

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_

Form 501

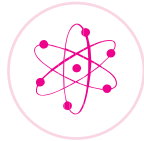
# Georgia



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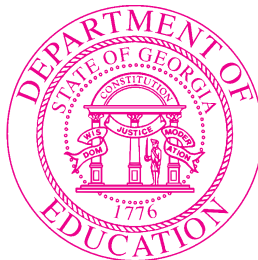
Course



Tests

## US History Released Test Booklet

Spring 2004



Georgia Department of Education  
Kathy Cox, State Superintendent of Schools  
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## SECTION I

### Directions:

Today you will be taking the United States History End-of-Course Test. Read each question carefully and then choose the *best* answer.

Be sure that the question number on the answer sheet matches the number on the test. Then mark your answer by filling in the circle on your answer sheet. Do not write your answers in the test booklet. If you do not know the answer to a question, skip it and go on. You may return to it later if time permits.

If you need to change an answer on your answer sheet, be sure to erase your first mark completely. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.

If you finish the part of the test you are currently working on, you may review your answers in that part only. Do not go on to the next part of the test.

The two practice test questions below are provided to show you what the questions in the test are like. Remember that for each question, you should choose the one *best* answer and fill in the circle in the space provided on your answer sheet.

### Practice Items:

**P1 “...governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government...”**

**This excerpt expresses the basic concept of which document?**

- A the Bill of Rights
- B the Monroe Doctrine
- C the Emancipation Proclamation
- D the Declaration of Independence

**P2 In 1933, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt initiated a comprehensive government program intent on reversing the widespread economic hardships caused by the Great Depression. Roosevelt’s plan for economic relief, recovery, and reform is called**

- A the Square Deal
- B the Great Society
- C the New Deal
- D the Lend-Lease Act



# U.S. HISTORY

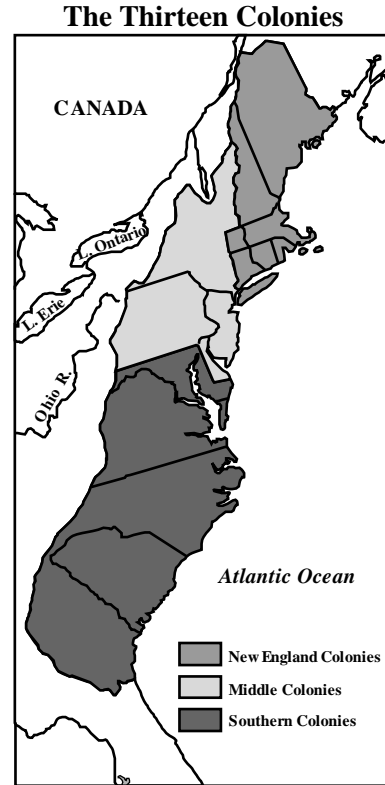
1 The Constitutional Convention of 1787 in Philadelphia occurred in which century?

- A seventeenth century
- B eighteenth century
- C nineteenth century
- D twentieth century

2 Over the last 100 years, the United States has experienced significant improvements in transportation and technology. As a result, urban centers of today differ from those of the 1800s in that modern cities

- A are less likely to suffer from environmental pollution
- B can be located farther from supplies of food and fresh water
- C are more attractive to newly arrived immigrants
- D can be reliant on one primary product or service for income

3 Which of the following was one of the original thirteen colonies?



- A Rhode Island
- B Vermont
- C Kentucky
- D Florida

- 4 Use the quotes below to answer the question.

“The slaveholding states will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the federal government will become their enemy. . . .”

—South Carolina legislature,  
Declaration of the Causes of  
Secession, 1860

“The Union is older than any of these states, and, in fact, it created them as states.”

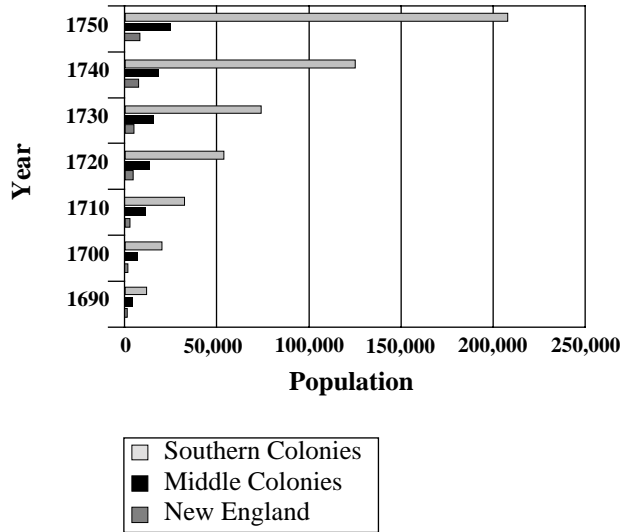
—Abraham Lincoln, 1861

These quotes represent two sides in which important conflict in American history?

- A the conflict over how much independence states should have in the federal system
- B the conflict over what level of representation small states should have in the federal legislature
- C the conflict over an amendment to the Constitution that would allow slavery in the territories
- D the conflict over whether or not to forcibly remove Native Americans from their lands in the West

- 5 Use the following graph to answer the question.

African-American Population, 1690-1750

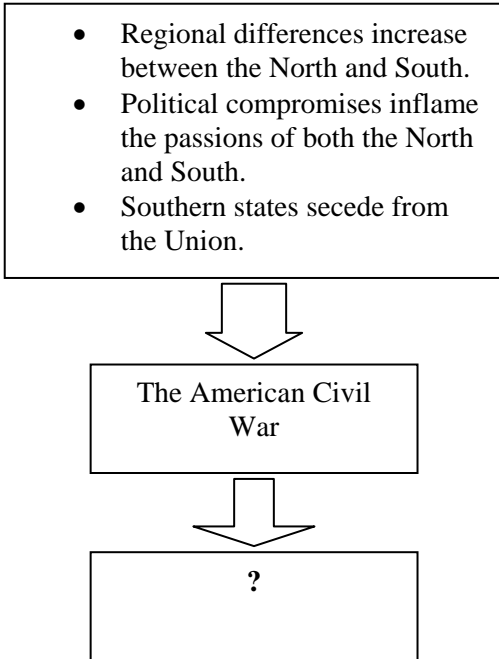


Which of the following statements BEST explains the dramatic increase in African Americans in colonial America between 1730 and 1750?

- A The number of industrial opportunities in New England colonies decreased.
- B The number of industrial opportunities in southern colonies increased.
- C Slaves were emancipated throughout the middle colonies.
- D Plantation agriculture expanded in the southern colonies.

- 6 When Theodore Roosevelt said, “Speak softly and carry a big stick,” he was trying to gain support for
- A imposing harsh laws to reduce crime
  - B supporting woman suffrage to expand civil rights
  - C building a powerful navy to aid United States diplomacy
  - D using the national forests to stimulate building projects

7 Use the flow chart below to answer the question.



Which of the following “effects” should appear where you see the question mark?

- A Regional differences are peacefully resolved.
- B Congress changes earlier compromises to reduce tensions.
- C Slavery spreads into western territories.
- D The United States enters into the period of Reconstruction.

8 Which of the following actions would have been supported by Northern manufacturers and opposed by Southern planters?

- A allowing slavery to expand into Missouri
- B imposing a tariff upon finished goods
- C making improvements to the port of New Orleans
- D making improvements to the cotton gin

9 Use the information below to answer the question.

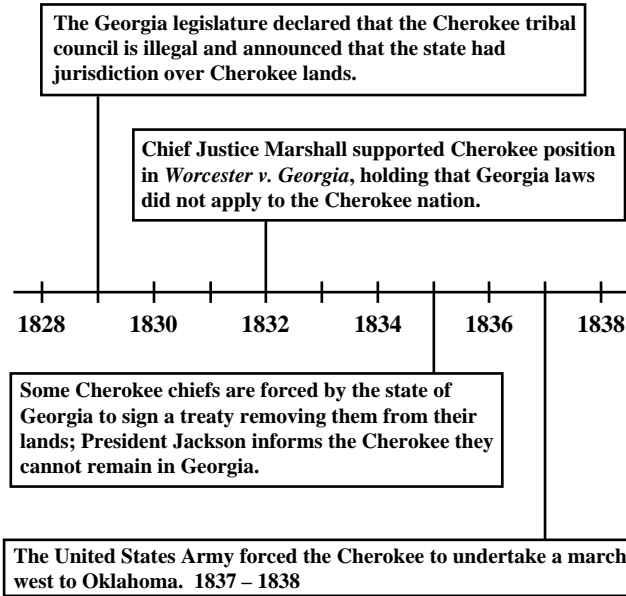
- I Montgomery bus boycott, 1955-1956
- II Martin Luther King, Jr.’s “I Have a Dream” speech, 1963
- III Passage of the Civil Rights Act, 1964
- IV *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* decision, 1954

Which lists these four events in the correct chronological order?

- A IV, III, II, I
- B IV, I, II, III
- C II, IV, III, I
- D I, IV, III, II

# U.S. HISTORY

**10** Use the time line to answer the question below.



Which of these statements can be supported by information on the time line?

- A President Jackson thought the U.S. government should not interfere on Native-American issues.
- B The chief executive and state governments disagreed significantly on Native-American issues.
- C The U.S. Supreme Court generally supported the executive branch on Native-American issues.
- D President Jackson supported the states over the Supreme Court on Native-American issues.

**11** Use this passage to answer the question.

“A treaty and agreement betwixt the commissioners for the United Colonies of New England on the one part and . . . [the] Sagamores of the Narraganset and Niantic Indians on the other part made and concluded at Boston in the Massachusetts the xxviiith of the sixth month 1645.”

This passage suggests that Sagamores were

- A tribal leaders
- B formal treaties
- C rival clans
- D wooded areas

**12** Study the information below and use it to answer the following question.

In President Kennedy’s inaugural address he included the section, “To our sister republics south of the border, we offer a special pledge . . . a new alliance for progress . . . Let all our neighbors know that we shall join with them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas. And let every other power know that this Hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house.”

What previous American president’s policy was President Kennedy using for support for his position?

- A President Monroe’s Monroe Doctrine
- B President McKinley’s Open Door policy
- C President Theodore Roosevelt’s Square Deal
- D President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms

13 FIELD TEST ITEM

14 FIELD TEST ITEM

15 A Native American living in the Ohio River valley region would have which of the following views about the Proclamation of 1763 that forbade colonists from entering the region?

- A They would agree because they didn't want to see Europeans in the area.
- B They would be angry because they could not sell their land to the colonists.
- C They would ignore the law, since the English government could not regulate Native Americans.
- D They would agree, since the settlers wanted to start a war with the French.

16 Most anti-Federalists changed from opponents to supporters of the Constitution after they were promised

- A a bill of rights
- B term limits on the office of president
- C good relations with Native Americans
- D a bicameral legislature

17 The rush among European powers to establish colonies in the Americas can BEST be described as

- A an attempt to create regional cooperation and unity
- B an extension of military and economic rivalries
- C a desire to learn about other cultures
- D an effort to spread Christianity around the world



**18 Demands for the calling of a Constitutional Convention in 1787 reflected the growing belief that the**

- A small and large states should be political equals
- B rights of businesses were not being protected
- C national government needed to be strengthened
- D state governments had too little power

**19 Use the quotation below to answer the question.**

**“ . . . In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence [from which] designing men may endeavor to excite belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views . . . ”**

**George Washington  
Farewell Address,  
September, 1796**

**Based on this advice to the nation by President Washington, delivered upon his retirement, which of the following statements BEST reflects his principal concerns for the future of the United States?**

- A Truly patriotic citizens should vote in local elections.
- B Citizens should be wary of sectionalism in the United States.
- C The future of the United States depends upon its economic strength.
- D A responsible citizen cannot accept at face value the views of any politician.

**20 When southern states’ representatives were contributing to drafting the Constitution, they tended to argue that**

- A church and state should be separated
- B slave trade should be abolished
- C slaves should be counted in the census
- D territories should be open to slave-holding

**21 What was one way that the development of the colonies responded to the fact that Florida was a Spanish colony?**

- A A colonial navy patrolled the coast of Georgia.
- B Georgia was founded as a base for the British army.
- C Georgia was a buffer zone between the British and Spanish.
- D The British attacked Florida and took possession of St. Augustine.

**22 One result of the French and Indian War (1754–1763) was that dominance in North America was achieved by**

- A Russia
- B Great Britain
- C France
- D Spain

- 23** Use the information below to answer the question.

**“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are established among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.”**

**—Thomas Jefferson,  
The Declaration of Independence,  
1776**

**Thomas Jefferson was restating the ideas expressed in the *Two Treatises on Government* by British philosopher**

- A Sir Isaac Newton
  - B Thomas Hobbes
  - C John Locke
  - D David Hume
- 24** One major compromise at the Constitutional Convention settled the difference between large states and small states over the issue of
- A representation in Congress
  - B taxation
  - C territorial expansion
  - D civil liberties
- 25** Because of the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765, many colonists began to believe that
- A they should only abide by laws enacted by their own representatives
  - B they should appeal to the French for help against the British government
  - C Native Americans should follow the same laws as the colonists
  - D the British government was attempting to improve government services

- 26** Attempts to escape religious persecution were key factors in the original settlement of which American colonies?

- A South Carolina and Georgia
- B Virginia and New York
- C Pennsylvania and Maryland
- D North Carolina and New Jersey

- 27** Which of the following Constitutional amendments MOST directly addresses the issue of limiting the authority of the federal government?

- A Amendment 7—Trial by Jury in Civil Cases
- B Amendment 10—Powers of the States and People
- C Amendment 14—Civil Rights
- D Amendment 21—Repeal of Prohibition

**28** FIELD TEST ITEM

**29** FIELD TEST ITEM

30 FIELD TEST ITEM

31 The Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 served to restrict

- A the right to bear arms and the right to a jury trial
- B the right of women to vote and to hold office
- C freedom of speech and freedom of the press
- D freedom from unreasonable search and seizure

32 Use the information below to answer the question.

**“I hold that in the present state of civilization, where two races of different origin, and distinguished by color, and other physical differences, as well as intellectual, are brought together, the reaction now existing in the slave holding states between the two is, instead of an evil, a good—a positive good.”**

—1837

Who expressed these ideas?

- A Frederick Douglass
- B Robert E. Lee
- C John C. Calhoun
- D Stephen Douglas

33 The new Republican Party of the 1850s drew much of its northern base from

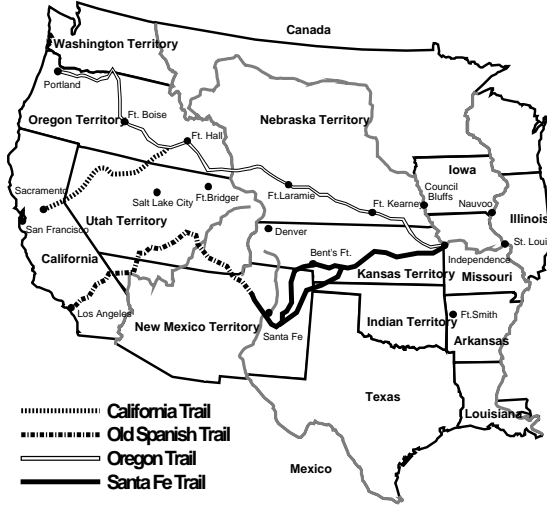
- A antislavery or “conscience” Whigs
- B immigrants from eastern cities
- C remnants of the Federalist Party
- D eastern land speculators

34 Which of the following was a belief held by John Brown (1800–1859)?

- A Individual states should decide whether to permit slavery.
- B Abolitionists should work for gradual change.
- C The South should work to diversify its economic base.
- D Slavery should be abolished by violent means, if necessary.

35 Use the information below to answer the following question.

Trails to the West in the 1850s



Which trail was taken MOST often by people whose goal was to start communities?

- A Old Spanish Trail
- B California Trail
- C Santa Fe Trail
- D Oregon Trail

36 How did the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 impact New York City?

- A New York City ceased to be a major point of European immigration.
- B New York City became a major economical and financial center.
- C New York City lost financial and political influence to the city of Albany.
- D New York City gained control of western agricultural production.

37 The nullification confrontation of 1832-1833 between President Andrew Jackson and South Carolina Senator John C. Calhoun concerned

- A Jackson’s attempts to abolish slavery in the South
- B Calhoun’s claim that a state has the power to ignore federal laws
- C the constitutionality of the second Bank of the United States
- D whether slavery would be allowed in western territories

38 Use the quote below to answer the question.

“You have secured to us the free navigation of the Mississippi. You have procured an immense and fertile country; and all these great blessings are obtained without bloodshed.”

This quotation refers to

- A the Louisiana Purchase
- B gains from the Black Hawk War
- C the loss of British forts in the West
- D the annexation of Texas

39 When the U.S. government needed 10,000 rifles for the army, Eli Whitney applied for the contract. He took several guns, dismantled them, put the pieces in a box, and shook it. He then randomly selected the pieces he needed, assembled one rifle, and fired it. What did he demonstrate?

- A interchangeable parts
- B assembly line production
- C mass production techniques
- D the factory system

40 Use the map below to answer the question.



What was the status of Area 2 immediately prior to statehood?

- A United States territory
- B Spanish colony
- C independent republic
- D part of Mexico

41 Which of these statements expresses an official U.S. government policy of the 1850s?

- A Alcohol consumption is dangerous and should be abolished.
- B Immigration should be unrestricted and universal.
- C Labor unions are immoral and should be prohibited.
- D The nation has a right and a duty to expand to the Pacific Coast.

42 Use this excerpt to answer the question.

“The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far we have already formed engagements and let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.”

In his Farewell Address, President George Washington warned future Americans about the problems that could result from

- A immigration quotas for foreign nations
- B passing high protective tariffs to control foreign imports
- C becoming allied with foreign powers
- D expanding westward into lands claimed by others

43 FIELD TEST ITEM

44 FIELD TEST ITEM

45 FIELD TEST ITEM



**STOP WORK**

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## **SECTION II**

**Do not turn page until instructed to do so.**

**46** Which of the following **BEST** describes Abraham Lincoln's public position on slavery by 1860?

- A He opposed the expansion of slavery but not its existence.
- B He opposed both the expansion and the existence of slavery.
- C He supported popular sovereignty to decide the issue of slavery.
- D He believed slavery should be allowed to expand.

**47** On May 10, 1869, in Promontory, Utah, the East and the West became connected by the completion of

- A a telegraph line reaching from New York to San Francisco
- B the Transcontinental Railroad
- C the Oregon Trail system
- D the stations that served the Pony Express

**48** The core membership of the Populist Party in the 1890s consisted of

- A factory workers
- B farmers
- C immigrants
- D socialists

**49** Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

- **21 July, 1861**  
**First Battle of Manassas**
- **26 June – 2 July, 1862**  
**Seven Days' Battles**
- **30 August, 1862**  
**Second Battle of Manassas**

**Confederate victories in these battles are BEST explained by Confederate superiority in**

- A industrial output
- B naval power
- C numbers of soldiers
- D military leadership

**50** By 1863, **MOST** military planners knew that the South could not continue to fight indefinitely because

- A increasing numbers of Southern citizens no longer supported the Confederate cause
- B the Southern industrial base was too weak to support the expense of waging war
- C large numbers of former slaves were joining the union army
- D the Southern leadership was too inexperienced to fight against Northern armies and navies

**51** The American Federation of Labor (AFL), led by Samuel Gompers, proposed that the union should negotiate for all the workers. This idea is called

- A affiliated servicing
- B unified negotiating
- C collective bargaining
- D joint contracting

**52** The Supreme Court decided in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) that segregated accommodations were constitutionally allowable as long as they were equal. So the doctrine of “separate but equal” was established. Why did many people object to that ruling?

- A People wanted a chance to live their own lives in their separate communities without the interference of government.
- B People thought it was unnecessary to make such a ruling. If people did not like their situation, they must improve it themselves.
- C People believed there were some instances where segregation was not important. They believed they should be able to decide case by case.
- D People knew that the reality of the situation was based upon inequality. If institutions were separate, they could not be equal.

**53** The Confederate defeat at Vicksburg was important because it

- A ended the last major Confederate invasion of the North
- B resulted in the Confederacy being split in half along the Mississippi River
- C caused Jefferson Davis to resign as president of the Confederacy
- D forced Robert E. Lee to leave Virginia and take command in the West

**54** Why was the Fourteenth Amendment NOT successfully implemented in Southern states during the Reconstruction Era?

- A Southern states refused to acknowledge the amendment because of its provisions.
- B Most Southern legislatures had been disbanded by the United States military.
- C A majority of Southern states elected to remain outside the Union following the war.
- D Southern states were allowed to make their own decisions about segregation legislation.

**55** Read the excerpt from Abraham Lincoln’s second inaugural address.

**“With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation’s wounds . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.”**

—March 4, 1865

**This selection expresses Lincoln’s hope for restoration of**

- A civil liberties
- B national unity
- C racial equality
- D religious freedom

**56** Which word BEST describes the agricultural system used during Reconstruction that allowed white landowners to benefit from the labor of former slaves without paying wages?

- A freehold
- B indenture
- C plantation
- D sharecropping

**57** Which of the following contributed MOST to the forced removal of Native Americans from the Great Plains from 1867 to 1890?

- A the desire to establish military posts
- B the building of new canals
- C the westward shift of the frontier
- D the desire for more land to grow cotton

**58** In the late 1800s, railroads were charging high prices to ship and store agricultural produce. When other political efforts failed to reduce freight charges, farmers began to demand that the U.S. government produce more silver money. Why did the farmers want the minting of more silver money?

- A They anticipated monetary deflation, which would make money more valuable.
- B They hoped to ruin the railroad barons, who they felt were greedy and unfair toward farmers.
- C They expected monetary inflation, which would give them better prices for their crops.
- D They wanted to create political problems for other sectors of the economy.

**59** FIELD TEST ITEM

**60** FIELD TEST ITEM

**61** FIELD TEST ITEM

**62** FIELD TEST ITEM

**63** What was one effect of the Wagner Act (1935)?

- A The number of factory workers declined dramatically between 1935 and 1945.
- B Employers were prohibited from interfering in workers' efforts to unionize.
- C Laborers shifted their support from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party.
- D Laborers in companies with more than 50 employees were prohibited from striking.

**64** The United States gained control of the land it needed to build the Panama Canal by

- A negotiating an agreement with Colombia
- B invading Colombia and taking the land
- C implementing the Open Door policy
- D encouraging and supporting Panamanian independence

**65** Charles A. Lindbergh piloted *The Spirit of St. Louis* from New York to Paris in the first successful solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean. What was the greatest immediate impact of Lindbergh's accomplishment?

- A It made air travel safe and inexpensive.
- B It helped to improve diplomatic relations with France.
- C It sparked public interest and boosted the aviation industry.
- D It encouraged American travel abroad and an appreciation for European culture.

**66** In the 1920s, the Ku Klux Klan and nativist movements such as the Immigration Restriction League shared the belief that

- A the United States must adopt a socialist form of government
- B the United States should conquer more overseas territories
- C white Americans should establish a separate republic
- D white Americans were racially superior to other groups

**67** The United States entered World War I in April 1917. Less than a month later, the law below was passed by Congress.

<b>Effects of the Selective Service Act of May 1917</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• required registration of all men aged 21 through 30</li> <li>• was intended to supply the military and war-related industries</li> <li>• provided exemptions for civil servants and the clergy</li> <li>• exempted conscientious objectors from combat</li> <li>• allowed no paid substitutes</li> <li>• 9.9 million men were registered by June</li> <li>• 687,000 men were immediately inducted</li> </ul>

**So many people were required so quickly because the United States previously had**

- A adopted a policy of unilateral disarmament
- B established an unpaid militia after the Spanish-American War
- C maintained a very small peacetime military
- D posted most of its military as advisors in Europe

**68** What was one result of the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the 1930s?

- A restoration of a natural environment
- B construction of nuclear power plants
- C generation of affordable electricity for rural areas
- D improvement in systems of communication

**69** Which statement is MOST true about many African Americans during World War I?

- A They protested discrimination in the U.S. Army.
- B They left the rural South for jobs in the North.
- C They purchased large numbers of farms in the midwest.
- D They left the United States for Liberia and Sierra Leone.

**70** By the early 1900s, U.S. government interest in developing an economic relationship with the Chinese empire was part of an overall plan to

- A become an imperialist power
- B spread democracy throughout Asia
- C establish a regional peacekeeping effort
- D limit the levels of Asian immigration

**71** Use this quote to answer the question.

**“Let me assert [declare] my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself.”**

—President Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
March 4, 1933

**In his first inaugural address, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was warning the American people NOT to be discouraged by the effects of**

- A Adolph Hitler’s rise to power in Germany
- B Japanese expansion in the Pacific
- C the Great Depression
- D Prohibition

- 72** What was the effect on the United States of the sinking of the ship *Lusitania* by a German submarine in 1915?
- A It led to an immediate United States declaration of war against Germany.
  - B It aroused public anger against Germany and led President Wilson to demand that Germany respect the rights of travelers from neutral countries.
  - C It led President Wilson to prohibit Americans from traveling on the ships of countries involved in the war.
  - D It led President Wilson to sign a lend-lease plan to provide Great Britain with military supplies.
- 73** President Theodore Roosevelt stated that the people deserved a “Square Deal” from their government. What did he mean by that?
- A Business groups should be allowed to function unregulated by government.
  - B Government regulators should determine fair profit margins.
  - C Business groups should be restricted from unfair business practices by government.
  - D Government regulators should determine wages for workers or commodity prices for consumers.

- 74** Use this quote to answer the question.

“The growth of a large business is merely the survival of the fittest.”

—John D. Rockefeller

The point of view expressed in this quotation is an example of

- A Progressivism
  - B Social Darwinism
  - C communism
  - D anarchism
- 75** Which of the following helps to explain the reason for American expansionism in the mid-1800s and early 1900s?
- A The United States sought new markets for agricultural and industrial products.
  - B The United States wanted to establish colonies in Asia, Africa, and Australia.
  - C United States foreign policy rejected the theory of “Social Darwinism.”
  - D The United States military wanted to establish overseas bases and recruit from those locations.

**76** FIELD TEST ITEM

77 FIELD TEST ITEM

78 FIELD TEST ITEM

**79 The development of suburban areas in the United States during the 1950s can be attributed mostly to**

- A decreasing cost of building materials
- B increasing supply of skilled labor
- C decreasing development of rural areas
- D increasing development of the national highway system

**80 The purpose of the Nuremberg war crimes trials after World War II was to**

- A punish German leaders for crimes against humanity
- B raise money to repair wartime destruction
- C stop secret cooperation between Nazis and Communists
- D prevent another world war in twenty years

**81 During the 1990s, the economies of Canada, Mexico, and the United States became more integrated when all three nations agreed to**

- A lower trade barriers
- B create a common currency
- C pool their tax revenues
- D standardize wages and prices

**82 Why did President Kennedy approve the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles supported by the Central Intelligence Agency in 1961?**

- A Castro had formed an anti-United States alliance with Venezuela and Nicaragua.
- B Castro had developed close economic and political ties to the Soviet Union.
- C Castro had cut off all Cuban trade with the United States.
- D Castro had released political prisoners into the United States, many of whom were criminals.

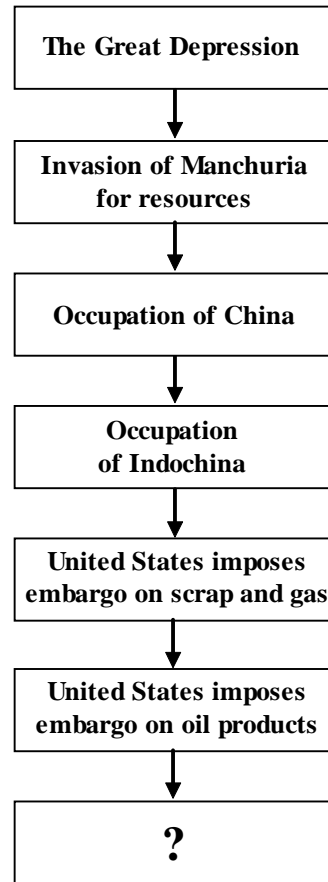


## U.S. HISTORY

**83** Which of these **MOST** accurately describes a result of Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society" programs?

- A Federal anti-poverty programs were enacted for the first time in history.
- B Less tax money was spent on social programs.
- C Federal spending was increased for education, housing, and health care.
- D The federal government gave up many state and local government functions.

**84** Use the flow chart to answer the question.



Which of the following events should appear in the box with the question mark?

- A Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
- B Germany's invasion of Poland
- C Germany's attack on Great Britain
- D Italy's invasion of Ethiopia

**85** United States involvement in the Korean War was part of its policy of

- A containment
- B isolationism
- C Big Stick diplomacy
- D mutual assured destruction

## U.S. HISTORY

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- 86** All of the following are examples of nonviolent demonstration against racial segregation in the United States in the 1960s EXCEPT
- A freedom riders
  - B Montgomery bus boycott
  - C lunch counter sit-ins
  - D the integration of “Ole Miss”
- 87** What action did President Dwight Eisenhower take when Governor Orval Faubus refused to allow African-American students to attend Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas?
- A He sent the U.S. Army to Little Rock to enforce the law.
  - B He moved the African-American students to Memphis, Tennessee.
  - C He led a regional meeting of governors to find a solution to the problem.
  - D He forced Orval Faubus to resign as governor of Arkansas.
- 88** What was one major result of the “space race” that occurred during the 1950s and 1960s?
- A successful landing of Soviet astronauts on the Moon
  - B improvement of satellite telecommunications
  - C development of nuclear weapons in space
  - D creation of a model for international cooperation
- 89** Which of the following events is a direct cause of the involvement of the United States in the Persian Gulf War?
- A Iran threatened to launch missiles toward Israel, an ally of the United States.
  - B Iraq invaded Kuwait, an ally of the United States.
  - C Saudi Arabia and Iraq threatened to cut off oil to the United States.
  - D Syria and Iraq invaded Iran, a member of the United Nations.
- 90** Which of the following leaders during the Civil Rights era beginning in 1947 is BEST known for advocating non-violent demonstrations?
- A Martin Luther King, Jr.
  - B W. E. B. Du Bois
  - C Malcolm X
  - D Booker T. Washington

