History & Geography 200-800

Diagnostic Tests

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PLACEMENT TEST for the LIFEPAC CURRICULUM

History & Geography 200-800

Instructions

This test is designed to aid the teacher or parent in proper placement of the student into the LIFEPAC curriculum. It has two sections: the Student Test and the Answer Key. The Answer Key follows the Student Test.

This is not a timed test and the student should be given an opportunity to answer each question adequately. If the student becomes bogged down and the test seems too difficult, skip to the next section. If the test is still too difficult, this child’s academic skill level has been reached and testing may stop. Each test level should take no longer than one hour.

Testing should begin approximately two grade levels below the student’s current or just completed grade level. For example, a student entering fifth grade [500] should begin testing at the third grade [300] level. (See Below.) Of course, a second or third grader could not test below the second grade level. This allows for proper grade level placement as well as identification of any learning gaps that the student may have.

Once the test has been administered, it is ready to be scored. The teacher or parent does all of the scoring. Each section has 10 numbered questions. Each numbered question equals one point. Use the Answer Key to mark all incorrect answers on the Student Test. Next record the total number of correct answers in the box beneath the LIFEPAC number in the right hand column. When all tests have been graded, transfer the number correct by LIFEPAC to the Student Placement Worksheet on the back of the answer keys. Then add the total number of points per grade level.

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1. In your family, mother and father are the ________.
   a. children
   b. parents
   c. pets

2. Bob and Julie are brother and ________.
   a. sister
   b. mother
   c. father

3. The people you live with make up your ________.
   a. house
   b. pets
   c. family

4. God’s plan for His family is in the ________.
   a. Bible
   b. reader
   c. newspaper

5. To be part of God’s family, you must ask ________ into your heart.
   a. Abraham
   b. Jesus
   c. Joseph

6. Children in God’s family ________ their parents.
   a. teach
   b. hurt
   c. obey

7. A person who lives close to you is your ________.
   a. neighbor
   b. neighborhood
   c. niece

8. Neighbors live in a ________.
   a. box
   b. neighborhood
   c. tree

   a. neighborhood
   b. dog
   c. neighbor

10. Jesus said we should ________ others.
    a. help
    b. hurt
    c. bother
1. A group of people who live in one area and share the same rules or laws is called a _______.
   a. community
   b. church
   c. school

2. The name of a community in Bible times was _______.
   a. Jesus
   b. Bethlehem
   c. David

3. The people who want to live by God’s laws are the _______ community.
   a. animal
   b. city
   c. church

4. A policeman helps keep a community _______.
   a. safe
   b. healthy
   c. sick

5. Paul helped his community by making _______.
   a. chairs
   b. tents
   c. trees

6. Peter and Andrew helped their community by catching _______.
   a. fish
   b. birds
   c. flys

7. All the people in a community must _______ the work.
   a. forget
   b. not do
   c. share

8. When communities share the work, everything is _______ to do.
   a. slower
   b. easier
   c. harder

9. We read about the early-church community’s sharing in the _______.
   a. Bible
   b. reader
   c. Newspaper

10. Jesus helped his community by being a _______.
    a. fisherman
    b. carpenter
    c. tent maker
1. Things we can buy and use are called ________.
   a. services
   b. goods
   c. toys

2. Food, clothes, and shelter are called ________.
   a. services
   b. goods
   c. extras

3. Long ago people made ________ of their own goods.
   a. most
   b. few
   c. none

4. Babysitting and washing cars are ________.
   a. goods
   b. rules
   c. services

5. Schools, doctors, and barbers all sell ________.
   a. goods
   b. services
   c. places

6. Money earned for doing things is called ________.
   a. a service
   b. a bank
   c. an income

7. When people sell goods and services, they have a ________.
   a. business
   b. bus
   c. busy

8. A shop that has lower prices for the same goods will have ________.
   a. less business
   b. more business
   c. no business

9. God’s business rules tell you to be a ________ worker.
   a. poor
   b. lazy
   c. faithful

10. We go to the grocery store for ________.
    a. tools
    b. haircuts
    c. food
1. Farms with different crops were called _______.
   a. general farms
   b. special farms
   c. big farms

2. A dairy farm is for _______.
   a. cows
   b. turkeys
   c. horses

3. Animals that do work on the farm are _______.
   a. rats
   b. cats
   c. horses

4. If a town has many jobs, many people will live there, and the town will become a _______.
   a. farm
   b. city
   c. street

5. Many cities long ago were built near _______.
   a. rivers
   b. mountaintops
   c. farms

6. Very tall buildings in cities are called _______.
   a. feed lots
   b. tents
   c. skyscrapers

7. Modern farms use many _______.
   a. horses
   b. machines
   c. dogs

8. Many old towns in the gold mine country have _______ people today.
   a. no
   b. many
   c. big

9. Farms and cities were both changed by _______.
   a. trees
   b. cows
   c. electricity

10. The things raised on a farm are called _______.
    a. tools
    b. crops
    c. cars
1. Families everywhere need ________.
   a. food and clothes only
   b. food, clothes, shelter, and love
   c. food and love only

2. Shelter is something that ________ from weather or danger.
   a. protects
   b. praises
   c. provides

3. Families in different countries have different foods, different clothes, and different ________.
   a. love
   b. dresses
   c. shelters

4. Communities in every land are ________.
   a. always the same
   b. different in some ways
   c. never alike

5. Communities around the world are always ________.
   a. changing
   b. the same
   c. hard

6. All communities are alike in ________ ways.
   a. no
   b. some
   c. all

7. Different families and communities have special habits called ________.
   a. animals
   b. communities
   c. customs

8. Harvest Festival Day is a custom in ________.
   a. Canada
   b. England
   c. America

9. The custom of Easter eggs makes people think of the new life of ________.
   a. Jesus
   b. David
   c. New Year

10. Jesus’ birthday is remembered with the custom of ________.
    a. Christmas
    b. Thanksgiving
    c. Easter
1. Japan is a ________ country.
   a. large
   b. small
   c. big

2. Japan is ________.
   a. an island
   b. a continent
   c. a state

3. A big city in Japan is ________.
   a. Portland
   b. Tokyo
   c. New York

4. Many people in Japan work in ________.
   a. apartments
   b. parks
   c. factories

5. Japanese people like to eat rice and ________.
   a. cookies
   b. seaweed
   c. meat

6. A hot drink that many people in Japan like is ________.
   a. tea
   b. milk
   c. coffee

7. A Japanese family sits on ________ when they eat.
   a. benches
   b. chairs
   c. cushions

8. Japanese families do not wear shoes ________.
   a. in the house
   b. at school
   c. outside

9. Japanese people remember their families at the ________ Festival in July.
   a. New Year’s
   b. Bon
   c. Kite Day

10. When they say “hello”, many people in Japan ________.
    a. wave
    b. shake
    c. bow
1. In Bible times, donkeys were used to pull ______ to town.
a. carts
b. cars
c. horses

2. Mary rode to Bethlehem on a ______.
a. camel
b. horse
c. donkey

3. The Wise Men traveled on ______ when they came to see Jesus.
a. donkeys
b. camels
c. horses

4. Pioneers went West in covered ______.
a. cars
b. camels
c. wagons

5. The Wright brothers found a new way to travel when they built ______.
a. an airplane
b. a car
c. a boat

6. One of the first cars was called a ______.
a. Model X
b. Model T
c. Model Z

7. Today men have traveled to ______.
a. Pluto
b. the sun
c. the moon

8. An airplane that can go straight up and down is a ______.
a. jet
b. helicopter
c. big plane

9. Some people today travel in trains, planes, cars, boats, or ______.
a. buses
b. oxen
c. camels

10. You can travel on the water in a ______.
a. helicopter
b. sailboat
c. Model T
1. Most people communicate by writing or _______.
   a. sleeping
   b. talking
   c. eating

2. People communicate with God through _______.
   a. Jesus
   b. mother
   c. Adam

3. You can communicate with someone far away on the _______.
   a. book
   b. translator
   c. telephone

4. A person who helps people get along better and communicate with each other is a _______.
   a. translator
   b. telephone
   c. telegraph

5. Communication helps stop _______.
   a. codes
   b. wars
   c. telephones

6. When you tell your parents that you love them, you are _______.
   a. sleeping
   b. eating
   c. communicating

7. You communicate without making a sound when you _______.
   a. write a letter
   b. sing a song
   c. tell a story

8. ASL helps a _______ person to communicate.
   a. blind
   b. deaf
   c. little

9. You communicate without making a sound when you _______.
   a. say “Hello”
   b. say “Good Night”
   c. give your parents a hug

10. A set of dots and dashes used to send telegraph messages is _______.
    a. Morse Code
    b. Bell Code
    c. Tell Code
1. God created a world in _______.
   a. balance  
   b. pollution 
   c. one day

2. God’s perfect world changed when man _______.
   a. fell asleep 
   b. sinned  
   c. was perfect

3. Since man sinned, everyone _______ care about God’s world.
   a. does  
   b. can 
   c. does not

4. Man has made many things that cause _______.
   a. pollution  
   b. polite 
   c. polly

5. Water is often polluted by _______ from factories.
   a. noise  
   b. chemicals 
   c. birds

6. Smog is a kind of _______ pollution.
   a. water  
   b. noise 
   c. air

7. One way to stop pollution by using things over again is called _______.
   a. exhaust 
   b. recycling 
   c. sewage

8. Some things you can recycle are _______.
   a. newspapers, bottles, and cans  
   b. smog, glue, particle board 
   c. makeup, dish soap, dust

9. Pollution is _______ problem.
   a. no one’s  
   b. God’s 
   c. everyone’s

10. Loud music can cause _______ pollution.
    a. air 
    b. noise 
    c. water
1. Takiko and Tatsuo are a part of a ________ family.
   a. Spanish
   b. Japanese
   c. American

2. We should read the ________.
   a. newspaper
   b. comic book
   c. Bible

3. Families all over the world have the same ________.
   a. mother
   b. Father
   c. parents

4. A pastor or preacher is also called a ________.
   a. Minister
   b. Master
   c. Mister

5. A building where goods are made is a ________.
   a. farm
   b. store
   c. factory

6. A community where people live close together is a ________.
   a. farm
   b. city
   c. country

7. A place where people grow most of their food is a ________.
   a. farm
   b. city
   c. factory

8. Neighbors ________ on each other in a neighborhood.
   a. live
   b. travel
   c. depend

9. When people communicate with God we use ________.
   a. a telephone
   b. a telegraph
   c. prayer

10. God loves ________.
    a. some people
    b. everyone
    c. nice people
1. _______ lines on a map run from north to south.
   a. Compass rose  
   b. Longitude  
   c. Latitude  
   d. Symbol  

2. A _______ is a person who creates maps.
   a. biographer  
   b. cartographer  
   c. pilot  
   d. driver  

3. _______ is not a natural resource.
   a. A car  
   b. Corn  
   c. Coal  
   d. A crab  

4. Goods brought into a country are called _______.
   a. local products  
   b. exports  
   c. imports  
   d. resources  

5. A(n) _______ resource can be replaced.
   a. exported  
   b. imported  
   c. non-renewable  
   d. renewable  

6. _______ are the people who buy goods made by others.
   a. Imposters  
   b. Exporters  
   c. Consumers  
   d. Producers  

7. A large city is known as a(n) _______ area.
   a. rural  
   b. urban  
   c. suburban  
   d. diverse  

8. A small town in the country is known as a(n) _______ area.
   a. rural  
   b. urban  
   c. suburban  
   d. diverse  

9. A(n) _______ community is where people from a variety of backgrounds live.
   a. unified  
   b. urban  
   c. diverse  
   d. ghetto  

10. Cities provide services for the communities like _______.
    a. grocery stores  
    b. churches  
    c. garbage collection  
    d. professional sports  

1. _______ is not a New England state.
   a. Maine  
   b. Vermont  
   c. Massachusetts  
   d. Ohio

   a. Pacific  
   b. Indian  
   c. Atlantic  
   d. Arctic

3. Maple syrup is made from _______ from maple trees.
   a. leaves  
   b. bark  
   c. wood  
   d. sap

4. A _______ is tied to a lobster trap to indicate where it is and who owns it.
   a. rock  
   b. buoy  
   c. life saver  
   d. rope

5. The first President who lived in the White House was _______.
   a. John Adams  
   b. Theodore Roosevelt  
   c. George Washington  
   d. Barack Obama

6. In 1620 the _______ came to New England so they could worship God as they wished.
   a. Puritans  
   b. Pilgrims  
   c. Amish  
   d. Catholics

7. In the 1800s, many Irish came to the U.S. because of a _______ famine.
   a. corn  
   b. wheat  
   c. potato  
   d. barley

8. The first college in the U.S. was _______.
   a. University of Iowa  
   b. Harvard  
   c. Missouri State  
   d. West Point

9. John Naismith invented the game of _______.
   a. baseball  
   b. basketball  
   c. soccer  
   d. football

10. Many people visit New England in the fall to see _______.
    a. whales  
    b. leaves  
    c. pumpkins  
    d. birds
1. _______ is not a Mid-Atlantic state.
   a. New York
   b. Maryland
   c. Vermont
   d. Pennsylvania

2. The _______ Mountains extend along the eastern part of the United States.
   a. Rocky
   b. Black
   c. Andes
   d. Appalachian

3. The _______ is a key waterway located in Virginia and Maryland.
   a. Chesapeake Bay
   b. Connecticut River
   c. Hudson Bay
   d. Ohio River

4. The Declaration of Independence was signed during the Revolutionary War stating the U.S. desired to be free from ____________.
   a. Spain
   b. France
   c. England
   d. Canada

5. _______ from New Jersey invented the light bulb.
   a. Harriet Tubman
   b. Thomas A. Edison
   c. John F. Kennedy
   d. Benjamin Franklin

6. Many _______ passed through Ellis Island when they reached New York.
   a. Pilgrims
   b. slaves
   c. immigrants
   d. Puritans

7. The capital of the U.S. is _______.
   a. New York
   b. Washington D.C.
   c. Chicago
   d. Philadelphia

8. The U.S. has _______ branches of government.
   a. 11
   b. 9
   c. 6
   d. 3

9. Niagara Falls is a popular tourist place located between New York and _______.
   a. Canada
   b. Mexico
   c. Massachusetts
   d. Maryland

10. The _______ museums in Washington D.C. contain many treasures of the U.S.
    a. Smithsonian
    b. Guggenheim
    c. Modern
    d. Louvre
1. The state of ______ is not located along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean.
   a. Georgia
   b. Virginia
   c. West Virginia
   d. North Carolina

2. The ______ is/are a unique geographical feature located off the coast of North Carolina.
   a. Piedmont Plateau
   b. Outer Banks
   c. Appalachian Mountains
   d. Everglades

3. ______ are large, dangerous storms that form over the Atlantic Ocean.
   a. Tornadoes
   b. Blizzards
   c. Hurricanes
   d. Cyclones

4. George Washington Carver found many products could be made from ______.
   a. peanuts
   b. cotton
   c. corn
   d. sweet potatoes

5. Four of the first five presidents of the United States were from the state of ______.
   a. Massachusetts
   b. Virginia
   c. Georgia
   d. North Carolina

6. ______ led the Civil Rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s that worked to end the unequal way in which African Americans were treated in the U.S.
   a. George Washington
   b. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
   c. Billy Graham
   d. Thomas Jefferson

7. ______ mining is done above and below ground in the state of West Virginia.
   a. Gold
   b. Oil
   c. Coal
   d. Granite

8. In 1607 John Smith led a group of settlers from ______ to Virginia.
   a. England
   b. Germany
   c. France
   d. Spain

9. Slaves from ______ were brought to the southern U.S. to work on plantations.
   a. Japan
   b. Asia
   c. Egypt
   d. Africa

10. Cape Canaveral is home to the U.S. ______ program.
    a. automobile
    b. film
    c. music
    d. space
1. The state of _______ is not located in the southern U.S.
   a. Texas
   b. Maine
   c. Alabama
   d. Mississippi

2. Texas and Louisiana are located along the coast of the _______.
   a. Atlantic Ocean
   b. Pacific Ocean
   c. Gulf of Mexico
   d. Arctic Ocean

3. The Mississippi River delta is located in the state of _______.
   a. Florida
   b. Louisiana
   c. Tennessee
   d. New Mexico

4. Tornadoes often accompany _______.
   a. blizzards
   b. tropical storms
   c. hurricanes
   d. thunderstorms

5. The Trail of Tears refers to a forced march taken by _______ from the Eastern U.S. to Oklahoma.
   a. Indians
   b. soldiers
   c. slaves
   d. settlers

6. _______ was a famous Southerner who overcame the disabilities of being unable to see or hear.
   a. Daniel Boone
   b. Anne Sullivan
   c. Helen Keller
   d. Sam Walton

7. Oil tankers bring _______ from throughout the world to ports along the southern U.S.
   a. gasoline
   b. crude oil
   c. natural gas
   d. sludge

8. The _______ explored and settled the area that is now Texas.
   a. English
   b. French
   c. Italians
   d. Spanish

9. The state of _______ was a country before joining the U.S.
   a. Florida
   b. California
   c. Texas
   d. Mississippi

10. The southern states were called the Confederacy during the _______.
    a. Revolutionary War
    b. Mexican-American War
    c. Civil War
    d. French and Indian War
1. Lake _______ is not one of the Great Lakes.
   a. Erie
   b. Hamilton
   c. Superior
   d. Huron

2. _______ is not a state in the Great Lakes region.
   a. Missouri
   b. Michigan
   c. Illinois
   d. Minnesota

3. A(n) _______ species is an animal that is not native to an area.
   a. chemical
   b. native
   c. underground
   d. invasive

4. The state of Wisconsin makes more _______ than any other state.
   a. popcorn
   b. cars
   c. cheese
   d. trains

5. _______ was President during the Civil War.
   a. George Washington
   b. Abraham Lincoln
   c. Theodore Roosevelt
   d. Gerald Ford

6. Grains such as corn, wheat, and oats are made into _______ in the Great Lakes area.
   a. cereal
   b. candy
   c. popcorn
   d. tires

7. The Great Lakes region was explored by the _______.
   a. English
   b. Irish
   c. French
   d. Italian

8. The Mississippi River begins in the state of _______.
   a. Ohio
   b. Michigan
   c. Indiana
   d. Minnesota

9. Orville and Wilbur Wright built the first working _______.
   a. car
   b. plane
   c. trains
   d. computer

10. The tallest building in the U.S. is the Willis Tower located in _______.
    a. Denver
    b. Chicago
    c. Detroit
    d. Minneapolis
1. The state of _______ is not one of the Midwestern states.
   a. Kansas
   b. Nebraska
   c. Nevada
   d. Iowa

2. The Black Hills are located in western _______.
   a. South Dakota
   b. Iowa
   c. Wisconsin
   d. Kansas

3. A _______ is a dangerous snowstorm in the Midwest.
   a. hurricane
   b. tornado
   c. blizzard
   d. nor’easter

4. Companies have built large turbines in the Midwest to capture the energy of the _______.
   a. soil
   b. sun
   c. rain
   d. wind

5. One of America’s greatest authors was Samuel Clemens. He wrote the book Tom Sawyer under the name of _______.
   a. John Smith
   b. Mark Twain
   c. Parker James
   d. Allen George

6. Large _______ are used to harvest wheat crops.
   a. combines
   b. plows
   c. hay balers
   d. trucks

7. Many of the Midwestern states were formed from land bought in the Louisiana Purchase when _______ was President of the U.S.
   a. George Washington
   b. William Clark
   c. Thomas Jefferson
   d. Meriwether Lewis

8. The Native Americans hunted _______ and used all the parts to make things like tools, clothing, and tepees.
   a. cattle
   b. deer
   c. buffalo
   d. elk

9. When settlers came to the Midwest, Indians were forced to live _______.
   a. in towns
   b. on reservations
   c. in caves
   d. on farms

10. Mount Rushmore has the faces of _______ Presidents carved on it.
    a. 4
    b. 10
    c. 2
    d. 8
1. _______ is not one of the Mountain states.
   a. Nevada
   b. Utah
   c. Missouri
   d. Wyoming
2. The Continental Divide separates rivers that flow into the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico from those that flow into the _______.
   a. Gulf of Texas
   b. Pacific Ocean
   c. Indian Ocean
   d. Arctic Ocean
3. The _______ has four rivers flowing into it but none flowing out.
   a. Mississippi River
   b. Lake of the Woods
   c. Pacific Ocean
   d. Great Salt Lake
4. A _______ is a dry area of a mountain where little rain or snow falls.
   a. rain shadow
   b. moisture form
   c. windward side
   d. moisture wall
5. The _______ Dam provides electricity to people in the southwest U.S.
   a. Boston
   b. Hoover
   c. Poplar
   d. Beaver
6. The Mountain States have been home to _______ U.S. Presidents.
   a. 12
   b. 10
   c. 6
   d. 0
7. The first female governor in the U.S. was Nellie Tayloe Ross from _______.
   a. Utah
   b. Texas
   c. Wyoming
   d. Colorado
8. The state of _______ produces 1/3 of all potatoes grown in the U.S.
   a. Arizona
   b. Utah
   c. Montana
   d. Idaho
9. _______ helped settle the western U.S. and work with cattle on ranches.
   a. Farmers
   b. Drivers
   c. Cowboys
   d. Cowpokes
10. The first U.S. national park was _______ located largely in Wyoming.
   a. Old Faithful
   b. Yosemite
   c. the Grand Canyon
   d. Yellowstone
1. _______ is not one of the Pacific U.S. states.
   a. California
   b. Oregon
   c. Alabama
   d. Hawaii

2. Mauna Loa in _______ is the world’s most active volcano.
   a. Japan
   b. Alaska
   c. California
   d. Hawaii

3. The Richter scale measures the strength of a(n) _______.
   a. tornado
   b. earthquake
   c. hurricane
   d. blizzard

4. The state of _______ produces more apples than any other state.
   a. Washington
   b. California
   c. Texas
   d. Florida

5. Pineapples and sugar cane are major crops grown in _______.
   a. California
   b. Hawaii
   c. Arizona
   d. Georgia

6. Boeing is the second largest _______ company in the world and employs many people in Washington State.
   a. car
   b. boat
   c. airplane
   d. computer

7. Queen Liliuokalani was the last royal ruler in _______.
   a. California
   b. Alaska
   c. Hawaii
   d. Oregon

8. The California _______ brought many settlers to the state.
   a. earthquake
   b. Gold Rush
   c. land rush
   d. railroad

9. Silicon Valley in California is home to many _______ companies.
   a. lumber
   b. fruit
   c. camera
   d. computer

10. The Iditarod is a dog sled race held every year in _______.
    a. Hawaii
    b. California
    c. Alaska
    d. Washington
1. The _______ River is the longest in the U.S.
   a. Mississippi
   b. Missouri
   c. Columbia
   d. Ohio

2. The country of _______ is located directly south of the U.S.
   a. Canada
   b. Spain
   c. Mexico
   d. China

3. There are _______ Great Lakes.
   a. 5
   b. 3
   c. 2
   d. 9

4. The highest mountain in the U.S. is Mt. McKinley located in _______.
   a. Hawaii
   b. California
   c. Colorado
   d. Alaska

5. _______ was elected President of the U.S. after the Revolutionary War.
   a. George Washington
   b. Jimmy Carter
   c. Abraham Lincoln
   d. Lyndon Johnson

6. President _______ signed the Emancipation Proclamation during the Civil War which freed southern slaves.
   a. George Washington
   b. Jimmy Carter
   c. Abraham Lincoln
   d. Lyndon Johnson

7. The Everglades is a vast wetlands located in the state of _______.
   a. Maine
   b. Louisiana
   c. Florida
   d. Oregon

8. _______ was the only person in the U.S. to serve as a president, governor, and senator.
   a. Sandra Day O'Connor
   b. Sam Houston
   c. Henry Ford
   d. Thomas Jefferson

9. Lewis and Clark explored the land bought in the _______ Purchase.
   a. Louisiana
   b. Gadsden
   c. Great Lakes
   d. Jeffersonian

10. The state of _______ is located entirely within the Pacific Ocean.
    a. Alaska
    b. Tennessee
    c. Wyoming
    d. Hawaii
1. The direction that is to the right on a map is _______.
   a. North
   b. South
   c. East
   d. West

2. The imaginary line that goes around the middle of the earth is _______.
   a. axis
   b. Tropic Cancer
   c. Tropic Capricorn
   d. equator

3. One half of the earth is called a _______.
   a. sphere
   b. continent
   c. hemisphere
   d. globe

4. The largest ocean on earth is the _______.
   a. Pacific
   b. Atlantic
   c. Indian
   d. Arctic

5. A piece of land almost surrounded by water is _______.
   a. a peninsula
   b. an isthmus
   c. an island
   d. a delta

6. The explorer who discovered the Americas was _______.
   a. da Gama
   b. Columbus
   c. Cousteau
   d. Magellan

7. _______ led the first voyage that went around the world.
   a. da Gama
   b. Columbus
   c. Prince Henry
   d. Magellan

8. _______ was the first American in space.
   a. Neil Armstrong
   b. Alan Shepard
   c. Edwin Aldrin
   d. John Glenn

9. The first person to walk on the moon was _______.
   a. Neil Armstrong
   b. Alan Shepard
   c. Edwin Aldrin
   d. Michael Collins

10. A reusable ship that goes only into earth’s orbit is the _______.
    a. Skylab
    b. Gemini
    c. Mercury
    d. Space Shuttle
1. _______ began as a penal colony.
   a. Hong Kong  
   b. Sydney  
   c. Rome  
   d. London

2. Asia and Africa are connected by _______.
   a. an island  
   b. an isthmus  
   c. a strait  
   d. a wall

3. Australia is a _______.
   a. peninsula  
   b. city  
   c. harbor  
   d. continent

4. The English channel is _______ between England and Europe.
   a. an island  
   b. an isthmus  
   c. a strait  
   d. a sea

5. In A.D. the Romans founded _______.
   a. London  
   b. Rome  
   c. Hong Kong  
   d. Istanbul

6. The old part of London that is now a business area is called _______.
   a. Trafalgar Square  
   b. The Commons  
   c. the City  
   d. Uptown

7. The people of Hong Kong are famous for their _______.
   a. laziness  
   b. greed  
   c. hard work  
   d. recreation

8. _______ is in both Asia and Europe.
   a. London  
   b. Sydney  
   c. Hong Kong  
   d. Istanbul

9. A moslem church is known as a _______.
   a. cathedral  
   b. mosque  
   c. Hippodrome  
   d. square

10. Golden Gate Bridge spans the harbor in _______.
    a. London  
    b. Istanbul  
    c. San Francisco  
    d. Hong Kong
1. A desert receives ______ inches or less of rain in one year.
   a. 10
   b. 20
   c. 30
   d. 40

2. The line of dry area north of the equator is along the ______.
   a. North Pole
   b. Tropic of Capricorn
   c. Arctic Circle
   d. Tropic of Cancer

3. The Arabian Desert is rich in ______.
   a. gold
   b. livestock
   c. crops
   d. oil

4. The Sahara Desert is located in ______.
   a. Asia
   b. Africa
   c. South America
   d. Europe

5. The Gobi Desert is located in ______.
   a. Asia
   b. Africa
   c. Australia
   d. Europe

6. No deserts exist in ______.
   a. Asia
   b. Africa
   c. Europe
   d. North America

7. “Ship of the desert” refers to the ______.
   a. camel
   b. horse
   c. antelope
   d. livestock

8. The ______ stores water in its trunk like a sponge.
   a. mesquite tree
   b. date palm
   c. cactus
   d. gourds

9. A large area of underground water is ______.
   a. an oasis
   b. a lake
   c. an aquifer
   d. a well

10. Traditional people who move to find food for their animals are known as ______.
    a. hunter / gatherers
    b. nomads
    c. villagers
    d. deserters
1. The capital of Ukraine is _______.  
   a. Moscow 
   b. Odessa 
   c. Warsaw 
   d. Kiev 

2. The rich, black soil of Ukraine is called _______.  
   a. savanna 
   b. prairie 
   c. steppe 
   d. chernozem 

3. Ukrainian people are famous for their _______.  
   a. food 
   b. crafts 
   c. religion 
   d. homes 

4. The “Breadbasket” of Europe refers to _______.  
   a. Ukraine 
   b. Kenya 
   c. Argentina 
   d. Russia 

5. The _______ Desert is in Kenya near Lake Turkana.  
   a. Gobi 
   b. Saraha 
   c. Chalbi 
   d. Kalahari 

6. _______ is the capital of Kenya.  
   a. Nairobi 
   b. Kisumu 
   c. Malindi 
   d. Mombasa 

7. The two official languages of Kenya are Swahili and _______.  
   a. French 
   b. English 
   c. Spanish 
   d. Portuguese 

8. The capital of Argentina is _______.  
   a. Rosario 
   b. Ushuaia 
   c. Buenos Aires 
   d. Santa Fe 

9. The rich grasslands of Argentina are the _______.  
   a. Piedmont 
   b. Patagonia 
   c. Pampas 
   d. Rio de la Plata 

10. An important food in Argentina is _______.  
    a. beef 
    b. corn 
    c. lettuce 
    d. fish
1. The highest level of the rain forest, the tree tops, is called the _______.
   a. understory
   b. canopy
   c. floor
   d. peak

2. After the land cleared in the rain forest is no longer good for crops, it is often used for _______ for a time.
   a. climate studies
   b. cattle ranches
   c. strip mining
   d. landing strips

3. A rain forest gets at least ______ inches of rain in a year.
   a. 60
   b. 70
   c. 80
   d. 90

4. Rain forests usually grow near the _______.
   a. mountains
   b. oceans
   c. equator
   d. South Pole

5. The Amazon River flows toward the _______.
   a. east
   b. west
   c. north
   d. south

6. The _______ is a meat-eating fish with sharp teeth.
   a. gold fish
   b. sting-ray
   c. pirarucu
   d. piranha

7. _______ is not a country of the Amazon rain forest.
   a. Peru
   b. Brazil
   c. Argentina
   d. Columbia

8. The mouth of the Congo River is on the _______ Ocean.
   a. Pacific
   b. Atlantic
   c. Indian
   d. Arctic

9. _______ lives only in the rain forests of the Congo.
   a. pygmy chimpanzee
   b. gorilla
   c. elephant
   d. hippopotamus

10. The first man to travel down the length of the Congo River was _______.
    a. David Livingstone
    b. King Afonso
    c. King Leopold
    d. Henry Stanley
1. When the North Pole has summer, the South Pole has _______.
   a. summer
   b. spring
   c. winter
   d. fall

2. The sun does not heat up the polar lands because the sun’s rays are _______.
   a. too short
   b. dim
   c. slanted
   d. blocked

3. The beautiful light seen during the polar darkness are called the ________ in the Arctic.
   a. Polar Lights
   b. Northern Lights
   c. Global Lights
   d. Arctic Lights

4. Packed down snow that never melts is referred to as ________.
   a. an iceberg
   b. a glacier
   c. pack ice
   d. a floe

5. Expeditions searched the northern shores of Canada for the ______, a way around America.
   a. Northerly Route
   b. Northwest Passage
   c. North River
   d. Passage to the west

6. The worlds largest meat eater is the ________.
   a. grizzly bear
   b. elephant
   c. polar bear
   d. hippopotamus

7. The largest city north of the Arctic Circle is ________.
   a. Murmansk, Russia
   b. Toronto, Canada
   c. International Falls, Minnesota
   d. Anchorage, Alaska

8. The first man to reach the South Pole was_______.
   a. Robert Scott
   b. Richard Byrd
   c. Ernest Shackleton
   d. Roald Amundsen

9. There are _______ land animals in Antarctica
   a. 0
   b. 2
   c. 100
   d. 500

10. Men came to the island of the Antarctic to hunt ________.
    a. seals
    b. whales
    c. penguins
    d. polar bears
1. The line between the forest and the alpine tundra is called the _______.
   a. snow line
   b. tundra line
   c. alpine line
   d. tree line

2. The south and central part of Peru is _______.
   a. desert
   b. rain forest
   c. plains
   d. mountainous

3. The Andes of Peru are a rich source of _______.
   a. snow
   b. minerals
   c. trees
   d. lakes

4. Peruvians use the _______ to carry heavy loads.
   a. llama
   b. hose
   c. camel
   d. donkey

5. The Himalayas separate the nations of China and _______.
   a. Russia
   b. Korea
   c. India
   d. Japan

6. The most useful animal of the Himalayas is the _______.
   a. yak
   b. goat
   c. mountain lion
   d. tahr

7. The highest mountain on earth is _______.
   a. Mount Aconcagua
   b. Mount Everest
   c. Mount McKinley
   d. Mount Rushmore

8. The mountain chain in Switzerland is _______.
   a. Andes
   b. Himalayas
   c. Alps
   d. Rockies

9. _______ is the capital of Switzerland.
   a. Bern
   b. Baden
   c. Zurich
   d. Geneva

10. After losing a battle in 1515, the Swiss decided to be _______ in wars.
    a. dominant
    b. unfair
    c. brave
    d. neutral
1. The islands southeast of North America are called the _______.
   a. Bahamas  
   b. Greater Antilles  
   c. West Indies  
   d. Lesser Antilles

2. The most important crop in Cuba is _______.
   a. tobacco  
   b. sugar  
   c. corn  
   d. wheat

3. _______ is the type of government in Cuba.
   a. Communism  
   b. Democracy  
   c. Anarchism  
   d. Socialism

4. The capital of Cuba is _______.
   a. Guantanamo  
   b. Havana  
   c. Santiago de Cuba  
   d. Nuevitas

5. _______ are native to Iceland.
   a. Arctic foxes  
   b. Rats  
   c. Minks  
   d. Mice

6. The most important industry in Iceland is _______.
   a. farming  
   b. mining  
   c. fishing  
   d. shipping

7. Icelanders publish more _______ per person than any other nation.
   a. newspapers  
   b. magazines  
   c. books  
   d. manuscripts

8. A huge wave caused by an earthquake is called a _______.
   a. typhoon  
   b. tsunami  
   c. volcano  
   d. surf

9. The Japanese took much of their culture from the nation of _______.
   a. Korea  
   b. Russia  
   c. China  
   d. India

10. The Japanese Islands have small _______ almost everyday.
   a. typhoons  
   b. tsunamis  
   c. volcanic eruptions  
   d. earthquakes
1. The world’s largest island is _______.
   a. Greenland
   b. Iceland
   c. Cuba
   d. Australia

2. The _______ peninsula divides Caribbean from the Gulf of Mexico.
   a. Floridian
   b. Yucatan
   c. Antilles
   d. Baja

3. The Bering Strait is part of the _______ ocean.
   a. Atlantic
   b. Indian
   c. Pacific
   d. Asian

4. Lake _______ is the largest lake in the world.
   a. Titicaca
   b. Michigan
   c. Okeechobee
   d. Superior

5. _______ is the largest country in North America.
   a. United States
   b. Mexico
   c. Canada
   d. Greenland

6. The _______ river connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.
   a. Mississippi
   b. St. Lawrence
   c. Hudson
   d. Ohio

7. The continental divide for the United States is the _______ Mountains.
   a. Rocky
   b. Appalachian
   c. Ozarks
   d. Sierra Nevada

8. Mexico became independent from Spain in _______.
   a. 1950
   b. 1600
   c. 1921
   d. 1821

9. Most of Central America is covered with _______.
   a. mountains
   b. plains
   c. deserts
   d. snow

10. Central America connects North America with _______.
    a. Mexico
    b. Asia
    c. South America
    d. Australia
1. Land bridge between bigger pieces of land is called _______.
   a. a strait
   b. a peninsula
   c. an archipelago
   d. an isthmus

2. North and South America are located in the _______.
   a. Eastern Hemisphere
   b. Northern Hemisphere
   c. Southern Hemisphere
   d. Western Hemisphere

3. Most of the southern border of Europe is the _______ Sea.
   a. Mediterranean
   b. Black
   c. Caspian
   d. Baltic

4. The Arabian countries have become rich from the _______ under their desert.
   a. gold
   b. water
   c. oil
   d. ore

5. The largest desert in the world is the _______.
   a. Arabian
   b. Sahara
   c. Gobi
   d. Kalahari

6. July and August are in the _______ season in Australia.
   a. winter
   b. fall
   c. spring
   d. summer

7. An important Amazon product that boomed from 1870 to 1913 was _______.
   a. sugar
   b. rubber
   c. timber
   d. fruit

8. _______ was the first to fly a plane over both Poles.
   a. Robert Scott
   b. Roald Amundsen
   c. James Cook
   d. Richard Byrd

9. North America is the _______ largest continent.
   a. second
   b. third
   c. fourth
   d. fifth

10. The _______ crosses the continents of Europe, Asia, and North America.
    a. Arctic Circle
    b. Antarctic Circle
    c. equator
    d. Tropic of Capricorn
1. Europeans began exploring the world because they wanted to reach Asia and buy _______.
   a. gold
   b. spices
   c. tobacco
   d. chocolate

2. The man who discovered America by sailing west to reach Asia in 1492 was _______.
   a. Ferdinand Magellan
   b. Ponce de León
   c. Christopher Columbus
   d. Hernando De Soto

3. The European nation that claimed land in America around the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River to search for furs was _______.
   a. Russia
   b. Germany
   c. Italy
   d. France

4. The first British colony in America was _______.
   a. St. Augustine
   b. Jamestown
   c. Georgia
   d. Quebec

5. The Massachusetts Bay colony was founded by _______.
   a. William Penn
   b. Puritans
   c. the London Company
   d. debtors

6. From the list below, three were among the original thirteen colonies and one was not, the one which was not a colony is _______.
   a. Florida
   b. Rhode Island
   c. Virginia
   d. New York

7. France was forced to give up all of its American land to Britain after losing _______.
   a. Queen Anne’s War
   b. Prince Philip’s War
   c. the Thirty Years War
   d. the French and Indian War

8. All of these events except _______ made the colonists angry at Britain and led to the Revolution.
   a. the Stamp Act
   b. the Alien and Sedition Acts
   c. the Intolerable Acts
   d. the Boston Massacre

9. The Declaration of Independence was written by _______.
   a. Thomas Jefferson
   b. Thomas Paine
   c. President Washington and his cabinet
   d. an unknown delegate to the Second Continental Congress

10. The Revolutionary War began at _______.
    a. Lexington and Concord
    b. Bunker Hill
    c. Yorktown
    d. Fort Pitt
1. In the Revolutionary War, Washington surprised and defeated the Hessians on the day after Christmas at ________.
   a. Lexington
   b. Trenton
   c. Valley Forge
   d. Fort Ticonderoga

2. The American victory at Saratoga in the Revolution was important because ________.
   a. France became an America ally because of it
   b. a whole British army under General Burgoyne was captured
   c. it was the turning point of the war
   d. all of the above

3. The American general and hero who betrayed his country was ________.
   a. Benedict Arnold
   b. George Rogers Clark
   c. Nathanael Greene
   d. Ethan Allen

4. The last major battle of the Revolution was the British defeat at ________.
   a. Baltimore
   b. Yorktown
   c. Cowpens
   d. Vincennes

5. The Articles of Confederation did not work as a constitution for the U.S. because ________.
   a. the states were never able to organize a government under it
   b. the president had too much power
   c. Congress could not tax or control trade
   d. the new Federal Court judges refused to use their power against their home states

6. The Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 was ________.
   a. slaves were counted as three-fifths of a person
   b. slavery could not be outlawed until 1802
   c. representation was by population in the House and by equal vote in the Senate for Congress
   d. George Washington would be the first president

7. In the Constitution, the first ten Amendments are called the ________.
   a. Common Sense
   b. Bill of Rights
   c. Congressional Powers
   d. Northwest Ordinance

8. During his term as president, Washington had to deal with ________.
   a. the Whiskey Rebellion, Hamilton’s decision to pay all the Revolutionary War debts
   b. the XYZ Affair, the Alien and Sedition Acts
   c. being elected by the first political party, living in an unfinished White House
   d. all of the above

9. Manufacturing in America began in ________.
   a. the west
   b. the south
   c. the northeast
   d. the seaport cities

10. Growing cotton became profitable in the south because ________.
    a. slavery was started after the Revolution
    b. Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin
    c. Samuel Slater invented the steel plow
    d. the people on the frontier needed cotton clothes
1. The Louisiana Purchase was _______.
   a. bought by President John Adams
   b. explored by Lewis and Clark
   c. purchased from Spain
   d. all of the above

2. The Tecumseh Confederacy was _______ in the early 1800s.
   a. an alliance of southern states to protect slavery
   b. a group of the New England states trying to leave the Union
   c. an alliance of Indians to attack the American pioneers in the west
   d. an informal group of American army officers who wanted a war with Britain

3. The reason America declared war on Britain in the War of 1812 was _______.
   a. the impressment of American sailors by the British navy
   b. the British trade embargo had hurt American merchants
   c. the British government was paying the Indians to attack American ships
   d. the British navy sunk the U.S.S. Constitution

4. During the War of 1812, all of the following happened except _______.
   a. America won a great victory at the Battle of New Orleans after the war ended
   b. the British burned Washington, but could not take Baltimore
   c. the U.S. invaded Canada and captured Quebec
   d. American commander Oliver Perry defeated the British navy on Lake Erie

5. At the end of the War of 1812, _______.
   a. the U.S. took parts of southern Canada
   b. Britain and the U.S. kept the lands they had before the war
   c. America lost some territory to Britain in the peace treaty
   d. Florida was given to France

6. The political party of Thomas Jefferson controlled the government in the early 1800s in America was _______.
   a. the Democratic-Republican
   b. the Federalist
   c. the Whig
   d. the Free-Soil

7. The Missouri Compromise _______.
   a. forbid slavery in Missouri
   b. forbid slavery south of Missouri in the Louisiana Purchase
   c. allowed Maine and Missouri to join the Union as slave states
   d. was opposed by Henry Clay

8. The Monroe Doctrine said the U.S. would not allow the European nations to _______.
   a. control banks or businesses in the U.S.
   b. interfere with American trade or ships
   c. take new colonies in North or South America
   d. help the Indians on the American frontier

9. The section of the United States that wanted high tariffs, no slavery and high prices for government land in the west in the mid 1800s was the _______.
   a. north
   b. south
   c. west
   d. all of the above

10. The cost of shipping goods from Buffalo, New York to New York City became much cheaper in 1825 because of the _______.
    a. the invention of the steamboat
    b. Cumberland Road
    c. Erie Canal
    d. Lancaster Turnpike
1. During his presidency, Andrew Jackson _______.
   a. encouraged the spoils system
   b. vetoed the National Bank
   c. threatened to send soldiers to South Carolina to collect the tariff
   d. all of the above
2. The Webster-Haynes Debates was about _______.
   a. slavery
   b. the Trail of Tears
   c. nullification of federal laws by the states
   d. Jackson’s decision to move federal money to “pet” banks
3. The north and the south became very divided over the issue of _______ in the mid-1800s.
   a. slavery
   b. federal roads in the west
   c. a national bank
   d. the need for a navy
4. The president who added more land to the U.S. than any other was _______.
   a. John Tyler
   b. James Polk
   c. Samuel Houston
   d. Henry Clay
5. All of the following happened in the Texas revolt against Mexico except _______.
   a. all of the Texans defending the Alamo were killed
   b. Santa Anna was killed at the Alamo
   c. the Mexican army was defeated at San Jacinto
   d. the Texans formed their own republic
6. America gained the Mexican Cession by _______.
   a. peacefully buying the land from Mexico
   b. a treaty that divided disputed land between Mexico and the U.S.
   c. winning the Mexican War
   d. siding with Texas in their rebellion against Mexico
7. The idea that the U.S. was fated to spread across the whole continent was called _______.
   a. Common Sense
   b. The Great Migration
   c. Fifty-four Forty or Fight
   d. Manifest Destiny
8. The Compromise of 1850 _______.
   a. created a strict Fugitive Slave law
   b. admitted California as a free state
   c. was arranged by Henry Clay
   d. all of the above
9. An abolitionist would probably approve of all of these except _______.
   a. Uncle Tom’s Cabin
   b. the Fugitive Slave Act
   c. the Underground Railroad
   d. John Brown’s raid on Harpers Ferry
10. Seven southern states left the Union in 1860 because _______.
    a. Congress voted to outlaw slavery
    b. the tariff was increased again
    c. Abraham Lincoln was elected president
    d. the U.S. navy had blockaded southern ports to stop cotton smugglers
1. The Civil War _______.
   a. began when the south seceded and ended when Richmond was captured
   b. was between the Union and the “Dominion of the Southern States of America”
   c. began at Fort Sumter and ended at Appomattox Courthouse
   d. became a world war when Britain and France formed an alliance with the South

2. The Emancipation Proclamation _______.
   a. freed the slaves in the south
   b. ended the Civil War
   c. gave former slaves the right to vote and hold office
   d. freed southern generals in jail for rebellion

3. The North had the advantage over the South in the Civil War in _______.
   a. railroads
   b. number of men
   c. industries
   d. all of the above

4. The Battle of Gettysburg _______.
   a. was the turning point of the war
   b. was a Union victory
   c. took place in Pennsylvania
   d. all of the above

5. The time of rebuilding in the south after the Civil War was called _______.
   a. Passivation
   b. Union’s Revenge
   c. Emancipation and Disarmament
   d. Reconstruction

6. The U.S. president who led the Union during the Civil War and was assassinated when it ended
   was _______.
   a. Andrew Johnson
   b. Abraham Lincoln
   c. James Buchanan
   d. Ulysses S. Grant

7. Slavery was ended in the United States by the _______.
   a. Slavery Termination Act of 1865
   b. treaty signed by the South at the end of the Civil War
   c. Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution
   d. an executive order by the president in 1867

8. All of these men were famous as wealthy industrial leaders except _______.
   a. James Garfield
   b. Andrew Carnegie
   c. John Rockefeller
   d. J.P. Morgan

9. The Homestead Act _______.
   a. was passed to get rid of land captured in the Civil War
   b. gave free land to people who agreed to live on it for five years
   c. protected the homes of American pioneers by sending the army to defeat the Indians
   d. was only used by a very few people

10. In America, from 1870 to 1900, _______.
    a. corruption was very rare, as strict laws prevented it
    b. large industries were replaced by smaller, more efficient ones
    c. monopolies called “trusts” gained control of whole industries
    d. immigration to America from Europe slowed way down and almost stopped
1. The Progressive Movement around 1900 successfully _______.
   a. encouraged the creation of many useful inventions
   b. expanded the civil rights of Black Americans
   c. spread the Gospel and a revival
   d. reformed local, state and the federal government

2. The Spanish-American War _______.
   a. was a humiliating defeat for the United States
   b. caused the U.S. to lose the Philippine Islands
   c. began when the battleship Maine blew up in Havana harbor
   d. all of the above

3. President Theodore Roosevelt _______.
   a. led the charge up San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War
   b. broke up monopolies using the Sherman Anti-Trust Act
   c. used his “Big Stick” to get land for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama
   d. all of the above

4. World War I _______.
   a. began when Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated in Sarajevo
   b. started between two groups of allies in Europe
   c. became a fight between unmoving trenches all along the western front
   d. all of the above

5. America joined World War I because _______.
   a. Germany was sinking American ships with submarines
   b. Italy was stopping U.S. ships and taking their cargoes
   c. the American people hated Germany and wanted war from the beginning
   d. all of the above

6. Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points were _______.
   a. the American battle plan during World War I
   b. a plan for a just peace after World War I
   c. the terms of a permanent alliance between the U.S. and France
   d. his plans for reform of the corrupt U.S. government

7. The peace treaty made at Versailles in France that ended World War I _______.
   a. was extremely harsh on Germany
   b. did not allow any payments to the winning nations
   c. divided Germany up among the victors
   d. all of the above

8. During the Roaring Twenties _______.
   a. America joined the League of Nations
   b. people were very careful with their money and did not use credit
   c. Prohibition forbid the sale of alcohol, but people drank it anyway
   d. traditional American ways of dress and life were not changed

9. Which of the following is not true? _______.
   a. Henry Ford used the assembly line to make his Model T affordable for most Americans.
   b. Orville and Wilbur Wright invented the first airplane.
   c. Robert Fulton invented the telephone.
   d. Charles Lindberg was the first person to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean.

10. The Great Depression began in 1929 when _______.
    a. war broke out in Asia
    b. the president changed the banking laws
    c. the stock market crashed
    d. two major trusts went broke
1. The Great Depression _______.
   a. ended when the U.S. got into World War II
   b. was almost stopped by President Herbert Hoover
   c. did not affect most Americans
   d. did not cause many banks to fail
2. President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s plan to end the Great Depression was called the _______.
   a. Square Deal
   b. New Deal
   c. Return to Normalcy
   d. Works Project
3. The German leader who led his nation to start World War II was _______.
   a. Benito Mussolini
   b. Winston Churchill
   c. Adolf Hitler
   d. Emperor Hirohito
4. During World War II _______.
   a. Germany conquered Poland and France
   b. Japan conquered much of China and the Far East
   c. most of the British army escaped capture by the Germans at Dunkirk
   d. all of the above
5. The U.S. entered World War II because _______.
   a. Germany invaded Poland
   b. Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
   c. The Italian navy attack the U.S. navy in the Philippines
   d. all of the above
6. Germany’s big mistake in World War II was _______.
   a. not declaring war on the U.S. sooner
   b. letting the Allies invade North Africa
   c. putting Edwin Rommel in command of their army
   d. invading Russia without preparing for winter fighting
7. On D-Day the Allies invaded _______.
   a. North Africa
   b. Sicily
   c. Normandy in France
   d. the Balkan Peninsula
8. Millions of people, especially Jews, were killed in concentration camps by Nazi Germany in what was called _______.
   a. the Holocaust
   b. ethnic cleansing
   c. Blitzkrieg
   d. the Swastika
9. The American strategy against Japan in the Pacific was _______.
   a. bombing and conquest from China
   b. island hopping
   c. to blockade the Japanese islands
   d. Doolittle’s Raid
10. Japan surrendered after _______.
    a. the Allies invaded and captured Tokyo
    b. it had used all of its resources and could no longer mount a defense
    c. the U.S. dropped two atomic bombs on two Japanese cities
    d. its entire army and navy had been destroyed the the United States
1. After World War II, the Soviet Union forced _______ to become communist.
   a. North Africa
   b. eastern Europe
   c. Tibet
   d. Germany and France

2. America's strategy (created by President Truman) to combat communism was called _______.
   a. War Communism
   b. the Marshall Plan
   c. Containment
   d. the Berlin Airlift

3. Germany and Berlin were _______ during the Cold War.
   a. occupied by the Soviet Union
   b. not allowed to reincorporate
   c. restored to their old size and importance
   d. divided into a communist east and non-communist west

4. The military alliance of the U.S. and other democracies to protect free Europe was called _______.
   a. NATO
   b. the Warsaw Pact
   c. The Alliance of Progress
   d. the United Nations

5. In 1950, the U.S. led the United Nations in a war to prevent the spread of communism in _______.
   a. Russia
   b. Germany
   c. Korea
   d. North Africa

6. America's longest and most controversial war was _______.
   a. World War II
   b. the Chinese War
   c. the Vietnam War
   d. the Afghanistan War

7. The U.S. senator who caused a wave of communist fear by his wild accusations was _______.
   a. Richard Nixon
   b. Julius Rosenberg
   c. Joseph Stalin
   d. Joseph McCarthy

8. The leader of the Civil Rights Movement that gained equal legal rights for Black Americans was _______.
   a. Martin Luther King
   b. Robert Kennedy
   c. Jim Crow
   d. Rosa Parks

9. The Civil Rights Movement used _______ to get results.
   a. non-violent protests
   b. terrorism
   c. bribery
   d. all of the above

10. President _______ was assassinated.
    a. Dwight D. Eisenhower
    b. Harry Truman
    c. John Kennedy
    d. Douglas MacArthur
1. The scandal that forced President Richard Nixon to resign was called _______.
   a. the Iran-Contra Affair  
   b. the Teapot Dome Scandal  
   c. Watergate  
   d. the XYZ Affair  
2. Détente was a _______.
   a. time of better relations between the United States and the Soviet Union  
   b. treaty between Germany and the Soviet Union  
   c. world-wide agreement to cut the number of atomic bombs  
   d. plan to help poorer nations build up their industries with U.S. help  
3. The problem most remembered under President Jimmy Carter was _______.
   a. the invasion of Grenada  
   b. the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution  
   c. the Iran Hostage Crisis  
   d. all of the above  
4. The communist nation that allowed businesses to be run by the people but used the army to crush a protest in favor of democracy at Tianamen Square in 1989 was _______.
   a. Vietnam  
   b. China  
   c. the Soviet Union  
   d. Albania  
5. The Cold War ended in 1989 because that year _______.
   a. many citizens in European communist nations protested publically against their government  
   b. the Berlin Wall was taken down  
   c. most of the communist European leaders were forced to end communist rule  
   d. all of the above  
6. The Soviet leader whose reforms led to the fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Europe was _______.
   a. Lenin  
   b. Leonid Brezhnev  
   c. Mikhail Gorbachev  
   d. Boris Yeltsin  
7. The U.S. led a United Nations coalition to free Kuwait from Iraq in _______.
   a. the Persian Gulf War  
   b. Operation Restore Hope  
   c. the Kuwaiiti War  
   d. the U.N.-Iraq War  
8. In 1991 the Soviet Union _______.
   a. changed its name to Russia  
   b. re-established the old royal family and became a democratic monarchy  
   c. outlawed the communist party and destroyed all of its atomic weapons  
   d. fell apart and formed fifteen separate countries, including Russia  
9. NAFTA is a treaty _______.
   a. to reduce the number of atomic bombs in the U.S. and Russia  
   b. to allow free trade between the U.S., Canada and Mexico  
   c. to allow Panama to take control of the Panama Canal  
   d. to limit the number of United Nations soldiers that can be active at one time  
10. The second U.S. president impeached was _______.
    a. Bill Clinton  
    b. Richard Nixon  
    c. Ronald Reagan  
    d. Gerald Ford
1. The European nations that first settled the land that would be the U.S. were _______.
   a. Britain, Romania and Germany
   b. Spain, France, the Netherlands and Britain
   c. Russia, Britain, Portugal and Mexico
   d. France, Italy, Greece and Japan
2. The commander-in-chief of all colonial troops during the Revolutionary War was _______.
   a. John Knox
   b. Benjamin Franklin
   c. William Henry Harrison
   d. George Washington
3. Our national anthem is _______.
   a. God Bless America
   b. The Star-Spangled Banner
   c. My Country 'Tis of Thee
   d. America, the Beautiful
4. Many Americans moved to Oregon Territory by traveling months in a wagon on the _______.
   a. St. Louis-Oregon Road
   b. National Road
   c. Cumberland Trail
   d. Oregon Trail
5. In the Lincoln-Douglas Debates the main idea debated was _______.
   a. slavery
   b. the tariff
   c. nullification
   d. all of the above
6. The men who were the commanders of the enemy armies at the end of the Civil War were _______.
   a. Stonewall Jackson and William T. Sherman
   b. John Longstreet and George Meade
   c. Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant
   d. Andrew Johnson and Jefferson Davis
7. The time of wealth and corruption after the Civil War was called the _______.
   a. Grange Time
   b. Roaring 70s
   c. Gilded Age
   d. Panic
8. Theodore Roosevelt’s men in the Spanish-American War were called the _______.
   a. Rough Riders
   b. Teddy’s Tomahawks
   c. Fighting Fifth
   d. Roosevelt’s Raiders
9. The supreme commander in Europe in World War II was American general _______.
   a. George Patton
   b. Dwight D. Eisenhower
   c. Bernard Montgomery
   d. Charles DeGaulle
10. The two super-powers during the Cold War were _______.
    a. Germany and Russia
    b. the United States and Japan
    c. the United States and the Soviet Union
    d. Russian and China
1. Lines of latitude and longitude on a map _______.
   a. locate time zones
   b. never cross
   c. indicate cities
   d. often change

2. An hour’s difference in time occurs for every _______.
   a. 30°
   b. 15°
   c. 45°
   d. 60°

3. The Bering Strait separates North America from _______.
   a. South America
   b. Antarctica
   c. Greenland
   d. Asia

4. The continent that has the world’s highest mountain and the lowest point of earth is _______.
   a. South America
   b. North America
   c. Asia
   d. Australia

5. In order to grow crops, it is necessary to irrigate where the _______.
   a. mountains are high
   b. rivers flow swiftly
   c. rainfall is small
   d. rainfall is great

6. In Egypt, Joseph was told by God how to use the large crops grown in the rich soil left by the _______.
   a. tropical forests
   b. plowing of the land
   c. floods of the Nile River
   d. glaciers

7. The average standard of living in the Anglo-American region of the Americas is _______.
   a. low
   b. moderate
   c. very low
   d. very high

8. The European country most noted for international banking is _______.
   a. United States
   b. Switzerland
   c. England
   d. Japan

9. Both Canada and the United States were once colonies of Britain and both nations have _______.
   a. bicameral systems of government
   b. allegiance to Britain
   c. presidents
   d. premiers

10. Communism and democracy are _______.
    a. both forms of monarchy
    b. opposites
    c. both Christian ideas
    d. beliefs of most Americans
1. Mesopotamia was conquered and later took the name of _______.
   a. Babylonia
   b. Egypt
   c. Palestine
   d. Euphrates

2. The early history of Mesopotamia is a record of _______.
   a. constant warfare
   b. peaceful independent states
   c. one empire
   d. no government

3. Ur, the homeland of Abraham, was once the capital of _______.
   a. Turkey
   b. Mesopotamia
   c. Greece
   d. Egypt

4. The first people to write from left to right were the _______.
   a. Israelites
   b. Egyptians
   c. Babylonians
   d. Chinese

5. When the Persians ruled the Fertile Crescent, the Hebrews were permitted _______.
   a. to worship their God
   b. to make fewer bricks
   c. to rule themselves
   d. to return to their homeland

6. During the time that the Hebrew people were divided into two kingdoms, the kingdoms were called _______.
   a. Judah and Benjamin
   b. Hebrew and Jewish
   c. Israel and Canaan
   d. Israel and Judah

7. The history of Egypt is divided into three eras: _______.
   a. North Egypt, Middle Egypt, and South Egypt
   b. the Old Kingdom, the Middle Kingdom, and the New Kingdom
   c. before the pyramids, building the pyramids, and after the pyramids
   d. Menes’s reign, Kufu’s reign, and Queen Hatshepsut’s reign

8. The Nile River caused the growth of the ancient civilization of Egypt because _______.
   a. it provided good transportation
   b. lumbering took place along its banks
   c. rich soil was provided by its flooding
   d. people worshiped the river

9. The Egyptians invented a calendar that had _______.
   a. a six-day week
   b. a twenty-six hour day
   c. a thirty-day month
   d. a fourteen-month year

10. The ancient Egyptians wore _______.
    a. wigs
    b. much beautiful jewelry
    c. much cosmetics
    d. a, b, and c
1. Many fine harbors enabled the Greeks to become _______.
   a. good sailors
   b. traders
   c. adventurers
   d. a, b, and c

2. The soil of Greece is _______.
   a. rich
   b. generally dry and stony
   c. sandy
   d. clay

3. The Cretans were able to design and make difficult and complicated objects because _______.
   a. they had good teachers
   b. they were more intelligent than other people
   c. they had more leisure time
   d. they copied ideas from the Greeks

4. Things that tended toward unity among Greeks were _______.
   a. the same language
   b. the Olympic Games
   c. their belief in many gods
   d. a, b, and c

5. The center of the Roman Empire was Rome, located on _______.
   a. the Italian peninsula
   b. the Fertile Crescent
   c. the island of Sicily
   d. a and b

6. The area that was never a part of the Roman Empire was _______.
   a. China
   b. Spain
   c. Arabia
   d. Egypt

7. Julius Caesar ruled Rome as a dictator for ten years and _______.
   a. made many good reforms
   b. never conquered any lands
   c. was never elected again
   d. fought no wars

8. The decline of the Roman Empire was partly caused by _______.
   a. lack of interest
   b. losing many wars
   c. good government
   d. dishonesty and violence

9. Most Romans worshiped many gods and _______.
   a. accepted Christianity
   b. were glad to hear the “Good News” of Jesus
   c. persecuted Christians
   d. a, b, and c

10. The Roman Empire was both good and bad for Christianity because _______.
    a. good Roman roads made the spread of Christianity easier
    b. the Roman government often persecuted Christians
    c. people mistreated by the Roman government welcomed the hope Christ offered
    d. a, b, and c
1. In the Middle Ages nobles gave land as a gift to _______.
   a. manors
   b. vassals
   c. serfs
   d. ladies

2. In the Middle Ages, because of fear and distrust, kings and nobles lived in castles surrounded by
   _______.
   a. an army
   b. a moat
   c. a courtyard
   d. a portcullis

3. One thing that the rich and the poor had in common during the Middle Ages was _______.
   a. knives and forks
   b. poor sanitation
   c. kinds of clothing
   d. kinds of dinner

4. The Middle Ages were also called “the dark ages” because _______.
   a. the barbarians had destroyed books and the centers of learning and very few people could read or write
   b. there was an eclipse
   c. there were no electric lights
   d. a, b, and c

5. The purpose of the First Crusade was _______.
   a. to win back the Holy Land
   b. to attack any unbeliever
   c. to fight the peasants of Germany
   d. to take land from the nobles

6. During the crusades people learned _______.
   a. to hate one another
   b. to use horses in war
   c. how to witness for Christ
   d. that even people of another race and religion could be kind

7. The order of progress in a guild was _______.
   a. slave to serf to lord
   b. apprentice to master to journeymen
   c. apprentice to journeyman to master
   d. work hard until you mastered it

8. During the Middle Ages a powerful merchant class developed, because _______.
   a. people had much money
   b. there were good teachers
   c. many new products were brought back from the crusades
   d. a, b, and c

9. Cathedrals in the Middle Ages _______.
   a. sometimes took more than a century to build
   b. were paid for by kings, nobles, slaves, children, and wars
   c. were usually very small
   d. a, b, and c

10. Drama began to play an important role in church services because _______.
    a. people loved drama
    b. people could not understand the sermons
    c. the churches charged for the performances
    d. everyone got to participate
1. Brazil’s many rivers are important, because they provide ______.
   a. protection from other countries
   b. water power for electricity and transportation to and from the interior
   c. irrigation water
   d. recreation

2. Colombia, Venezuela, and the three Guianas share ______.
   a. the same kind of climate
   b. the same rivers
   c. the same mountains
   d. the Pacific Ocean coastline

3. Among the animals used as food in Colombia is the ______.
   a. iguana
   b. banana
   c. piranha
   d. ruana

4. In Venezuela one kind of hummingbird is about the size of a ______.
   a. sparrow
   b. bee
   c. flower
   d. titmouse

5. Most of the people of Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, and the three Guianas live ______.
   a. in the interior jungles
   b. high in the mountains
   c. near the coast
   d. in the desert

6. Over one-half of Brazil’s population descended from the people of ______.
   a. Asia, mostly from Japan
   b. Europe, mostly from Portugal
   c. North America, mostly Canada
   d. Central America, mostly Costa Rica

7. Simón Bolívar and his armies defeated the ______.
   a. Spanish
   b. Americans
   c. Dutch
   d. Indians

8. President Vargas differed from the other presidents of Brazil, because he ______.
   a. took over the government during a revolution and ruled
   b. was a foreigner
   c. was twenty-four years old
   d. had no army

9. The capital of Colombia is ______.
   a. Brasília
   b. Caracas
   c. Bogotá
   d. Cayenne

10. Colombia and Brazil both have ______.
    a. coffee growing industries
    b. gold mining
    c. sugar industry
    d. a, b, and c
1. Paraguay has _______.
   a. no coastline  
   b. many deserts  
   c. few people  
   d. great mineral wealth

2. Chile and Argentina both _______.
   a. have the Andes mountains as one border  
   b. have oceans as one border  
   c. are the only two countries in the southernmost part of South America  
   d. a, b, and c

3. Most wool in Peru comes from _______.
   a. goats  
   b. jaguars  
   c. camels  
   d. llamas

4. The best-known people of Uruguay are the _______.
   a. gauchos  
   b. Colorado Indians  
   c. mestizos  
   d. Creoles

5. Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia were once part of the famous _______.
   a. Panama Empire  
   b. League of Indians  
   c. Inca Empire  
   d. Roman Empire

6. Both Uruguay and Paraguay got their start as countries through the efforts of _______.
   a. Guaramí Indians  
   b. Spanish explorers and priests  
   c. José Battle y Ordóñez  
   d. the British

7. Cuzco is _______.
   a. the capital of Ecuador  
   b. the ancient Inca capital  
   c. the capital of Peru  
   d. the port city for Lima, Peru

8. Santiago is _______.
   a. the patron saint of Chile  
   b. where Magellan’s men mutinied  
   c. the capital of Chile  
   d. the capital of Argentina

9. Mining is a major occupation in _______.
   a. Peru, Bolivia, and Chile  
   b. Uruguay and Paraguay  
   c. Argentina  
   d. Ecuador

10. Raising cattle and sheep and growing grain are the chief occupations of _______.
    a. Bolivia  
    b. Argentina  
    c. Peru  
    d. Paraguay
1. Central Africa lies close to the equator and is in the _______.
   a. Temperate Zone
   b. desert
   c. mountains
   d. Tropical Zone

2. The population explosion in South Africa in the late 1800s was the result of _______.
   a. the fertile land of the Orange River
   b. the discovery of gold and diamonds
   c. iron ore mining
   d. the Boer War

3. The discovery of oil has brought money and modern lifestyles to _______.
   a. Libya and Algeria
   b. Egypt and Sudan
   c. Morocco and Mauritania
   d. Libya and Egypt

4. Located on the north coast of Africa is _______.
   a. Nigeria
   b. Namibia
   c. Kenya
   d. Morocco

5. Africa is the _______ largest continent.
   a. fourth
   b. third
   c. second
   d. first

6. Peanuts are a staple food in _______.
   a. Nigeria
   b. most countries of Central Africa
   c. Gabonese Republic
   d. Republic of Ghana

7. A major river located on the African continent is the _______.
   a. Volta river
   b. Danube river
   c. Amazon river
   d. Nile river

8. The “apartheid” rule of the Republic of South Africa means _______.
   a. communism
   b. people of different races have different laws
   c. everyone must be a Christian
   d. a military government

9. One-third of the world’s bauxite comes from _______.
   a. Rhodesia
   b. Ivory Coast
   c. Guinea
   d. Swaziland

10. Unity is difficult in the newly independent African countries, because of _______.
    a. different tribal customs and languages
    b. many rivers
    c. many mountain ranges
    d. too few roads
1. The revival of an interesting learning began with a renewed interest in _______.
   a. Greek and Roman classics
   b. the miracle plays
   c. Babylonian history
   d. Egyptian science

2. Churches of the Renaissance had lower steeples and ceilings in order to _______.
   a. allow more of them to be built
   b. cause men to feel the love of God surrounding them
   c. promote the use of stained glass windows
   d. use as few building materials as possible

3. One of the men who unsuccessfully attempted reforms within the Catholic Church was _______.
   a. John Calvin
   b. Erasmus
   c. Petrarch
   d. Copernicus

4. When people are guided by the Holy Spirit, they _______.
   a. can understand God’s word
   b. do not need the church
   c. become Presbyterians
   d. become Lutherans

5. The textile industry was revolutionized by the invention of the _______.
   a. flying shuttle
   b. spinning jenny
   c. roller spinning frame
   d. a, b, and c

6. The working children of England were greatly helped when John Raikes _______.
   a. changed their working hours
   b. started a “Ragged School”
   c. gave them hot lunches
   d. paid better wages

7. Some people came aware of bad conditions and took steps to improve them when they _______.
   a. became Christians under John Wesley’s preaching
   b. moved to the cities
   c. got electricity in the factories
   d. a, b, and c

8. A lasting effect of the “Ragged School” was that out of it grew _______.
   a. Boy Scouts
   b. public schools
   c. Sunday schools
   d. private schools

9. The event that set World War I into motion was _______.
   a. trenches were dug on four fronts
   b. Germany joined Austria-Hungary against Serbia
   c. a Serbian student shot the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary
   d. the Armistice was signed

10. The stage was set for World War II by _______.
    a. bitterness over the terms of the Versaille Treaty
    b. the advance of communism
    c. dictatorships arising in several countries
    d. a and c
1. Istanbul is the modern name of the ancient Byzantine capital, which was called ______.
   a. Rome
   b. Turkey
   c. Constantinople
   d. Chi Rho

2. The Emperor who made the Byzantine Empire officially Christian was ______.
   a. Justinian
   b. Constantine I
   c. Theodosius I
   d. Vladimir

3. The Christian church of Eastern Europe was called the ______.
   a. Eastern Orthodox Church
   b. Roman Catholic Church
   c. Baptist Church
   d. Metropolitan Church

4. The Eastern Orthodox Church shows that it believes it has the one true faith by using the word ______.
   a. patriarch
   b. orthodox
   c. metropolitan
   d. icon

5. A piece of the seacoast awarded to Poland after World War I helped to start ______.
   a. a depression
   b. new trade
   c. a population boom
   d. World War II

6. The capital of Russia is ______.
   a. Bosporus
   b. Kiev
   c. Moscow
   d. Krakow

7. Khrushchev improved living conditions for the Russian people by ______.
   a. letting people own property
   b. reading the Bible
   c. reducing the secret police
   d. having free elections

8. Communist ways to break down resistance in other countries include ______.
   a. infiltrating all areas of life
   b. creating discontent with the government
   c. creating constant wars
   d. a, b, and c

9. In Russia if people belong to a church, they cannot be members of ______.
   a. a symphony
   b. the Communist Party
   c. the Politburo
   d. the university

10. In Communist Russia all school children were taught that ______.
    a. Stalin is a god
    b. Lenin is a god
    c. the state is a god
    d. there is no God
1. The Fertile Crescent began with the land between and around the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and swung westward and southward to include _______.
   a. Arabia
   b. Asia
   c. Palestine and Egypt
   d. India

2. Ancient Greece was divided into many separate city-states because _______.
   a. people could not agree with each other
   b. mountain ranges and deep valleys divided the country
   c. the people found high stone walls when they arrived
   d. the gods worshiped by the Greeks ordered it

3. The city of Rome _______.
   a. grew to be a large city covering seven hills
   b. covered three mountain ranges
   c. was surrounded by a fertile plain
   d. was not really very big at all

4. Schools were first established by the _______.
   a. serfs
   b. nobles
   c. Catholic Church
   d. teachers

5. Surinam’s principal export is bauxite for making _______.
   a. Cayenne pepper
   b. aluminum
   c. American orange juice
   d. cardboard boxes

6. Ecuador’s chief resource and industry is _______.
   a. bauxite
   b. cattle
   c. bananas
   d. cocoa

7. The northern section of Africa _______.
   a. is mostly desert
   b. has many important rivers
   c. has many large cities
   d. is mostly tropical jungles

8. The new kinds of power that changed manufacturing methods were _______.
   a. steam, electric, and coal
   b. solar and atomic
   c. horses and steam
   d. oxen and steam

9. The Industrial Revolution caused _______.
   a. men to revolt against their employers
   b. cities to become crowded and dirty
   c. children to have more leisure time
   d. the “Dark Ages”

10. Stalin made a list of goals and called it _______.
    a. Manifesto
    b. the first Five-Year Plan
    c. the Classless Society
    d. the Communist Party
1. Man was created to have and enjoy _______.
   a. fellowship
   b. things
   c. the world
   d. happiness

2. A document or evidence that is from the same time as the historical subject being studied is a _______.
   a. secondary source
   b. historical category
   c. primary source
   d. subject category

3. The two main types of data used in classification are _______.
   a. written records and archaeological remains
   b. spoken word and audio archives
   c. modern sources and word of mouth
   d. computer records and library resources

4. The study of origins and life of the planet earth is called _______.
   a. historiography
   b. historical geology
   c. sedimentation
   d. earth history

5. The view that history moves from a beginning to an end with a purpose is called _______.
   a. Christian history
   b. cyclical history
   c. linear
   d. secular history

6. The people with the first sense of history were the _______.
   a. Greeks
   b. Romans
   c. Egyptians
   d. Hebrews

7. The view that history recurs without any real purpose is called _______.
   a. linear history
   b. cyclical history
   c. Christian history
   d. secular history

8. A person who writes history is a (n) _______.
   a. epigrapher
   b. statistician
   c. historian
   d. archaeologist

9. What laws did God give on Mt. Sinai? _______.
   a. sacrifices
   b. Ten Commandments
   c. the judges
   d. natural laws

10. The Greek view of history is _______.
    a. cyclical
    b. linear
    c. Christian
    d. secular
1. Which of the following does not control climate? _______
   a. altitude  
   b. agriculture  
   c. wind belts  
   d. ocean currents  

2. The North Pole is farthest from the sun on _______.
   a. June 21  
   b. December 21  
   c. September 23  
   d. March 21  

3. How often does leap year occur? _______
   a. every year  
   b. every 8 years  
   c. every 4 years  
   d. every 2 years  

4. Name the continent where the Nile River and Mt. Kilimanjaro are located. _______
   a. Africa  
   b. North America  
   c. Asia  
   d. Europe  

5. Name the continent where Mt. McKinley and the Mississippi River are located. _______
   a. Africa  
   b. North America  
   c. Asia  
   d. Europe  

6. Name the continent where the Volga River and Mt. Elbrus are located. _______
   a. Africa  
   b. North America  
   c. Asia  
   d. Europe  

7. Name the continent where Mt. Everest and Huang River are located. _______
   a. Africa  
   b. North America  
   c. Asia  
   d. Europe  

8. Imaginary lines that run from the North to the South Pole are _______.
   a. parallels of latitude  
   b. parallels of longitude  
   c. meridians of latitude  
   d. meridians of longitude  

9. The equator represents 0° _______.
   a. latitude  
   b. altitude  
   c. longitude  
   d. meridian  

10. If it is Wednesday just east of the International Date Line, west of the line it is _______.
    a. Thursday  
    b. Wednesday  
    c. Tuesday  
    d. Monday
1. The oldest mountains in America are _______.
   a. the Rockies
   b. the Sierra Nevadas
   c. the Appalachians
   d. the Ozarks
   [ ] 1a. □   [ ] 1b. □   [ ] 1c. □   [ ] 1d. □

2. Many crops grow in the _______.
   a. Intermountain region
   b. Ozarks Highlands region
   c. Coastal plains region
   d. Rocky Mountain region
   [ ] 2a. □   [ ] 2b. □   [ ] 2c. □   [ ] 2d. □

3. Which of these states is a peninsula? _______.
   a. Indiana
   b. Michigan
   c. Oregon
   d. Minnesota
   [ ] 3a. □   [ ] 3b. □   [ ] 3c. □   [ ] 3d. □

4. The mechanical reaper invented by Cyrus McCormack helped the _______.
   a. Midwest
   b. South
   c. West
   d. East
   [ ] 4a. □   [ ] 4b. □   [ ] 4c. □   [ ] 4d. □

5. The first state was admitted to the Union in what year? _______.
   a. 1807
   b. 1776
   c. 1787
   d. 1856
   [ ] 5a. □   [ ] 5b. □   [ ] 5c. □   [ ] 5d. □

6. Henry Hudson claimed land in America for both England and what other nation? _______.
   a. Spain
   b. Holland
   c. France
   d. Italy
   [ ] 6a. □   [ ] 6b. □   [ ] 6c. □   [ ] 6d. □

7. Who was the president of the Confederate States of America? _______.
   a. Jefferson Davis
   b. Robert E. Lee
   c. Abraham Lincoln
   d. Stonewall Jackson
   [ ] 7a. □   [ ] 7b. □   [ ] 7c. □   [ ] 7d. □

8. The White, Catskill, and Blue Ridge Mountains are a part of what landform? _______.
   a. Ozarks Highlands
   b. Superior Uplands
   c. Appalachian Highlands
   d. Northwest Highlands
   [ ] 8a. □   [ ] 8b. □   [ ] 8c. □   [ ] 8d. □

9. Which European nation explored the American Southwest? _______.
   a. Spain
   b. France
   c. England
   d. Portugal
   [ ] 9a. □   [ ] 9b. □   [ ] 9c. □   [ ] 9d. □

10. In which of the following states is the growing season the longest? _______.
    a. Montana
    b. Pennsylvania
    c. Hawaii
    d. South Dakota
    [ ] 10a. □   [ ] 10b. □   [ ] 10c. □   [ ] 10d. □
1. Culture originated in _______.
   a. man
   b. nature
   c. God
   d. Boston

2. People differ physically from one another because _______.
   a. their alleles differ
   b. their environments differ
   c. their languages differ
   d. their images differ

3. Cultures differ from one another because _______.
   a. races differ
   b. anthropologists differ
   c. languages differ
   d. environments differ

4. All cultures are alike in that all seek _______.
   a. alliances, kin, and support
   b. food, protection, and prosperity
   c. rites of passage
   d. visions, omens, and oracles

5. Culture is the authority and ability of man to _______.
   a. make alliances
   b. tell the future
   c. subdue his environment
   d. have fertile offspring

6. All people are the same because they share a common _______.
   a. origin, structure, and image
   b. village, kin, and occupation
   c. environment, culture, and language
   d. belief, power, and mind

7. The goal of anthropology is to discover regularities in _______.
   a. nature
   b. culture
   c. genetics
   d. observation

8. Which discipline studies the physical forms of people? _______.
   a. physical anthropologists
   b. zoologists
   c. ethnologists
   d. archaeologist

9. To obtain food for their animals, most pastoralists are _______.
   a. nomadic
   b. wealthy
   c. farmers
   d. kin

10. The Indian who places a fish in the soil to rot and helps the corn grow is practicing _______.
    a. magic
    b. science
    c. divination
    d. religion
1. The immediate family is known as the _______ family.
   a. extended
   b. cultural
   c. nuclear
   d. social

2. An example of an institution would be _______.
   a. a business corporation
   b. marriage
   c. a political party
   d. United Mine workers union

3. Rather than with individuals, sociology deals with _______.
   a. pairs
   b. groups
   c. families
   d. utopias

4. All the grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins to which the nuclear family is related is called the _______ family.
   a. extended
   b. cultural
   c. social
   d. primary

5. An example of an association would be _______.
   a. education
   b. the family
   c. a political party
   d. marriage

6. An example of a primary group would be _______.
   a. a church
   b. fellow employees
   c. people of a community
   d. people of a nation

7. An example of a secondary group would be _______.
   a. a family
   b. a church
   c. friends in an office
   d. fellow employees

8. The book, Democracy in America, was written by _______.
   a. Parkman
   b. Tocqueville
   c. Sandburg
   d. Williamson

9. The study of society is called _______.
   a. psychology
   b. sociology
   c. economics
   d. history

10. The study of individual behavior is called _______.
    a. economics
    b. psychology
    c. philosophy
    d. sociology
1. Social class is usually determined by _______.
   a. money
   b. clothes
   c. occupation
   d. all of the above

2. A concentrated food made by pounding together buffalo meat, berries, and bear fat was called _______.
   a. jerky
   b. sauerbraten
   c. pemmican
   d. maize

3. City dwellers who have no interpersonal relationships with others feel _______.
   a. urbanized
   b. independent
   c. isolated
   d. anti-social

4. One reason why stereotyping of people is not accurate is because individuals within a group are _______.
   a. different
   b. similar
   c. all the same
   d. b and c

5. The assimilation of culture occurs when Americans interact with other Americans and share _______.
   a. values
   b. customs
   c. beliefs
   d. all of the above

6. People who were forced to live in ghettos were the _______.
   a. Germans
   b. Jewish
   c. Scandinavians
   d. Russians

7. The most important institution in society is _______.
   a. the family
   b. technology
   c. language
   d. medicine

8. These people emigrated to America because of the potato famine _______.
   a. Russians
   b. Welsh
   c. Greeks
   d. Irish

9. The first people on the North American continent came to _______.
   a. find water
   b. trade salt
   c. find food
   d. find shelter

10. Cochise and Geronimo were great warriors from the _______ tribe.
    a. Sioux
    b. Apache
    c. Seminole
    d. Comanche
1. Human wants must be satisfied by _______.
   a. consumers  
   b. available resources  
   c. economic systems  
   d. entrepreneurs
2. When the supply of a product is less than the demand, prices and profits _______.
   a. rise  
   b. fall  
   c. remain the same  
   d. disappear
3. Specialization causes people, regions, and countries to become more _______.
   a. interdependent  
   b. independent  
   c. communistic  
   d. socialistic
4. Society as a whole can never keep up with _______.
   a. entrepreneurs  
   b. available resources  
   c. communistic  
   d. socialistic
5. Taxes the government collects are spent on _______.
   a. natural resources  
   b. public goods and services  
   c. market mechanism  
   d. private companies
6. Which of the following does the Bible advise for economic success? _______.
   a. debt  
   b. hasty decisions  
   c. hard work  
   d. carefree spending
7. Which of the following is not a function of money? _______.
   a. acts as a medium exchange  
   b. serves as store value  
   c. gives a measure of value  
   d. provides a source of contentment
8. Which of the following is created by mass production
   a. custom made jewelry  
   b. novels  
   c. custom homes  
   d. balancing supply and demand
9. According to the Bible a borrower is _______.
   a. important to the lender  
   b. happier to the lender  
   c. servant to the lender  
   d. has no need for the lender
10. A tithe means _______.
    a. a gift  
    b. 10 percent  
    c. a Biblical message  
    d. 1 percent
1. The goal of political science is _______.
   a. description and explanation
   b. rational and empirical
   c. not usually stated
   d. explanation and prediction

2. The imaginary time before man had laws or governments is called _______.
   a. the earthly city
   b. the city of God
   c. the state of nature
   d. natural law

3. A new tax on real estate is an example of a (n) _______.
   a. input
   b. demand
   c. symbol
   d. output

4. “The sky is blue” is a (n) _______.
   a. empirical statement
   b. rational statement
   c. silly statement
   d. faith statement

5. Epistemology is the study of _______.
   a. political science
   b. how we know what we know
   c. philosophy
   d. rationalism

6. “God created the heaven and the earth” is a statement of _______.
   a. source knowledge
   b. empirical knowledge
   c. faith knowledge
   d. rational knowledge

7. The rule of a few is a (n) _______.
   a. authoritarian government
   b. oligarchy
   c. state
   d. hierarchy

8. The study of how government and public institutions are operated is the study of _______.
   a. political theory
   b. empiricism
   c. public administration
   d. election process

9. Which of the following is not included in comparative government? _______.
   a. social customs
   b. political institutions
   c. governments of the world
   d. political beliefs

10. A political theorist may ask questions about how _______.
    a. thoughts are formed
    b. classes are formed
    c. theories are formed
    d. governments are formed
1. Taxes on the value of property one inherits are called _______.
a. inheritance taxes
b. estate taxes
c. death taxes
d. sales taxes

2. The official who must present a budget to the state legislature is the _______.
a. governor
b. secretary of state
c. treasurer
d. auditor

3. The American political tradition originated in _______.
a. Canada
b. Africa
c. Germany
d. England

4. A group of people who organize to nominate and elect certain candidates is a _______.
a. labor union
b. precinct convention
c. protest march
d. political party

5. The situation in which the amount of available money increases faster than the amount of available goods is known as _______.
a. racing
b. poverty
c. inflation
d. politics

6. A piece of property is taxed at its _______.
a. market value
b. assessed value
c. real value
d. appeal value

7. Most state money comes from _______.
a. taxes
b. federal grants
c. speeding tickets
d. donations

8. The party of the nobility were the _______.
a. Whigs
b. Marxists
c. Tories
d. Republicans

9. At the time of the American Revolution, those who supported independence were the _______.
a. Tories
b. British
c. Whigs
d. Americans

10. The oldest American political party is the _______.
a. Democrat Party
b. Republican Party
c. Libertarian Party
d. Social Party
1. A political party is a _______.
   a. celebration after the election
   b. group of voters with similar views
   c. ceremonial feast among northwest Indians
   d. means of distributing wealth

2. The most important component of a culture is _______.
   a. food, clothing, shelter
   b. a medium of exchange
   c. a common language
   d. some way to foretell the future

3. The Bible provides the total picture of history from _______.
   a. Creation to the Fall
   b. King David to Jesus Christ
   c. the fall to salvation
   d. Creation to the Judgement

4. The dates assigned to earth and to its prehistoric remains are _______.
   a. forever constant
   b. always predictable
   c. only estimates
   d. accurate within a few years

5. Additions to the language, interaction of the people, or the development of new tools or machinery may result in _______.
   a. cultural change
   b. cultural stability
   c. a shift to urban living
   d. a shift to rural living

6. Societies in which people depend on other people to supply their needs are _______.
   a. primitive
   b. socialist
   c. communistic
   d. complex

7. Geographical features such as mountains, plains, and oceans are _______.
   a. contiguous
   b. projections
   c. reliefs
   d. meridian’s

8. In how many different time zones do the continental United States lie? _______.
   a. twenty-four
   b. twelve
   c. seven
   d. four

9. The shape of the earth is _______.
   a. a perfect sphere
   b. an imperfect sphere
   c. a large cone
   d. flat

10. A form of prejudice that keeps us from seeing people as individuals is called _______.
    a. divination
    b. pluralism
    c. positivism
    d. stereotyping
1. The two events that first aroused Medieval Europe’s interest in the Far East were _________.
a. the voyages of Columbus and John Cabot  
b. the conquest of the Aztecs and the founding of New Spain  
c. the voyages of the Vikings and the discovery of the compass  
d. the Crusades and the travels of Marco Polo

2. Prince Henry of Portugal sponsored _________.
a. Columbus’ voyage to America  
b. a crusade against the Italian merchants who monopolized the trade with Asia  
c. a navigational school and exploration of a route around Africa to Asia  
d. the exploration of North America and the settlement of St. Augustine, Florida

3. The leader of the first voyage around the earth was _________.
a. Columbus  
b. Magellan  
c. da Gama  
d. Hudson

4. Columbus _________.
a. proved the world was a globe  
b. was the first European to reach America  
c. explored and mapped a new trade route to Asia  
d. established permanent contact between Europe and America

5. Francisco Coronado, Hernando de Soto and Ponce de Leon were _________.
a. Spanish conquistadors who explored North America  
b. Italian sailors who mapped the coast of South America  
c. French fur traders who mapped Canada  
d. Spanish noblemen who conquered the Aztec and Inca Empires

6. English land claims in North America were based on the exploration of _________.
a. Walter Raleigh, Magellan and Louis Jolliet  
b. John Cabot, Henry Hudson and Francis Drake  
c. Columbus and Magellan  
d. John Smith and Thomas Gates with the help of Pocahontas

7. The main commodity the French took from America was _________.
a. fur  
b. gold  
c. slaves  
d. spices

8. French exploration, land claims and colonies in America were around the _________.
a. Gulf of Mexico  
b. the Grand Banks, Hudson Bay and northern Canada  
c. St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River  
d. Andes Mountains and the Isthmus of Panama

9. The first successful English colony in America was _________.
a. Roanoke  
b. Jamestown  
c. St. Augustine  
d. New York

10. The colonies on the Hudson River were founded by the _________.
a. Dutch  
b. French  
c. English  
d. Spanish
1. The section of the English colonies made up of small farms settled by Puritans was _________.
   a. the Middle Colonies  
   b. New England  
   c. the southern colonies  
   d. all of the above  

2. Roger Williams founded the colony of _________.
   a. Rhode Island  
   b. Massachusetts  
   c. Georgia  
   d. North Carolina  

3. The colony of ________ was founded as a refuge for Catholics.
   a. Delaware  
   b. Maine  
   c. Maryland  
   d. South Carolina  

4. Quakers were involved in the founding of _________.
   a. Virginia, Maryland and Georgia  
   b. Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey  
   c. Plymouth, Massachusetts and Connecticut  
   d. New York and Kentucky  

5. ________ were men who founded colonies in America.
   a. the Duke of York and the Marquis de Montcalm  
   b. Benjamin Franklin, George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards  
   c. William Pitt, Edward Braddock and John Wolfe  
   d. Thomas Hooker, Lord Baltimore and William Penn  

6. New England colonists supplemented their income with _________.
   a. plantation farming  
   b. working in the English army  
   c. fishing, whaling and ship building  
   d. trade in furs and gold  

7. The nations that had land claims in North America just before the French and Indian War were _________.
   a. Britain, the Netherlands, Portugal, France and Spain  
   b. France, Britain, Spain and Russia  
   c. Spain, the Netherlands and Britain  
   d. the Netherlands, France, Russia, Britian and Germany  

8. The results of the French and Indian War were _________.
   a. France lost almost all of its empire in North America  
   b. Britain was deeply in debt and determined to control its American colonies  
   c. the American colonists gained experience in fighting  
   d. all of the above  

9. ________ were the types of grants originally given for the thirteen British colonies in America.
   a. royal and self governing  
   b. proprietary, company and self-governing  
   c. self-governing, constitutional and covenant  
   d. company, royal and constitutional  

10. The typical British colonial government in 1760 included _________.
    a. a governor, a council and an assembly  
    b. a governor and his cabinet  
    c. an assembly and its prime minister  
    d. a military governor advised by a council of elders
1. The first direct tax on the British colonies which caused them to unite in opposition was _________.
a. Navigation Act  
b. Townsend Act  
c. Sugar and Molasses Act  
d. Stamp Act  
2. The Intolerable Acts _________.
a. forbade the colonist from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains  
b. closed Boston harbor because of the Boston Tea Party  
c. forced the colonists to send all of their trade through Britain  
d. put a tax on tea, lead, paint and many other goods the colonists had to import  
3. The Revolutionary War began at _________.
a. Lexington  
b. Bunker Hill  
c. Saratoga  
d. Ticonderoga  
4. The pamphlet by Thomas Paine that turned the colonies in favor of independence was _________.
a. Liberty or Death  
b. Common Sense  
c. The Federalist  
d. Times that Try Men’s Souls  
5. George Washington crossed the Delaware River and attacked a group of Hessian mercenaries on Christmas Day in the Battle of _________.
a. Valley Forge  
b. King’s Mountain  
c. Concord  
d. Trenton  
6. The battle that marked the turning point of the Revolutionary War was _________.
a. Valley Forge  
b. Bunker Hill  
c. Saratoga  
d. Trenton  
7. The group of essays written in support of the Constitution was _________.
a. The Bill of Rights  
b. The Federalist  
c. The Republic  
d. Articles of Impeachment  
8. British General Cornwallis surrendered his entire army at _________.
a. Yorktown  
b. Charleston  
c. Guilford Court House  
d. Valley Forge  
9. America’s first constitution was the _________.
a. Constitution of the United States  
b. documents establishing the Second Continental Congress  
c. Declaration of Independence  
d. Articles of Confederation  
10. The Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention was the _________.
a. Virginia Plan that counted slaves as three-fifths of a person  
b. Connecticut Plan that set up representation by population in the House and by state in the Senate  
c. New Jersey Plan that set up the Congress with representation by population  
d. Pennsylvania Plan that set up checks and balances between the four branches of government
1. The first three presidents of the United States were _________.
   a. George Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson
   b. George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and Henry Clay
   c. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson
   d. John Hancock, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson

2. The man who stabilized the new nation’s finances was _________.
   a. Henry Clay
   b. James Madison
   c. Thomas Jefferson
   d. Alexander Hamilton

3. When war broke out in Europe over the French Revolution, America was still allied with _________.
   a. France
   b. Spain
   c. Britain
   d. Germany

4. The most important problem between the U.S. and Britain from 1789-1812 was _________.
   a. American interference with British trade in the West Indies
   b. British support for the Indians on the American frontier
   c. British interference with American trade in the Mediterranean
   d. the impressment of American sailors by the British

5. The legacy of the Federalist Party includes _________.
   a. strict construction of the Constitution and the purchase of Florida
   b. setting up the structure of the American government and loose construction of the Constitution
   c. the precedent of only serving two terms in Congress and political conventions
   d. Gadsden Purchase and the income tax

6. The land bought by the U.S. from France in 1803 west of the Mississippi was the _________.
   a. French Cession
   b. Gadsden Purchase
   c. Texas Annexation
   d. Louisiana Purchase

7. The Americans who explored and mapped the land from question six were _________.
   a. the Oregon Trailblazers
   b. mountain men and Indians hired by the U.S. government
   c. the Lewis and Clark Expedition
   d. George Rogers Clark, Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett

8. The War of 1812 was fought against _________.
   a. Britain
   b. France and Spain
   c. Mexico and Britain
   d. Canada

9. The darkest day of the War of 1812 was when the enemy _________.
   a. captured Fort Ticonderoga
   b. sunk the U.S.S. Constitution
   c. captured the port of New Orleans
   d. burned Washington D.C.

10. The Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812 was unusual because _________.
    a. the Spanish did not intervene
    b. it was fought after the war had ended
    c. was both a land and sea battle
    d. the losses on both sides were so heavy that both declared it a defeat
1. The Missouri Compromise allowed Missouri to join the Union _________.
   a. as a slave state, but it would be the last slave state admitted.
   b. but its people were to have popular sovereignty on the issue of slavery
   c. as a slave state, but slavery was not allowed north of its southern border
   d. but only if two free states were admitted at the same time

2. The man known as the Great Compromiser was _________.
   a. Henry Clay
   b. Daniel Webster
   c. John Quincy Adams
   d. John C. Calhoun

3. ________ were part of the Texas Revolution.
   a. Trail of Tears, Webster-Hayne Debate and nullification
   b. Manifest Destiny, the Oregon Trail and the Gadsden Purchase
   c. Buena Vista, Matamoros and Guadalupe Hidalgo
   d. The Alamo, San Jacinto and Goliad

4. The destruction of the National Bank, the spoils system, the Eaton Scandal and the Nullification Crisis were part of the presidential administration of _________.
   a. Andrew Jackson
   b. John Quincy Adams
   c. James Polk
   d. all of the above

5. The Kansas-Nebraska Act _________.
   a. ended the era of compromise on the slavery issue by violating the Missouri Compromise
   b. gave the people of those territories popular sovereignty on the issue of slavery
   c. led to bitter fighting between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces in Kansas
   d. all of the above

6. The slogan “Fifty-four Forty or Fight” referred to a desire to _________.
   a. annex all of Texas even if it meant war with Spain
   b. claim all of the Oregon Territory that was being shared with the British
   c. expand westward
   d. add California to the Union by starting a war with Mexico

7. The Mexican Cession included _________.
   a. Florida, Louisiana and several states to the north along the Mississippi River
   b. Texas and Oklahoma with parts of Kansas
   c. California, Nevada and Utah with parts of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming
   d. Oregon, Washington and parts of Idaho

8. The Industrial Revolution began in the _________. industry.
   a. steel
   b. railroad
   c. mining
   d. textile

9. The Underground Railroad _________.
   a. helped slaves escape from the south
   b. was a name used to mock the newly built New York subway
   c. connected the California gold mines with the port of San Francisco
   d. was a popular name for the process of secretly enforcing the Fugitive Slave Act

10. *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* was a very popular _________.
    a. work on Manifest Destiny
    b. history of life on the frontier
    c. anti-slavery novel
    d. novel about the first settlers in North America
1. Those who opposed slavery and sought to free the slaves were called _______.
   a. scalawags
   b. nullies
   c. abolitionists
   d. redeemers

2. South Carolina and six other states seceded from the Union when _______.
   a. the Emancipation Proclamation was issued
   b. Abraham Lincoln was elected president
   c. the army began enforcing the tariff in South Carolina
   d. the Crittenden Compromise failed to pass Congress

3. The Civil War officially began with the _______.
   a. Battle of Bull Run
   b. Confederate attack on Fort Sumter
   c. declaration of war by the Confederate States of America
   d. invasion of Tennessee by Union troops

4. The Dred Scott Decision_________.
   a. held that a slave living in a free state did not become free
   b. was a pro-south decision by a court that had a majority of southern justices
   c. extended constitutional protection to slavery anywhere in the United States
   d. all of the above

5. The North did not have the advantage over the South during the Civil War in _______.
   a. money
   b. farms
   c. generals
   d. railroads

6. The turning point of the Civil War was the battle at _______.
   a. Appamattox Courthouse
   b. Gettysburg
   c. Vicksburg
   d. Antietam

7. The Union and Confederate top commanders at the end of the Civil War were _______.
   a. George McClellan and Stonewall Jackson
   b. Thomas Hooker and Robert E. Lee
   c. William T. Sherman and George Pickett
   d. Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee

8. The first battle of ironclad vessels was between the _______.
   a. Constitution and the Alabama
   b. Monitor and the Merrimac
   c. Washington and the Mississippi Queen
   d. Saratoga and the Dixie

9. The post-Civil War occupation of the Confederacy was called _______.
   a. the Union Occupation
   b. Seward's Folly
   c. Reconstruction
   d. the Era of Good Stealings

10. The first president impeached was _______.
    a. Ulysses S. Grant
    b. Rutherford B. Hayes
    c. Abraham Lincoln
    d. Andrew Johnson
1. The time of prosperity and corruption after 1880 was called the _________.
   a. Great Awakening
   b. Populist Revolution
   c. Roaring 80s
   d. Gilded Age

2. The monopoly created by John D. Rockefeller was _________.
   a. U.S. Steel
   b. Bessemer Steel
   c. Standard Oil
   d. B&O Railroad

3. Cattle drives along the Chisholm and other trails were for the purpose of _________.
   a. moving the cattle to railroad junctions to be shipped east
   b. moving the cattle to better grazing lands as drought spread
   c. keeping the cattle away from rustlers
   d. taking the cattle to western cities for slaughter

4. ________ were major national issues between 1880 and 1900.
   a. The treatment of Freedmen, corruption of federal judges and labor reform
   b. Conservation of natural resources, pollution and government debt
   c. Civil service reform, the tariff and silver coinage
   d. Temperance, evolution, corruption and imperialism

5. ________ invented the electric light bulb, the phonograph, the storage battery and many others.
   a. Andrew Carnegie
   b. Henry Ford
   c. Thomas Alva Edison
   d. Eastman Kodak

6. The Spanish-American War _________.
   a. was fought to free Cuba from Spain
   b. marked America’s emergence as a world power
   c. made Theodore Roosevelt a national hero
   d. all of the above

7. The event(s) that triggered the Spanish-American War was (were) the _________.
   a. U.S. fleet’s attack on the Philippines
   b. explosion of the Maine in Havana Harbor
   c. Spanish atrocities in the Philippines
   d. all of the above

8. The ________ Movement was a very successful, nation wide reform movement around the 1900s that particularly focused on political corruption.
   a. Grange Alliance
   b. Knights of Labor
   c. Temperance
   d. Progressive

9. ________ were reformers in the movement from question 8.
   a. Rutherford B. Hayes, Chester A. Arthur and Andrew Carnegie
   b. James A. Garfield, William McKinley and James Blaine
   c. Robert LaFollette, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson
   d. all of the above

10. The Panama Canal, trust busting, conservation, the “Big Stick” and mediating the Russo-Japanese War were part of the administration of _________.
     a. Woodrow Wilson
     b. William McKinley
     c. Chester A. Arthur
     d. Theodore Roosevelt
1. The primary reason the U.S. entered World War I was _________.
   a. the German invasion of Belgium
   b. the Zimmerman letter
   c. German U-boat attacks on ships at sea
   d. the threat of a hostile alliance controlling all of Europe

2. The fighting in World War I was mainly _________.
   a. a seesaw of capturing and losing large pieces of territory in central Europe
   b. battles of maneuver between heavily armed cavalry and tank units
   c. a series of sieges by the Allies who steadily advanced, capturing German strongholds
   d. between long lines of trenches that moved very little during the war

3. President Wilson’s proposal for a just peace at the end of World War I was the _________.
   a. League Charter
   b. Washington Proposal
   c. Fourteen Points
   d. Progressive Manifesto

4. The time after World War I included all of the following except _________.
   a. the Roaring Twenties
   b. a return to isolationism
   c. Prohibition
   d. joining the League of Nations

5. The Great Depression was triggered by _________.
   a. speculation in western land
   b. a crash of the stock market
   c. the failure of the Treaty of Versailles
   d. the failure of the European nations to pay their war debts to the U.S.

6. The president and his program that tried to pull the nation out of the Depression were _________.
   a. Harry Truman and the Fair Deal
   b. Herbert Hoover and “A chicken in every Pot”
   c. Warren G. Harding and a Return to Normalcy
   d. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal

7. The United States entered World War II because of the _________.
   a. German invasion of France
   b. German submarine attacks on U.S. ships
   c. Japanese attack on Midway Island
   d. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

8. Around Europe during World War II, the major U.S. invasions were in _________. (in the order they occurred).
   a. Greece, Italy and Germany
   b. North Africa, Italy and France
   c. Israel, North Africa and France
   d. France, Italy and Germany

9. The U.S. strategy in the Pacific during World War II was _________.
   a. Island Hopping
   b. Blitzkrieg
   c. Lightening War
   d. Dodge and Deploy

10. Japan surrendered in World War II after _________.
    a. the Doolittle Raid successfully attacked Tokyo
    b. the U.S. dropped atomic bombs on two Japanese cities
    c. an Allied amphibious invasion of the main Japanese home island was successful
    d. the U.S. demonstrated the effectiveness of its new phosphorus bombs on several Japanese cities
1. The Cold War lasted from _________.
   a. mid-World War II until Germany reunited, with a truce in the 1970s (1941-72 and 1976-89)
   b. the beginning of the Korean War until Détente (1950-75)
   c. the end of World War II until the collapse of the Soviet Union (1945-91)
   d. the Russian Revolution during World War I until the end of communism in Europe (1917-89)

2. All of the following were part of the Cold War except the _________.
   a. Iran Hostage Crisis
   b. Berlin Airlift
   c. Cuban Missile Crisis
   d. Korean War

3. America’s longest war that caused widespread protests in the 1960s was the _________.
   a. Persian Gulf War
   b. Korean War
   c. Vietnam War
   d. Taiwan War

4. The World War II hero who became president of the U.S. in the 1950s was _________.
   a. Harry Truman
   b. Douglas MacArthur
   c. George Marshall
   d. Dwight D. Eisenhower

5. The leader of the non-violent movement for Civil Rights in the 1950s and 60s was _________.
   a. Robert Kennedy
   b. Joseph McCarthy
   c. Booker T. Washington
   d. Martin Luther King, Jr.

6. The correct order for the presidents from 1961 to 1990 is _________.
   b. Nixon, Carter, Reagan, Truman, Kennedy, Nixon, Clinton
   c. Reagan, Kennedy, MacArthur, Nixon, Hoover, Garfield, Carter
   d. Johnson, Ford, Wilson, Nixon, Cleveland, Kennedy, Carter, Reagan

7. All of the following occurred during the Nixon Administration except the _________.
   a. Watergate Scandal
   b. president’s visit to communist China
   c. withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam
   d. Marshall Plan

8. All of the following were part of the Carter Administration except the _________.
   a. Iran Hostage Crisis
   b. Camp David Accords
   c. formation of the United Nations
   d. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

9. The Soviet leader whose reforms led to the end of communism in Europe was _________.
   a. Joseph Stalin
   b. Nikita Krushchev
   c. Adolph Hitler
   d. Mikhail Gorbachev

10. The Persian Gulf War was fought to _________.
    a. drive Iraqi army out of Kuwait
    b. make Israel a nation again
    c. stop the Syrian invasion of Turkey
    d. help the Saudi Arabian army conquer a dictator in Egypt
1. NAFTA is _________.
   a. a nuclear weapon reduction treaty
   b. a trade agreement between the U.S., Canada and Mexico
   c. an alliance to hold off the threat of communism
   d. the abbreviation for the first international space station

2. The second president of the United States impeached was _________.
   a. William McKinley
   b. George Bush
   c. Richard Nixon
   d. William J. Clinton

3. In the 1990s most businesses’ records and bookkeeping are done _________.
   a. by the federal government
   b. using well organized double entry books
   c. by special accounting firms that exist only for that purpose
   d. on computers

4. The greatest danger for the American family in 1990 is _________.
   a. divorce
   b. television
   c. the national debt
   d. inflation

5. The correct chronological order (first to last) for the major U.S. wars is the _________.
   a. War of 1812, the Revolution, World War I, Civil War, World War II, Korea, Vietnam
   b. Revolution, Civil War, War of 1812, World War I, Korea, World War II, Vietnam
   c. Revolution, War of 1812, Civil War, World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam
   d. Revolution, War of 1812, Civil War, Vietnam, World War I, Korea, World War II

6. The correct chronological order for these events is the _________.
   a. Missouri Compromise, Progressive Era, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Federalist Era, Great Depression
   b. Great Depression, Federalist Era, Progressive Era, Missouri Compromise, Kansas-Nebraska Act
   c. Federalist Era, Missouri Compromise, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Progressive Era, Great Depression
   d. Kansas-Nebraska Act, Missouri Compromise, Federalist Era, Great Depression, Progressive Era

7. The first permanent alliance the U.S. entered after the Revolution was _________.
   a. NATO
   b. the Axis
   c. the United Nations
   d. Treaty of Versailles

8. Before 1900, the U.S. government made most of its income from _________.
   a. tariffs
   b. income tax
   c. land taxes
   d. land sales

9. Henry Clay was active in American politics between _________.
   a. 1850 and 1900
   b. 1800 and 1850
   c. 1900 and 1950
   d. 1750 and 1800

10. The largest piece of territory ever obtained by the U.S. was the _________.
    a. Mexican Cession
    b. Gadsden Purchase
    c. Oregon Territory
    d. the Old Northwest Territory
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**Notes:**
- Each row represents an item, with columns indicating options a, b, c, and d.
- The current document appears to be a multiple-choice test with no specific content or context provided.
- The document is formatted for printing, with each row containing a question and four options for selection.
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### History & Geography 200-800 Placement Worksheet

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**TOTAL**: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

**SCORE**: 

**GRADE LEVEL PLACEMENT**: A student can be placed academically using the rule that he/she has successfully passed the test for any given level if he/she achieves a **Total Score of 70 points or more**.

This student places at grade level ________________.

**LEARNING GAPS**: Learning gaps can be easily identified with the placement test. If a student receives **points of 6 or less** on any individual test, he/she has not shown mastery of the skills in that particular LIFEPAC. If desired, these LIFEPACs may be ordered and completed before the student begins his assigned grade level curriculum.

Learning gap LIFEPACs for this student are _______ _______ _______ _______ _______

**Note**: It is not unusual for a student to place at more than one level in various subjects when beginning the LIFEPAC curriculum. For example, a student may be placed at 5th level in Bible, mathematics, science and history & geography but 4th level in language arts. The majority of school time should be concentrated on the areas of lower achievement with the ultimate goal of equal skill mastery in all subjects at the same grade level.