, nor were their dishes sterilized.

It was impossible to study the diet served patients, as no file of menus was available. On the day of the visit, it consisted of a stew of meat and carrots, with more fat and bones than anything else, thin apple sauce, bread, and coffee. Proper facilities, such as tables in ward dining rooms, and personnel to supervise the patients at their meals, were lacking. Several patients were eating from the floor. . . .

. . . Much of the manual labor about the place is done by patients who are able to work. Clinical records of cases in this institution are inadequate. It was impossible to obtain a complete picture of the case from the available notes.

— Dr. Herbert R. Edwards

Source: Public Domain/ U.S. National Library of Medicine

**Based on this excerpt and your content knowledge, how did the federal government’s involvement with American Indians change by the 1920s?**

- A less money was being given to their reservations
- B more attention was being paid to their mistreatment
- C less legislation was being passed to improve their housing
- D more institutions were being built to improve their healthcare

**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90185	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.45	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Analyze the causes of the Great Depression, including the following: the economic cycle driven by overextension of credit, overproduction in agriculture and manufacturing, laissez-faire politics, buying on margin, excess consumerism, rising unemployment, the crash of the stock market, and high tariffs. (E, H)		
Reporting Category:	The 1920s and The Great Depression (1920-1940)		
Correct Answer:	C	DOK Level:	2

**The excerpt below is from an interview of Frederick Savage by the Federal Writers' Project in 1938.**

There is nothing wishy-washy about Mr. Savage. He says what he thinks and says it with decision. There is no reluctance or fear on his part of expressing opinions and giving advice. He knows all the answers and doesn't mind telling you so. His favorite theme is the "good old days" which he thinks had it all over the present when life is lived too fast and in too much of a muddle. . . .

"Now there's lots of men who have the brains to think up plans, but they fail because they can't put them through. People are pleasure crazy today. A man lets his best thought-out-schemes come to nothing just because he puts them on one side because he wants to play golf or go to some fool shindig. I've travelled a lot in this country and I can tell you the majority of people are living beyond their income. They don't think they're living unless they have every . . . thing hitched to them either by cash payment or the installment plan. When I was young, . . . there was no such thing as a 'standard of living.' Each man set his own standard of what he could afford in running his household or business. Course there were business failures once in a while but you didn't often hear of the average working man making a failure of life."

Mr. Savage paused for breath but before I could get a word in, he was off.

"In this modern age people think they're progressing but they're not. No sir, not by a . . . sight. The people in the towns, the cities and the states ain't so well off financially, morally, physically or mentally as they were in the sixties (1860s) or seventies (1870s) when common sense was used. . . .

"Most people today are looking for someone to support them without work and if they keep that idea in their heads much longer most of us'll have to live in a cave or a dug-out or old shacks. A crust of bread and a handful of corn meal will look good to us. Work, work, work and hard work from sun-rise to sun-set, mixed with common sense, supports the people and the Government. And if they don't follow that rule, they're going soft and

*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 40, continued from the previous page)*

they'll decay. It ain't that human nature's changed much. Folks are just the same inside . . . just the same as when Adam met Eve in the Garden of Eden. It doesn't make any difference whether a woman wears wool, cotton, or silk stockings, short or long dresses, hoop skirts or bustles or earrings, or diamonds, or has her dress held together with hooks and eyes or buttons or a lot of safety pins, she's just the same inside as she ever was. The only difference is she wants more because there's more in the world to want. The men are just the same, too. They all look, dress, and shave alike, their coats and pants and shoes and hats are all alike . . . but they want more, too. They don't want to work so hard and they want more for what they do."

Source: Public Domain/ Library of Congress

**Based on this excerpt, which contributors to the Great Depression would Mr. Savage have likely blamed for the country's economic problems?**

- A** the passage of high tariffs and rising unemployment
- B** the overproduction of farm goods and unregulated banks
- C** the popularity of buying on margin and excessive consumerism
- D** the passage of laissez-faire policies and overproduction of factory goods

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90422	Passage Title:
Standard Code: US.30	Passage Code:
Standard Text: Analyze the political, economic, and social ramifications of World War I on the home front, including the role played by women and minorities, voluntary rationing, the Creel Committee, opposition by conscientious objectors, and the case of Schenck v. United States. (C, E, H, P)	
Reporting Category: The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era (1877-1920)	
Correct Answer: D	DOK Level: 2

The poster below was published in 1918.



Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 41, continued from the previous page)*

**Based on the poster and your content knowledge, how did World War I positively affect the suffrage movement?**

- A** by highlighting the dangers of restricting democratic rights
- B** by highlighting the need for increased political engagement
- C** by providing exposure to progressive and socialist governments
- D** by providing opportunities to demonstrate capability and patriotism

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**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90442

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.82

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Analyze the impact of prosperity and consumerism in the 1950s, including the growth of white-collar jobs, the suburban ideal, the impact of the G.I. Bill, and increased reliance on foreign oil. (C, E, G)

Reporting Category: The Post-War Years to Contemporary United States (1945-the Present)

Correct Answer: C

DOK Level: 3

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**The sign below commemorates a project that was initiated in the 1950s.**



Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 42, continued from the previous page)*

**How did this project impact the U.S. economy over time?**

- A** It increased the market supply of automobiles, which led to a decrease in food prices.
- B** It increased the market supply of automobiles, which led to a decrease in government spending.
- C** It increased the consumer demand for automobiles, which led to increased reliance on foreign oil.
- D** It increased the consumer demand for automobiles, which led to increased opportunities for homeownership.

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90220

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.62

Passage Code:

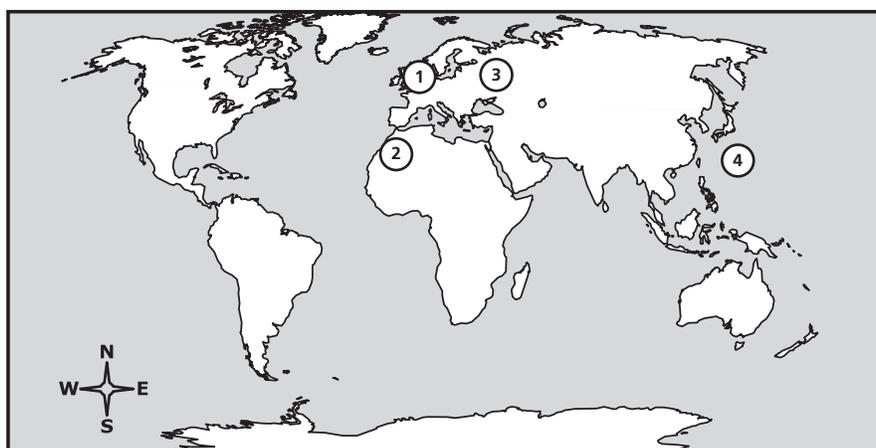
Standard Text: Identify the roles played and significant actions of the following individuals in World War II: Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, Harry Truman, Adolph Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Hideki Tojo, Dwight Eisenhower, George C. Marshall, Douglas MacArthur. (H, P)

Reporting Category: U.S. Policy between the Wars, World War II, and The Cold War (1921-1975)

Correct Answer: D

DOK Level: 2

The map of the world below contains four numbered regions.



Based on the map and your content knowledge, which statement about World War II is correct?

- A Dwight Eisenhower discouraged the Allied Powers from advancing into region 1.
- B Benito Mussolini prevented the Allied Powers from gaining ground in region 2.
- C Joseph Stalin failed to counter an advance by an Axis Power into region 3.
- D Douglas MacArthur helped defeat an Axis Power in region 4.

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**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90158

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.32

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Describe the rise of mass production techniques and the impact of new technologies, including the advent of airplane travel, the spread of electricity, the popularity of labor-saving appliances, and innovations in food processing and food purchasing (Clarence Saunders). (E, G, H, TN)

Reporting Category: The 1920s and The Great Depression (1920-1940)

Correct Answer: A

DOK Level: 3

---

**Which economic problem did advances in motorized farming technology create in the 1920s?**

- A Increased production which resulted in lower farm prices.
- B Decreased product diversity which contributed to crop failures.
- C Increased demand for land which led to higher taxes on farm property.
- D Decreased need for labor which resulted in mass unemployment.

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**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90410

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.6

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Describe the changes in life in the United States that resulted from the inventions and innovations of business leaders and entrepreneurs of the period: Henry Bessemer, George Pullman, Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison, J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Swift and Armour, and Cornelius Vanderbilt. (C, E)

Reporting Category: The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era (1877-1920)

Correct Answer: C

DOK Level: 1

---

**Which aspect of life was most improved by the work of George Pullman?**

- A** education
- B** sanitation
- C** transportation
- D** communication

**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90137	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.19	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Analyze the significant progressive achievements during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, including the Square Deal, "trust-busting," the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act, the Meat Inspection Act, and support for conservation. (E, H, P)		
Reporting Category:	The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era (1877-1920)		
Correct Answer:	B	DOK Level:	3

---

**The list below summarizes President Theodore Roosevelt’s domestic program.**

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• consumer protection</li><li>• control of corporations</li><li>• conservation of natural resources</li></ul> |
|---|

**Based on this summary, which belief was the foundation of this program?**

- A** At times, the government needs to fund private industry to stimulate the creation of jobs.
- B** At times, the government needs to regulate private industry to protect the common good.
- C** At times, the government needs to regulate public works projects to protect the property of citizens.
- D** At times, the federal government needs to fund public works projects to expand the national infrastructure.

---

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90331

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.108

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Summarize the significant events and achievements of the Clinton administration, including Welfare-to-Work, the Brady Law, the reduction of the federal debt, NAFTA, and the scandals and subsequent impeachment proceedings. (C, E, H, P)

Reporting Category: The Post-War Years to Contemporary United States (1945-the Present)

Correct Answer: C

DOK Level: 3

---

**The excerpt is from the 1993 inaugural address of President Bill Clinton.**

To renew America, we must meet challenges abroad as well as at home. There is no longer a clear division between what is foreign and what is domestic. The world economy, the world environment, the world AIDS crisis, the world arms race: they affect us all.

Source: Public Domain/The American Presidency Project

**Which statement explains one way the Clinton Administration sought to address the political challenge described in the excerpt?**

- A** The administration helped pass regulations requiring employers to give employees time off for family-medical issues.
- B** The president issued an executive order that furthered energy independence by reducing oil consumption.
- C** The administration negotiated an agreement that lifted barriers to trade between neighboring nations.
- D** The president negotiated a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons over a fifty-year period.

---

**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90296	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.95	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Describe the Chicano Movement, the American Indian Movement, and Feminist Movement and their purposes and goals. (C, E, P)		
Reporting Category:	The Post-War Years to Contemporary United States (1945-the Present)		
Correct Answer:	A	DOK Level:	1

---

**What was the primary goal of the American Indian Movement?**

- A** to improve the federal government's treatment of American Indians
- B** to force state governments to give voting rights to American Indians
- C** to force labor unions to protect the worker rights of American Indians
- D** to encourage businesses to create better job opportunities for American Indians

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90227

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.66

Passage Code:

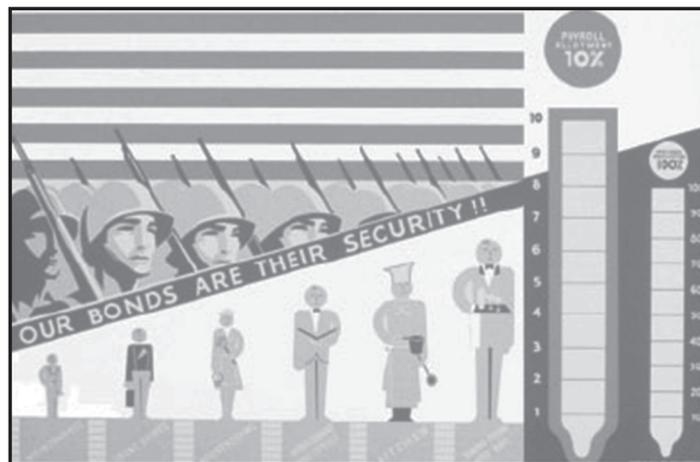
Standard Text: Describe the war's impact on the home front, including rationing, bond drives, movement to cities and industrial centers, and the Bracero program. (C, E, G, H)

Reporting Category: U.S. Policy between the Wars, World War II, and The Cold War (1921-1975)

Correct Answer: C

DOK Level: 1

The poster below was published in the 1940s.



Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

**What was the purpose of this poster?**

- A** to encourage people to enlist in the army to help fight in the war
- B** to encourage people to work for factories that supplied the war effort
- C** to encourage people to invest in the government to help pay for the war
- D** to encourage people to shop at businesses that supported the war effort

---

**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS99012CR	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.16	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Citing textual evidence as appropriate, explain the significant roles played by muckrakers and progressive idealists, including Robert La Follette, Theodore Roosevelt, Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, and Upton Sinclair.		
Reporting Category:	The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era		
Correct Answer:		DOK Level:	3

---

**The information below is about Theodore Roosevelt during and after his presidency.**

**Analyze President Theodore Roosevelt’s achievements in the area of progressive reform.**

- How do the drawings illustrate the issues President Theodore Roosevelt sought to address with his progressive reforms?
- How did President Theodore Roosevelt’s achievements while in office support his progressive reform efforts?
- How did President Roosevelt’s concept of “New Nationalism” further his achievements after he left office?
- Use evidence from these sources and your content knowledge to support your answer.

The cartoons below are about President Theodore Roosevelt's administration.

Source 1



No Lack of Big Game  
The President Seems to Have Scared Up Quite a Bunch of Octopi.

Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

Source 2



Source: Library of Congress

The chart below lists some achievements of President Roosevelt's administration.

Source 3

Newlands Reclamation Act (1902)	allowed federal creation of dams, reservoirs, and canals to irrigate arid and semiarid lands in 16 Western states
Safety Appliance Act (1903)	addressed railroad safety
Employers' Liability Act (1906)	made employers liable for employee safety
Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)	protected food and drugs from contamination
Dolliver-Hepburn Railroad Act (1906)	regulated railroad shipping rates

The excerpt below is from former President Theodore Roosevelt's 1910 "New Nationalism" speech.

Source 4

I stand for the square deal. But when I say that I am for the square deal, I mean not merely that I stand for fair play under the present rules of the game, but that I stand for having those rules changed so as to work for a more substantial equality of opportunity. . . .

Now, this means that our government, National and State, must be freed from the sinister influence or control of special interests. . . .

. . . This, I know, implies a policy of a far more active governmental interference with social and economic conditions in this country than we have yet had, but I think we have got to face the fact that such an increase in governmental control is now necessary. . . .

I do not ask for the over centralization; but I do ask that we work in a spirit of broad and far-reaching nationalism where we work for what concerns our people as a whole. We are all Americans. Our common interests are as broad as the continent. I speak to you here in Kansas exactly as I would speak in New York or Georgia, for the most vital problems are those which affect us all alike. The National Government belongs to the whole American people, and where the whole American people are interested, that interest can be guarded effectively only by the National Government. The betterment which we seek must be accomplished, I believe, mainly through the National Government.

The American people are right in demanding that New Nationalism, without which we cannot hope to deal with new problems. The New Nationalism puts the national need before sectional or personal advantage. It is impatient of the utter confusion that results from local legislatures attempting to treat national issues as local issues. It is still more impatient of the impotence which springs from over division of governmental powers, the impotence which makes it possible for local selfishness or for legal cunning, hired by wealthy special interests, to bring national activities to a deadlock. This New Nationalism regards the executive power as the steward of the public welfare. It demands of the judiciary that it shall be interested primarily in human welfare rather than in property, just as it demands that the representative body shall represent all the people rather than any one class or section of the people. . . .

The object of government is the welfare of the people. The material progress and prosperity of a nation are desirable chiefly so long as they lead to the moral and material welfare of all good citizens. . . . No matter how honest and decent we are in our private lives, if we do not have the right kind of law and the right kind of administration of the law, we cannot go forward as a nation.

Source: Public Domain/whitehouse.gov

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**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90034

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.14

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Describe working conditions in industries, including the use of labor by women and children.

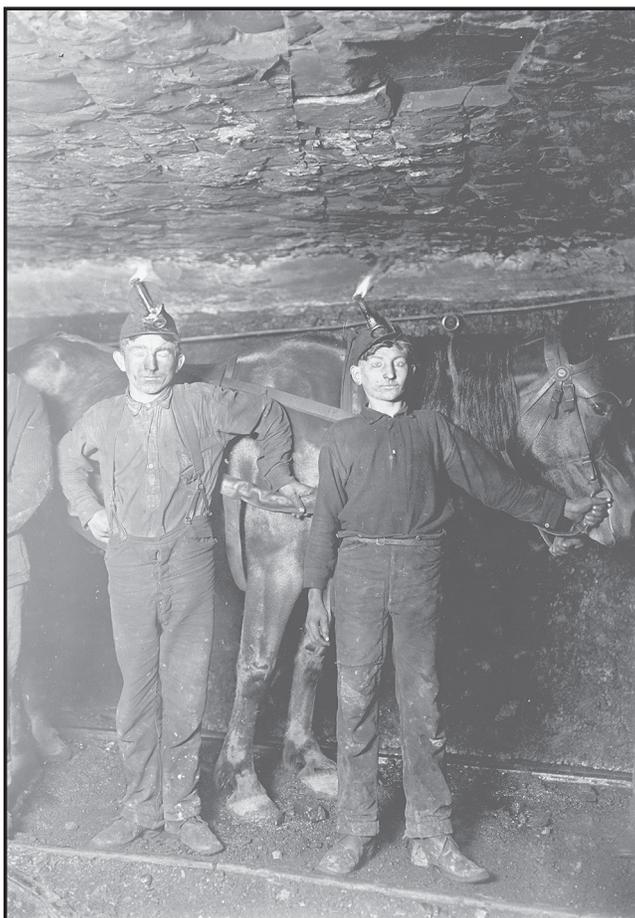
Reporting Category: The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era

Correct Answer: B

DOK Level: 2

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**The photograph below was taken in 1913.**



**Boys in coal mine in West Virginia**

Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 51, continued from the previous page)*

**Based on this photograph and your content knowledge, which conclusion can be made about the lives of these children?**

- A** Their work was repetitive and impaired their learning ability.
- B** Their work was dangerous and harmed their physical health.
- C** Their work was difficult but paid them well enough to attend school.
- D** Their work was time-consuming but prepared them for a better occupation.

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**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90626

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.13

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Describe the rise of trusts and monopolies, their subsequent impact on consumers and workers, and the government's response, including the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890.

Reporting Category: The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era

Correct Answer: B

DOK Level: 1

---

**During the late 1800s, which action did Congress take to regulate the business practices of companies such as Standard Oil and Carnegie Steel?**

- A proposal of the 16th Amendment
- B passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act
- C adoption of the Gentlemen's Agreement
- D establishment of the Federal Reserve System

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90624

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.12

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Explain the characteristics and impact of the Granger Movement and Populism, including the problems between farmers and the railroads, the call for banking reform, support for a graduated income tax, and regulation of public utilities.

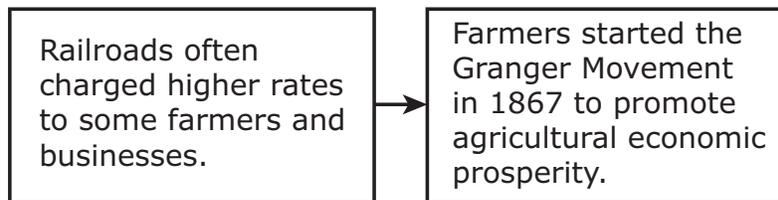
Reporting Category: The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era

Correct Answer: A

DOK Level: 2

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**The graphic organizer below describes a development in the United States after the Civil War.**



**Which economic action resulted from these events?**

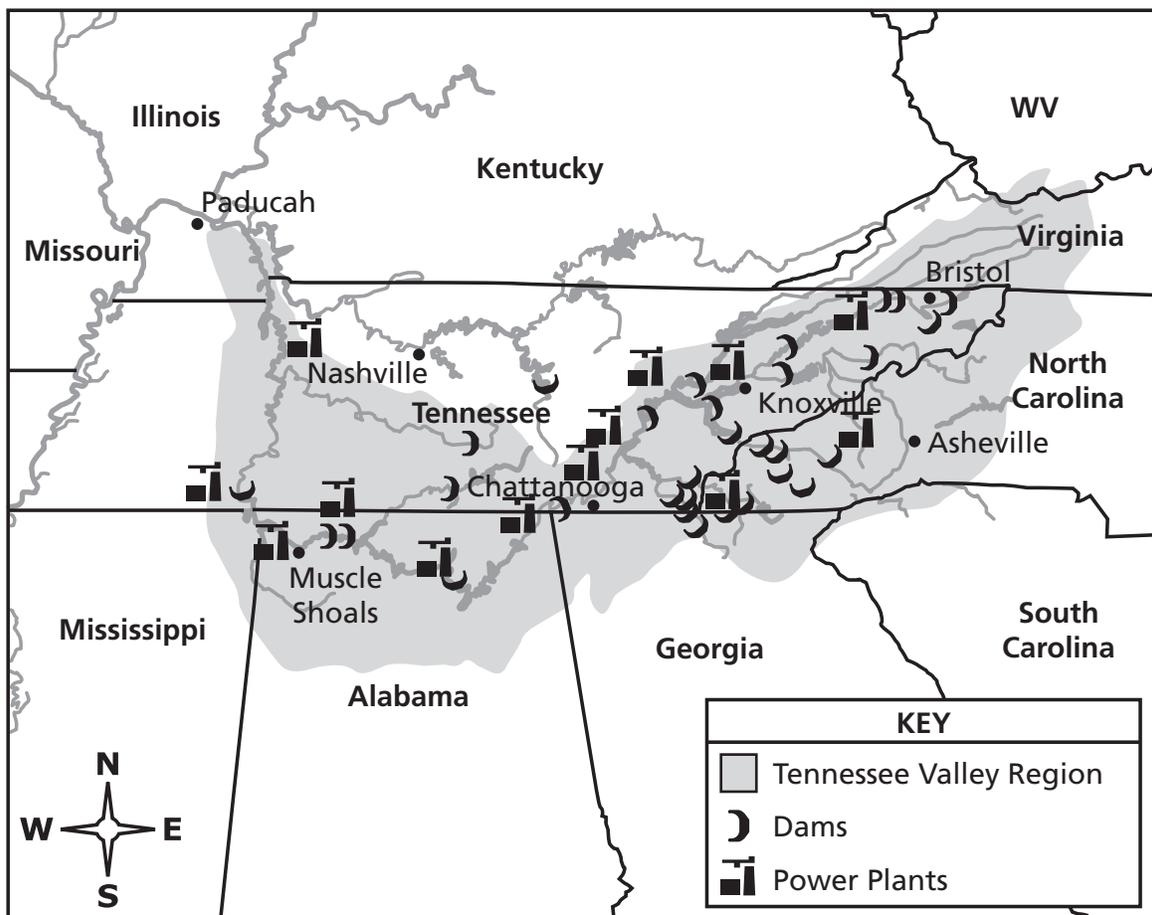
- A Several states passed laws regulating railroad pricing.
- B Grangers protested railroad practices by going on strike.
- C Several states limited the expansion of new railroad lines.
- D Grangers offered better prices by building their own railroads.

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90197	Passage Title:
Standard Code: US.51	Passage Code:
Standard Text: Citing evidence from maps, photographs and primary source documents, analyze the development of TVA on Tennessee's rural geography economy, and culture, and debate the issues of the Norris Dam and Dale Hollow Lake controversies.	
Reporting Category: The 1920s and the Great Depression	
Correct Answer: D	DOK Level: 2

The map and text below refers to the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

In 1935, the Rural Electric Administration was created. Its job was to bring electricity to the rural areas of the Tennessee Valley. The impact of the REA on the region was significant and by 1939 the number of rural homes with electricity had risen by 25%.



*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 54, continued from the previous page)*

**Based on the map, text, and content knowledge, how did this program offer relief to rural communities?**

- A** by installing telephones and improving schools
- B** by protecting natural resources and rebuilding towns
- C** by improving public safety and upgrading national parks
- D** by providing infrastructure and creating employment opportunities

**Item Information**

Item Code:	SS90344	Passage Title:	
Standard Code:	US.105	Passage Code:	
Standard Text:	Analyze the significant events and achievements of the Reagan administration, including revitalization of national pride, Reaganomics, War on Drugs, response to the Challenger disaster, Strategic Defense Initiative, the fall of communism in the Soviet Union, the response to the Marine barracks bombing in Lebanon, and the invasion of Grenada .		
Reporting Category:	The Post-War Years to Contemporary United States		
Correct Answer:	B	DOK Level:	3

**The excerpt below is from President Ronald Reagan’s 1987 speech in West Berlin.**

Behind me stands a wall that encircles the free sectors of this city, part of a vast system of barriers that divides the entire continent of Europe. . . . Standing before the Brandenburg Gate, every man is a German, separated from his fellow men. Every man is a Berliner, forced to look upon a scar. . . . As long as this gate is closed, as long as this scar of a wall is permitted to stand, it is not the German question alone that remains open, but the question of freedom for all mankind. . . .

General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization, come here to this gate.

Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate!

Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!

Source: Public Domain/U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

**Based on this excerpt and your content knowledge, which justification did President Reagan have for challenging General Secretary Gorbachev?**

- A** The Soviet Union’s economy was bankrupt and the government could no longer pay its workers.
- B** The Soviet Union’s leader was under pressure to reform the government and institute more transparent political policies.
- C** The Soviet Union’s scientists could no longer compete with U.S. technological advancements in space technology.
- D** The Soviet Union’s military warned its leadership that its nuclear power was limited by the creation of a U.S. space-based defense system.

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**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90732

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.53

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media as in the political cartoons about the New Deal.

Reporting Category: The 1920s and the Great Depression

Correct Answer: A

DOK Level: 3

---

**The excerpt below (and on the next page) is from President Franklin Roosevelt's inaugural address in 1933, and the poster (on the next page) was created in 1941.**

**Source 1**

*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 56, continued from the previous page)*

This is preeminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great Nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance. In every dark hour of our national life a leadership of frankness and vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. . . .

[A] host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence, and an equally great number toil with little return. Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment.

Yet our distress comes from no failure of substance. . . . Compared with the perils which our forefathers conquered because they believed and were not afraid, we have still much to be thankful for. Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply. Primarily this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed, through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure, and abdicated. . . .

True they have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outworn tradition. . . .

Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort. The joy and moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten. . . . These dark days will be worth all they cost us if they teach us that our true destiny is not to be ministered unto but to minister to ourselves and to our fellow men. . . .

Source: Public Domain/Public Papers of the President

*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 56, continued from the previous page)*

**Source 2**

Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the Government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war, but at the same time, through this employment, accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our natural resources.

Source: Public Domain/Public Papers of the President

**Source 3**



Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 56, continued from the previous page)*

**Based on the excerpt, which statement describes President Roosevelt's attitude about programs such as the one illustrated by the poster?**

- A** He insisted that such programs encourage the moral dignity of unemployed workers.
- B** He preferred that such programs provide direct financial assistance to unemployed workers.
- C** He understood that such programs removed the incentive for unemployed workers to find jobs.
- D** He regretted that such programs prevented businesses from hiring unemployed workers for jobs.

**Item Information**

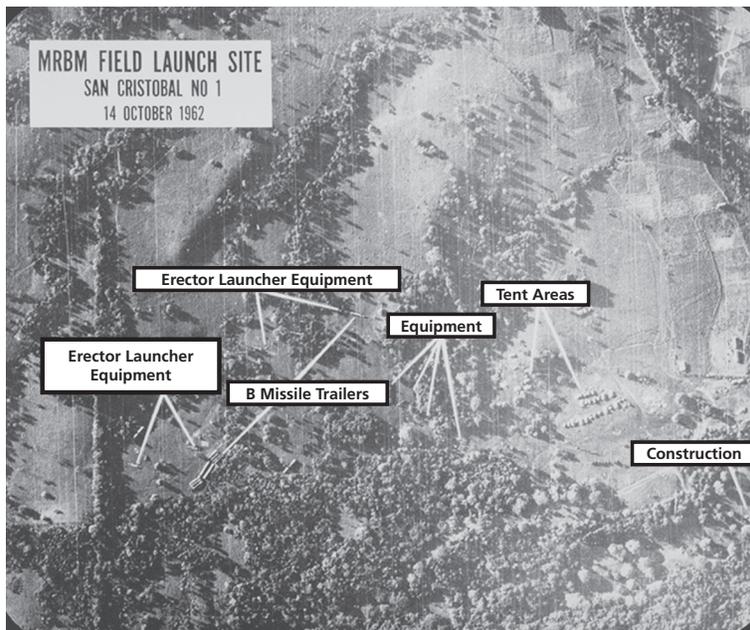
Item Code: SS90797  
Standard Code: US.79  
Standard Text: Describe the relationship between Cuba and the United States, including the Bay of Pigs Invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis.  
Reporting Category: US Policy between the Wars, World War II, and the Cold War  
Correct Answer: A

Passage Title:  
Passage Code:  
DOK Level: 3

---

The photograph below shows a satellite image taken over Cuba, and the excerpt is from a message sent by President John F. Kennedy to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

**Source 1**



Source: Public Domain/ourdocuments.gov

*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 57, continued from the previous page)*

**Source 2**

Mr. Chairman, both of our countries have great unfinished tasks and I know that your people as well as those of the United States can ask for nothing better than to pursue them free from the fear of war. . . .

I agree with you that we must devote urgent attention to the problem of disarmament, as it relates to the whole world and also to critical areas.

— October 28, 1962

Source: Public Domain/U.S. Department of State

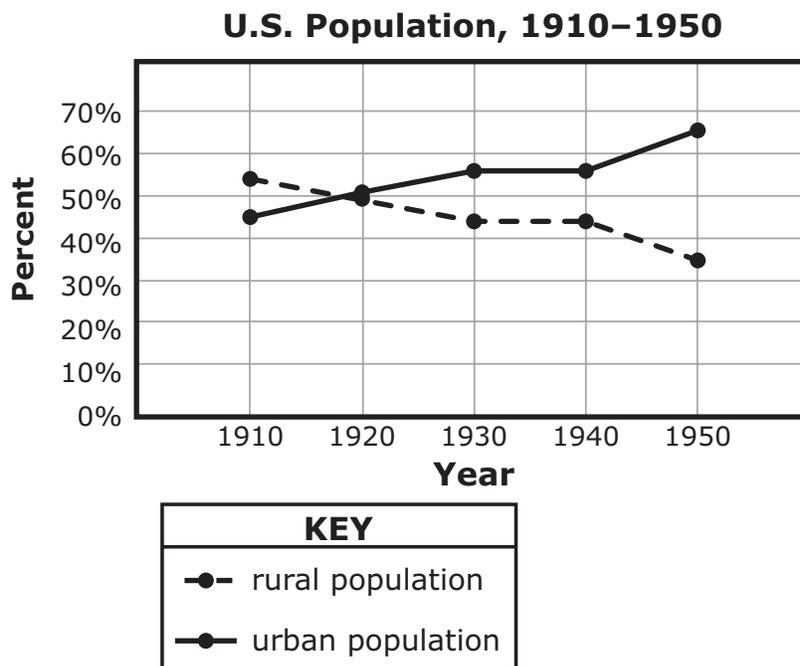
**How did the information shown in the photograph and the events that followed this discovery influence the position expressed in the excerpt?**

- A** The threat of nuclear war had provided Kennedy with an incentive to improve relations with the Soviet Union.
- B** The success at the Bay of Pigs had provided Kennedy with bargaining power against the Soviet Union.
- C** The removal of warheads in Turkey had made Kennedy willing to cooperate with the Soviet Union.
- D** The revolution in nearby regions had made Kennedy appear weak in the eyes of the Soviet Union.

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90769	Passage Title:
Standard Code: US.66	Passage Code:
Standard Text: Describe the war's impact on the home front, including rationing, bond drives, movement to cities and industrial centers, and the Bracero program.	
Reporting Category: US Policy between the Wars, World War II, and the Cold War	
Correct Answer: C	DOK Level: 3

The graph below shows demographic trends in the United States during the first half of the 20th century.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Which statement **best** explains the acceleration after 1940 of the trend shown on the graph?

- A The economic prosperity of wartime promoted mobility.
- B The application of the military draft was regionally biased.
- C The mobilization of the economy during a conflict encouraged migration.
- D The technological advances during the war increased agricultural productivity.

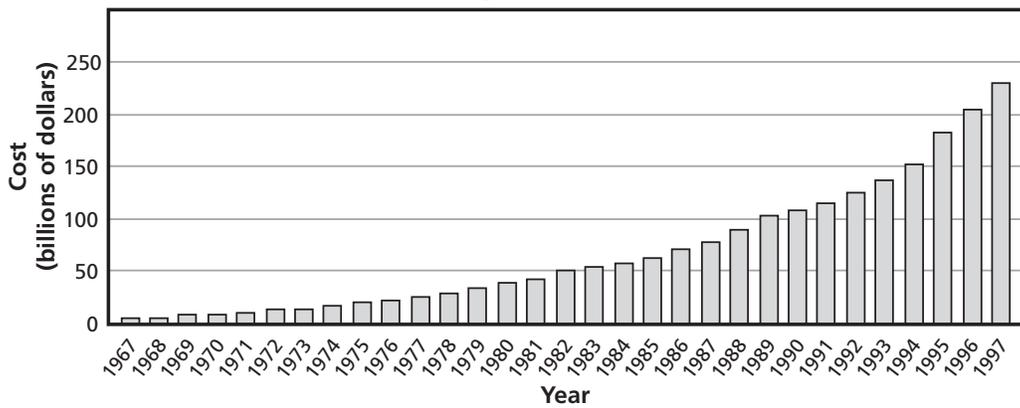
**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90841	Passage Title:
Standard Code: US.96	Passage Code:
Standard Text: Evaluate the impact of Johnson’s Great Society programs, including Medicare, urban renewal, and the War on Poverty.	
Reporting Category: The Post-War Years to Contemporary United States	
Correct Answer: D	DOK Level: 2

The graph below contains data about Medicare, and the excerpt is from a speech by President Lyndon Johnson in 1965. (Answer the question on the next page.)

**Source 1**

**Medicare Expenditures, 1967–1997**



Source: Public Domain

*(This item continues on the next page.)*

*(Item 59, continued from the previous page)*

**Source 2**

There are more than 18 million Americans over the age of 65. . . . Most of them are threatened by illness and medical expenses that they cannot afford.

And through this new law, . . . every citizen will be able, in his productive years when he is earning, to insure himself against the ravages of illness in his old age.

This insurance will help pay for care in hospitals, in skilled nursing homes, or in the home. And under a separate plan it will help meet the fees of the doctors. . . .

. . . No longer will illness crush and destroy the savings that [older U.S. citizens] have so carefully put away over a lifetime so that they might enjoy dignity in their later years. No longer will young families see their own incomes, and their own hopes, eaten away simply because they are carrying out their deep moral obligations to their parents, and to their uncles, and their aunts.

Source: Public Domain/Public Papers of the Presidents

**Based on the excerpt, which action would President Johnson most likely have favored in response to the trend shown on the graph?**

- A** controlling spending on Medicare so that the government could avoid budget deficits
- B** decreasing spending on Medicare so that the government could offer the elderly rationed health care
- C** shifting health-care costs to the younger population so that Medicare could continue to increase the incomes of the elderly
- D** spreading health-care costs among a larger population so that Medicare could continue to reduce poverty among the elderly

---

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90438

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.71

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Explain major outcomes of the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences.

Reporting Category: US Policy between the Wars, World War II, and the Cold War

Correct Answer: C

DOK Level: 2

---

**Which development do some people believe was one outcome of the Potsdam Conference?**

- A** Unsuccessful negotiations over ending the war caused the fighting in the Pacific to continue for years.
- B** Unresolved issues over a postwar tribunal led to a state of disregard for human rights all over the world.
- C** Unresolved issues over postwar reconstruction led to a state of international tension that would last decades.
- D** Unsuccessful negotiations over partitioning Germany caused a breakdown in trust that would never be resolved.

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90213

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.59

Passage Code:

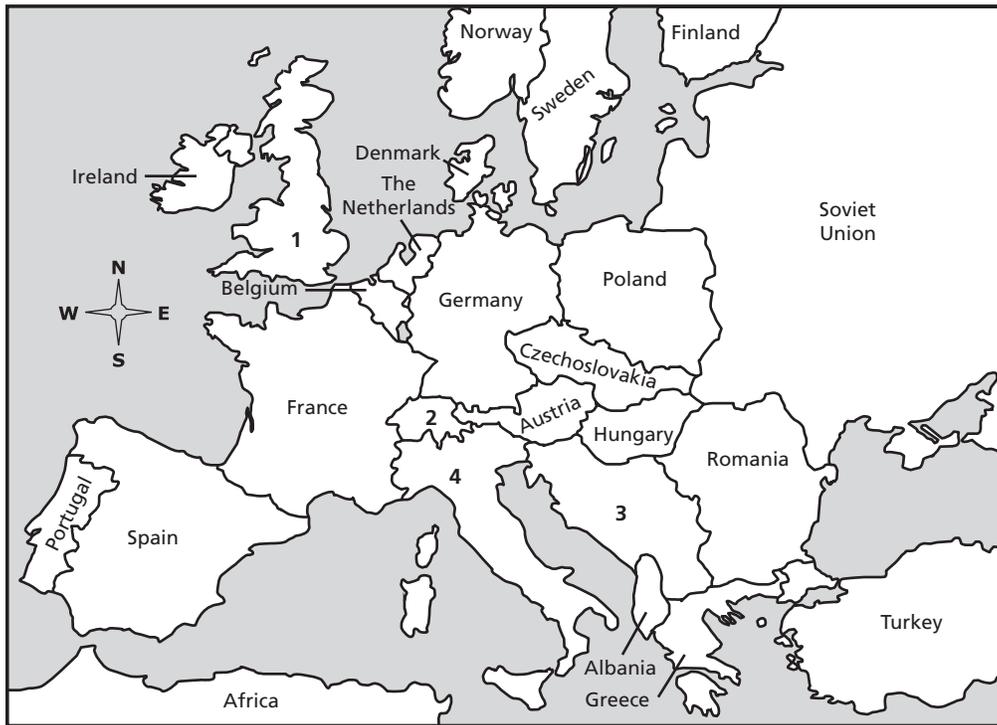
Standard Text: Identify and locate on a map the Allied and Axis countries and the major theatres of the war.

Reporting Category: US Policy between the Wars, World War II, and the Cold War

Correct Answer: D

DOK Level: 1

The map below is of Europe during World War II.



Which country was a member of the Axis Powers?

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

---

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90676

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.32

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Describe the rise of mass production techniques and the impact of new technologies, including the advent of airplane travel, spread of electricity, popularity of labor saving appliances, and innovations in food processing and food purchasing (Clarence Saunders).

Reporting Category: The 1920s and the Great Depression

Correct Answer: A

DOK Level: 1

---

**Which development is associated with the rise of airplane travel during the 1920s?**

- A faster delivery of mail
- B a concern about pollution
- C a decline in automobile use
- D lower migration to western states

---

**Item Information**

Item Code: SS90667

Passage Title:

Standard Code: US.28

Passage Code:

Standard Text: Identify and explain the impact of the following events and people during World War I: Major turning points; Impact of trench warfare; Use of new weapons and technologies; Herbert Hoover; John J. Pershing and the American Expeditionary Force; Doughboys; Alvin C. York.

Reporting Category: The Rise of Industrial America and the Progressive Era

Correct Answer: C

DOK Level: 1

---

**In what way was Alvin C. York influential in World War I?**

- A** He inspired others to oppose the conflict.
- B** He inspired others with his military strategy.
- C** He motivated others with his example of heroism.
- D** He motivated others to oppose new weapons technology.

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