



200 - 800



History & Geography 200 – 800 Placement 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 in the back of the answer keys. Then add the total number of points per grade level.

Test	Level	Test	Level
201 – 210	Level 200	601 – 610	Level 600
301 – 310	Level 300	701 – 710	Level 700
401 – 410	Level 400	801 – 810	Level 800
501 - 510	Level 500		

1.	Your can include many people such as your parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. a. soccer team b. family c. summer camp	201 1a. □ b. □ c. □
2.	The families that live around you are your a. neighbors b. pets c. police officers	2a.
3.	Many types of workers are needed in your a. house b. garden c. community	3a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
4.	Adam and Eve lived in until they disobeyed God and had to leave. a. the Garden of Eden b. the desert c. the Ark	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
5.	When people on Earth forgot about God and refused to repent their sins, God destroyed all living creatures with a. a snowstorm b. a great flood c. lightning	5a. □ b. □ c. □
6.	was the first man to sail dangerous seas and discover the New World. a. Marco Polo b. Noah c. Christopher Columbus	6a. □ b. □ c. □
7.	were the first people to live in North America, and they consist of many groups and tribes. a. Native Americans b. The Originals c. The Farmers	7a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
8.	Fierce, seagoing warriors known as were the first people from Europe to set foot in the New World. a. nomads b. Vikings c. Asians	8a. 🗌 b. 🗍 c. 🗍
9.	is a hard rock material that was used by Native Americans to make tools and weapons. a. Metal b. Copper c. Flint	9a.
10.	. Visitors from all over the world come to Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado to see the famous dwellings where many Native Americans lived long ago. a. cliff b. boat	10a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
	c. garage	

1.	The first settlers who moved to North America were called a. colonists b. neighbors c. soldiers	202 1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
2.	Many of the settlers were looking for a. pets b. opportunity and freedom c. lumber	2a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
3.	The first permanent European settlement in the New World was called a. Rochester b. France c. Jamestown	3a. 🗌 b. 🗍 c. 🗍
4.	The colonists were repeatedly attacked by a. the Powhatan tribe b. bears c. Vikings	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
5.	The were the second group of settlers who traveled to the New World in a ship named the Mayflower. a. Native Americans b. Pilgrims c. merchants	5a. □ b. □ c. □
6.	The three groups of colonies in America were the New England colonies, the Southern colonies, and the colonies. a. Middle b. Striped c. Eastern	6a. 🗌 b. 🗍 c. 🗍
7.	Under Great Britain's rule, the colonists were a. sent to France b. free to do as they pleased c. upset with unfair laws	7a. b. c.
8.	The event in which a group of colonists dumped chests of tea into Boston Harbor is known as the a. Tea Tax Stopper b. Boston Tea Party c. Great Tea Toss	8a. b. c.
9.	The war between Great Britain and the colonies was called the War. a. Revolutionary b. American c. Civil	9a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
10	The document written by Thomas Jefferson declaring the colonies a free country was called the a. Peace Treaty b. Declaration of Independence c. the Mayflower Compact	10a. b. c.

1.	The helps run our country and sets rules and laws that tell people how to live and act. a. bank b. government c. school	203 1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
2.	The three most common types of government are representative, kingdoms, and a. services b. dictatorships c. friendships	2a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
3.	The first national government under the Articles of Confederation a. did not work well b. was very successful c. still exists today	3a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
4.	George Washington led a convention to write the and build a strong, lasting frame for the new government. a. Independence Document b. Peace Treaty c. Constitution	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
5.	Writers of the Constitution often about what information should be included. a. agreed b. disagreed c. celebrated	5a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
6.	The is the short introduction paragraph that explains why the Constitution was written. a. Conclusion b. Starter c. Preamble	6a.
7.	The Founding Fathers wanted to make sure power belonged to a. the people of the United states b. only the government c. dictators	7a. □ b. □ c. □
8.	Our country has levels of government. a. ten b. three c. fifty-two	8a. 🗌 b. 🗍 c. 🗍
9.	The city government and the county government make up the level. a. social b. kingdom c. local	9a. □ b. □ c. □
10	. The three branches of national government are legislative, executive, and a. official b. artificial c. judicial	10a. b. c.

1.	To be a U.S. Senator, you must be at least years old. a. 25 b. 55 c. 70	204 1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
2.	To be a member of the House of Representatives, you must live a. in the state that you wish to represent b. in another country for 2 years c. with your pets	2a.
3.	The House of Representatives can a president if the president breaks the law. a. yell at b. help c. impeach	3a. 🗌 b. 🔲 c. 🗍
4.	A bill, which is like a rough draft of a law, must win of the votes from Congress to become a law. a. all b. two-thirds c. one	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
5.	A president can a bill, which means to refuse to sign it into law. a. veto b. pay c. register	5a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
6.	The president is the ranking officer in the military. a. lowest b. fourth c. highest	6a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
7.	To run for president, a person must be a. 60 years old b. a U.S. citizen c. a lover of dogs	7a. 🗌 b. 🔲 c. 🗍
8.	One important duty of the president is to other countries. a. keep peace with b. ignore c. destroy	8a. 🗌 b. 🗍 c. 🗍
9.	The highest court in our nation is the a. People's Court b. King's Court c. Supreme Court	9a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
10	 One important job of the Supreme Court is to protect a. animals b. the laws of the Constitution c. themselves 	10a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐

1.	The three levels of government include federal,, and local. a. world b. state c. international	205 1a. □ b. □ c. □
2.	Every state has its own a. constitution b. dictator c. provides	2a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
3.	The three levels of state government are legislative, executive, and a. housing b. royal c. judicial	3a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
4.	The main job of the state legislative branch is to a. build houses b. make laws c. hire police officers	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
5.	The is the leader of a state's executive branch. a. governor b. treasurer c. state secretary	5a. 🗌 b. 🔲 c. 🗍
6.	The court system is part of a state's branch of government. a. federal b. judicial c. international	6a. □ b. □ c. □
7.	The two levels of local government are county and a. country b. camp c. city	7a. b. c.
8.	The main duty of county government is to take care of for the state. a. small pets b. small tasks c. small homes	8a. 🗌 b. 🗍 c. 🗍
9.	If you are born in the United States, you are considered an American a. citizen b. alien c. governor	9a. 🗌 b. 🔲 c. 🗍
10	. One important duty U.S. citizens have is to a. vote for leaders b. watch movies c. travel	10a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐

1.	One main accomplishment of the Treaty of Paris of 1783 was a. Great Britain took control over the U.S. b. Great Britain recognized the U.S. as an independent country c. Great Britain became known as New Britain	206 1a. □ b. □ c. □
2.	The Treaty of Paris set new for the United States. a. boundaries b. governments c. presidents	2a.
3.	A is a term that refers to the land beyond a settled area. a. county b. frontier c. farm	3a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
4.	, one of the most famous American explorers, helped open a road to the West. a. George Washington b. Pocahontas c. Daniel Boone	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
5.	The area known as the included Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. a. Southern Region b. Northwest Territory c. North Pole	5a. □ b. □ c. □
6.	Settlers of the, which includes modern-day Arizona and Colorado, faced troubles with the Creek Indians. a. Old Southwest b. Eastern Empire c. Canadian Plains	6a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
7.	In 1803, the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from for \$15 million. a. Russia b. Australia c. France	7a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
8.	The Louisiana Territory was a piece of land. a. huge b. small c. frozen	8a. 🗌 b. 🗍 c. 🗍
9.	Before it became a U.S. state, Florida belonged to a. China b. Spain c. Egypt	9a.
10	. To get Florida, the U.S. had to give up claims to a. Alaska b. New Hampshire c. Texas	10a. b. c.

1.	American pioneers were drawn to Texas because of its a. rich farmland b. cowboy boots c. caves	207 1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
2.	Sam Houston led soldiers to defeat the army and win control of Texas. a. British b. Northeast c. Mexican	2a. 🗌 b. 🔲 c. 🗍
3.	Pioneers in covered wagons traveled west on the which stretched across 2,200 miles of unsettled land. a. icebergs b. Oregon Trail c. Pacific Ocean	3a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
4.	Thousands of miners hurried to California in search of a. coal b. cotton c. gold	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
5.	Many miners stayed and helped California become a a. state b. village c. private island	5a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
6.	Pioneers on the prairie built homes out of because there were no trees. a. wood b. sod c. metal	6a. 🗌 b. 🗍 c. 🗍
7.	Nellie Cashman was a famous frontier who opened boarding houses and restaurants in the West. a. cowboy b. scientist c. woman	7a. b. c.
8.	The cattle business grew as were built and could easily transport herds. a. jet planes b. railroads c. motorcycles	8a.
9.	Native Americans traded with French explorers. a. furs b. dolls c. diamonds	9a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
10	. Many states now have historic that display objects and paintings from pioneer life for visitors to see. a. skating rinks b. museums	10a. 🗌 b. 🗍 c. 🗍
	c. aquariums	

1.	use colors, pictures, and symbols to help travelers get where they want to go. a. Radios b. Maps c. Clocks	208 1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
2.	The four main directions are, south, east, and west. a. north b. down c. backwards	2a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
3.	The pointed symbol on a map that displays the four main directions is called a a. shining star b. telescope c. compass rose	3a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
4.	The imaginary lines on a globe that stretch from the North Pole to the South Pole are called a. longitude b. equator lines c. rivers	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
5.	The imaginary lines that run all the way around the world from east to west are called a. rainbow lines b. latitude c. squiggles	5a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
6.	An interstate is a that crosses states and has a high speed limit. a. bridge b. river c. highway	6a.
7.	A(n) is a book of maps that shows each state with its many towns and roads. a. atlas b. encyclopedia c. dictionary	7a. □ b. □ c. □
8.	A circled star on a map is the symbol for a state a. hospital b. capital c. museum	8a.
9.	Maps use the color to show mountains. a. yellow b. orange c. purple	9a.
10	The world is divided into 24 to help people in different parts of the country and world share the same type of day. a. time zones b. highways c. teams	10a. 🗆 b. 🗔 c. 🗆

1.	City streets are sometimes named for well-known a. citizens b. pets c. TV shows	209 1a. □ b. □ c. □
2.	A plane is the symbol for a(n) on a city map. a. library b. airport c. museum	2a. 🗌 b. 🔲 c. 🗍
3.	Most large buildings and shopping malls have to help visitors find their way around. a. flashlights b. shopping carts c. maps	3a. 🗌 b. 🗍 c. 🗍
4.	Long ago, maps were drawn on walls of or painted on animal skins. a. caves b. schools c. elevators	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
5.	The earliest maps were of the a. roadways b. stars c. plants	5a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
6.	For many years, people thought the earth was a. polluted b. haunted c. flat	6a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
7.	Early mapmakers used to draw on the edge of maps to show where they thought the world ended. a. stop signs b. sea serpents or monsters c. stars	7a. □ b. □ c. □
8.	Today, in space take pictures of the earth to help us make maps. a. satellites b. aliens c. teachers	8a. 🗌 b. 🗍 c. 🗍
9.	Modern technology allows us to use in our cars or on our cell phones to find maps. a. music b. calculators c. GPS	9a. □ b. □ c. □
10	. Maps are always because hurricanes, earthquakes, and tornadoes affect the landscape. a. disappearing b. changing c. stolen	10a. b. c.

1.	All people live in a a. large city b. community c. small village	210 1a. □ b. □ c. □
2.	Communities need different types of in order to thrive. a. farms b. pets c. workers	2a. □ b. □ c. □
3.	In 1492, sailed to America. a. Pocahontas b. Christopher Columbus c. Thomas Jefferson	3a. □ b. □ c. □
4.	People from countries in traveled to North America to start new lives. a. Europe b. Africa c. Asia	4a. □ b. □ c. □
5.	The came to America to freely worship God and started a colony called Plymouth. a. farmers b. Vikings c. Pilgrims	5a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
6.	The three branches of U.S. government are executive, judicial, and a. administrative b. legislative c. cooperative	6a.
7.	The is the leader of the executive branch of U.S. government. a. president b. king c. prime minister	7a. □ b. □ c. □
8.	is the only U.S. state made up of islands. a. North Dakota b. New York c. Hawaii	8a. 🗌 b. 🗍 c. 🗍
9.	The U.S. controls some territories including the Virgin Islands, Guam, and a. Paris b. Sydney c. Puerto Rico	9a. □ b. □ c. □
10	a. cube b. star c. diamond	10a. 🗌 b. 🗍 c. 🗍

D. Cartographer C. pilot d. driver d. C. d. driver d. C. d. driver d. d. d. d. d. d. d. d	1.	lines on a map run from north to south. a. Compass rose b. Longitude c. Latitude d. Symbol	301 1a. b. c. d.
a. A car b. Corn c. Coal c. Coal c. Coal d. A crab d. Coal d. A crab d. Coal d. A crab d. Coal d. Coal d. Coal d. Coal d. Coal d. Coal Coal d. Coal Coal		a. biographerb. cartographerc. pilotd. driver	2a.
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 8. A small town in the country 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. cultural c. cultural d. diverse 9. A(n) community is where people from a variety of backgrounds live. a. unified b. urban c. diverse d. cultural 10. Cities provide services for the communities like a. grocery stores b. churches c. garbage collection	3.	a. A car b. Corn c. Coal	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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 9. A(n) community is where people from a variety of backgrounds live. a. unified b. urban c. diverse d. rural 10. Cities provide services for the communities like a. grocery stores b. churches c. garbage collection d. c. c. c. c. c. c. c. c. garbage collection d. c.	4.	a. local productsb. exportsc. imports	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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 9. A(n) community is where people from a variety of backgrounds live. a. unified b. urban c. diverse d. rural 10. Cities provide services for the communities like a. grocery stores b. churches c. garbage collection	5.	a. exportedb. importedc. non-renewable	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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 9. A(n) community is where people from a variety of backgrounds live. a. unified b. urban c. diverse d. rural 10. Cities provide services for the communities like a. grocery stores b. churches c. garbage collection	6.	a. Impostersb. Exportersc. Consumers	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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. rural 10. Cities provide services for the communities like a. grocery stores b. churches c. garbage collection	7.	a. rural b. urban c. suburban	7a. b. c. d.
a. unified b. urban c. diverse d. rural 10. Cities provide services for the communities like a. grocery stores b. churches c. garbage collection	8.	a. rural b. urban c. suburban	8a.
a. grocery stores b. churches c. garbage collection b. c	9.	a. unifiedb. urbanc. diverse	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	10.	a. grocery storesb. churchesc. garbage collection	10a. b. c. d.

1.	is not a New England state. a. Maine b. Vermont c. Massachusetts d. Ohio	302 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
2.	Most New England states border the Ocean. a. Pacific b. Indian c. Atlantic d. Arctic	2a.
3.	Maple syrup is made from from maple trees. a. leaves b. bark c. wood d. sap	3a.
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 	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
5.	The first president who lived in the White House was a. John Adams b. Theodore Roosevelt c. George Washington d. Barack Obama	5a. b. c. d.
6.	In 1620 the came to New England so they could worship God as they wished. a. Puritans b. Pilgrims c. Amish d. Catholics	6a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🗆 d. 🗆
7.	In the 1800s, many Irish came to the U.S. because of a famine. a. corn b. wheat c. potato d. barley	7a. b. c. d.
8.	The first college in the U.S. was a. University of lowa b. Harvard c. Missouri State d. West Point	8a.
9.	John Naismith invented the game of a. baseball b. basketball c. soccer d. football	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
10.	Many people visit New England in the fall to see a. whales b. leaves c. pumpkins d. birds	10a.

D. Black C. Andes d. Appalachian C. C	1.	is not a Mid-Atlantic state. a. New York b. Maryland c. Vermont d. Pennsylvania	303 1a. b. c. d.
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 c. England d. Canada c. John F. Kennedy d. Benjamin Franklin 6. Many passed through Ellis Island when they reached New York. a. Pilgrims b. Islaves c. immigrants d. Puritans 7. The capital of the U.S. is	2.	a. Rocky b. Black c. Andes	2a. b. c. d.
desired to be free from	3.	a. Chesapeake Bayb. Connecticut Riverc. Hudson Bay	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
5from New Jersey invented the light bulb. 5a. Harriet Tubman b. C b. Thomas A. Edison c. C c. John F. Kennedy d. C d. Benjamin Franklin 6. 6. Many passed through Ellis Island when they reached New York. 6a. C a. Pilgrims b. C b. slaves c. C c. immigrants d. C d. Puritans 7a. C 7. The capital of the U.S. is 7a. C a. New York b. C b. Washington D.C. c. C c. C. Chicago d. C d. Philadelphia 8a. C 8. The U.S. has branches of government. a. 11 a. 11 b. G b. 9 c. C c. 6 d. C d. 3 9. Niagara Falls is a popular tourist placed located between New York and a. C a. Canada c. C b. C d. C d. Maryland 10a. C 10. The museums in Washington D.C. contain many treasures of the U.S. b. C a. Smithsonian c. C	4.	desired to be free from a. Spain b. France c. England	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
6a. Many passed through Ellis Island when they reached New York. a. Pilgrims b. slaves c. immigrants d. Puritans 7a. C.	5.	from New Jersey invented the light bulb. a. Harriet Tubman b. Thomas A. Edison c. John F. Kennedy	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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 placed 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 10. The museums in Washington D.C. contain many treasures of the U.S. a. Smithsonian b. Guggenheim c. Modern	6.	Many passed through Ellis Island when they reached New York. a. Pilgrims b. slaves c. immigrants	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
8a. The U.S. has branches of government. a. 11 b. 9 c. 6 d. 3 9. Niagara Falls is a popular tourist placed 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	7.	a. New Yorkb. Washington D.C.c. Chicago	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
9. Niagara Falls is a popular tourist placed 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	8.	The U.S. has branches of government. a. 11 b. 9 c. 6	8a.
10. The museums in Washington D.C. contain many treasures of the U.S. a. Smithsonian b. Guggenheim c. Modern	9.	Niagara Falls is a popular tourist placed located between New York and a. Canada b. Mexico c. Massachusetts	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
~· =···	10.	The museums in Washington D.C. contain many treasures of the U.S. a. Smithsonian b. Guggenheim	10a. b. c. d.

1.	The state of is not located along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. a. Georgia b. Virginia c. West Virginia d. North Carolina	304 1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
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 	2a. b. c. d.
3.	 a. Tornadoes b. Blizzards c. Hurricanes d. Cyclones 	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
4.	George Washington Carver found many products could be made from a. peanuts b. cotton c. corn d. sweet potatoes	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
7.	mining is done above and below ground in the state of West Virginia. a. Gold b. Oil c. Coal d. Granite	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
8.	In 1607 John Smith led a group of settlers from to Virginia. a. England b. Germany c. France d. Spain	8a. b. c. d.
9.	Enslaved people from were brought to the southern U.S. to work on plantations. a. Japan b. Asia c. Egypt d. Africa	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
10.	. Cape Canaveral is home to the U.S program. a. automobile b. film c. music	10a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	d. space	

1.	The state of is not located in the southern U.S. a. Texas b. Maine c. Alabama d. Mississippi	305 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
2.	Texas and Louisiana are located along the coast of the a. Atlantic Ocean b. Pacific Ocean c. Gulf of Mexico d. Arctic Ocean	
	The Mississippi River delta is located in the state of a. Florida b. Louisiana c. Tennessee d. New Mexico	3a.
4.	Tornadoes often accompany a. blizzards b. tropical storms c. hurricanes d. thunderstorms	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
5.	The Trail of Tears refers to a forced march taken by from the Eastern U.S. to Oklahoma. a. Native Americans b. soldiers c. slaves d. settlers	5a. b. c. d.
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	6a. b. c. d.
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	7a. b. c. d.
8.	The explored and settled the area that is now Texas. a. English b. French c. Italians d. Spanish	8a.
9.	The state of was a country before joining the U.S. a. Florida b. California c. Texas d. Mississippi	9a. b. c. d.
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	10a. b. c. d.

1.	Lake is not one of the Great Lakes. a. Erie b. Hamilton c. Superior d. Huron	<u>306</u> 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
2.	is not a state in the Great Lakes region. a. Missouri b. Michigan c. Illinois d. Minnesota	2a.
3.	A(n) species is an animal that is not native to an area.a. chemicalb. nativec. undergroundd. invasive	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
4.	The state of Wisconsin makes more than any other state. a. popcorn b. cars c. cheese d. trains	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
5.	was president during the Civil War. a. George Washington b. Abraham Lincoln c. Theodore Roosevelt d. Gerald Ford	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
6.	Grains such as corn, wheat, and oats are made into in the Great Lakes area. a. cereal b. candy c. popcorn d. tires	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
7.	The Great Lakes region was explored by the a. English b. Irish c. French d. Italian	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
8.	The Mississippi River begins in the state of a. Ohio b. Michigan c. Indiana d. Minnesota	8a.
9.	Orville and Wilbur Wright built the first working a. car b. plane c. trains d. computer	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
10.	The tallest building in the U.S. is the Willis Tower located in a. Denver b. Chicago c. Detroit d. Minneapolis	10a.

1.	The state of is not one of the Midwestern states. a. Kansas b. Nebraska c. Nevada d. lowa	307 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
2.	The Black Hills are located in western a. South Dakota b. lowa c. Wisconsin d. Kansas	2a. □ b. □ c. □
	A is a dangerous snowstorm in the Midwest. a. hurricane b. tornado c. blizzard d. nor'easter	d. □ 3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	Companies have built large turbines in the Midwest to capture the energy of the a. soil b. sun c. rain d. wind	4a.
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	5a. b. c. d.
6.	Large are used to harvest wheat crops. a. combines b. plows c. hay balers d. trucks	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
8.	The Native Americans hunted and used all the parts to make things like tools, clothing, and tepees. a. cattle b. deer c. buffalo	8a. 🗆 b. 🗀 c. 🖂 d. 🗆
9.	 d. elk When settlers came to the Midwest, Native Americans were forced to live a. in towns b. on reservations c. in caves d. on forms 	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
10.	 d. on farms Mount Rushmore has the faces of presidents carved on it. a. 4 b. 10 c. 2 	10a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	d. 8	

1.	is not one of the Mountain states. a. Nevada b. Utah c. Missouri d. Wyoming	308 1a. b. c. d.
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	2a. b. c. d.
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	3a.
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 	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
5.	The Dam provides electricity to people in the southwest U.S. a. Boston b. Hoover c. Poplar d. Beaver	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
6.	The Mountain States have been home to U.S. presidents. a. 12 b. 10 c. 6 d. 0	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
7.	The first female governor in the U.S. was Nellie Tayloe Ross from a. Utah b. Texas c. Wyoming d. Colorado	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
8.	The state of produces 1/3 of all potatoes grown in the U.S. a. Arizona b. Utah c. Montana d. Idaho	8a.
9.	helped settle the western U.S. and work with cattle on ranches. a. Farmers b. Drivers c. Cowboys d. Cowpokes	9a.
10.	The first U.S. national park was located largely in Wyoming. a. Old Faithful b. Yosemite c. the Grand Canyon d. Yellowstone	10a.

1.	is not one of the Pacific U.S. states. a. California b. Oregon c. Alabama d. Hawaii	309 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
2.	Mauna Loa in is the largest active volcano. a. Japan b. Alaska c. California d. Hawaii	2a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
3.	The Richter scale measures the strength of a(n) a. tornado b. earthquake c. hurricane d. blizzard	3a.
4.	The state of produces more apples than any other state. a. Washington b. California c. Texas d. Florida	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
5.	Pineapples and sugar cane are major crops grown in a. California b. Hawaii c. Arizona d. Georgia	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	6a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🖂 d. 🗆
7.	Queen Liliuokalani was the last royal ruler in a. California b. Alaska c. Hawaii d. Oregon	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
8.	The California brought many settlers to the state. a. earthquake b. Gold Rush c. land rush d. railroad	8a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
9.	Silicon Valley in California is home to many companies. a. lumber b. fruit c. camera d. computer	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
10.	The Iditarod is a dog sled race held every year in a. Hawaii b. California c. Alaska	10a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	d. Washington	

	The River is the longest in the U.S. a. Mississippi b. Missouri c. Columbia d. Ohio	310 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	The country of is located directly south of the U.S. a. Canada b. Spain c. Mexico d. China	2a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
3.	There are Great Lakes. a. 5 b. 3 c. 2 d. 9	3a. □ b. □ c. □
	The highest mountain in the U.S. is Mt. McKinley located in a. Hawaii b. California c. Colorado d. Alaska	d. □ 4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
5.	 was elected president of the U.S. after the Revolutionary War. a. George Washington b. Jimmy Carter c. Abraham Lincoln d. Lyndon Johnson 	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	6a. b. c. d.
7.	The Everglades is a vast wetlands located in the state of a. Maine b. Louisiana c. Florida d. Oregon	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	8a.
9.	Lewis and Clark explored the land bought in the Purchase. a. Louisiana b. Gadsden c. Great Lakes d. Jeffersonian	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
10.	The state of is located entirely within the Pacific Ocean. a. Alaska b. Tennessee c. Wyoming d. Hawaii	10a. b. c. d.

	The direction that is to the right on a map is a. north b. south c. east d. west	401 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	The imaginary line that goes around the middle of the earth is a. axis b. Tropic Cancer c. Tropic Capricorn d. equator	2a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	One half of the earth is called a a. sphere b. continent c. hemisphere d. globe The largest ocean on Earth is the	3a.
4.	a. Pacific b. Atlantic c. Indian d. Arctic	4a. □ b. □ c. □
5.	A piece of land almost surrounded by water is a. a peninsula b. an isthmus c. an island d. a delta	d. □ 5a. □ b. □ c. □
	The explorer who discovered the Americas was a. da Gama b. Columbus c. Cousteau d. Magellan	d.
	led the first voyage that went around the world. a. da Gama b. Columbus c. Prince Henry d. Magellan	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
8.	 was the first American in space. a. Neil Armstrong b. Alan Shepard c. Edwin Aldrin d. John Glenn 	8a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🗆
9.	The first person to walk on the moon was a. Neil Armstrong b. Alan Shepard c. Edwin Aldrin d. Michael Collins	d. □ 9a. □ b. □ c. □
10.	 A reusable ship that goes only into earth's orbit is the a. Skylab b. Gemini c. Mercury d. Space Shuttle 	d.

1.	began as a penal colony. a. Hong Kong b. Sydney c. Rome d. London	402 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	Asia and Africa are connected by a. an island b. an isthmus c. a strait d. a wall	2a.
	Australia is a a. peninsula b. city c. harbor d. continent	3a. b. c. d.
	The English channel is between England and Europe. a. an island b. an isthmus c. a strait d. a sea In A.D. the Romans founded	4a.
٥.	a. London b. Rome c. Hong Kong d. Istanbul	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	a. Trafalgar Square b. The Commons c. the City d. Uptown	6a.
8.	The people of Hong Kong are famous for their a. laziness b. greed c. hard work d. recreation is in both Asia and Europe.	7a.
	a. London b. Sydney c. Hong Kong d. Istanbul A moslem church is known as a	8a.
	a. cathedralb. mosquec. Hippodromed. square	9a. □ b. □ c. □
10	 Golden Gate Bridge spans the harbor in a. London b. Istanbul c. San Francisco d. Hong Kong 	d.

1.	A desert receives inches or less of rain in one year. a. 10 b. 20 c. 30 d. 40	<u>403</u> 1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
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	d. ☐ 2a. ☐ b. ☐
	The Arabian Desert is rich in a. gold b. livestock c. crops d. oil	d. □ 3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	The Sahara Desert is located in a. Asia b. Africa c. South America d. Europe	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
5.	The Gobi desert is located in a. Asia b. Africa c. Australia d. Europe	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	No deserts exist in a. Asia b. Africa c. Europe d. North America "Ship of the desert" refers to the	6a.
,.	a. camel b. horse c. antelope d. livestock	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
8.	The stores water in its trunk like a sponge. a. mesquite tree b. date palm c. cactus d. gourds	8a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
9.	A large area of underground water is a. an oasis b. a lake c. an aquifer d. a well	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
10.	 Traditional people who move to find food for their animals are known as a. hunter / gatherers b. nomads c. villagers d. deserters 	10a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □

	The capital of Ukraine is a. Moscow b. Odessa c. Warsaw d. Kiev	404 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	The rich, black soil of Ukraine is called a. savanna b. prairie c. steppe d. chernozem	2a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	Ukrainian people are famous for their a. food b. crafts c. religion d. homes The "Breadbasket" of Europe refers to	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	a. Ukraine b. Kenya c. Argentina d. Russia The Desert is in Kenya near Lake Turkana.	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
6.	a. Gobi b. Saraha c. Chalbi d. Kalahari is the capital of Kenya.	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	a. Nairobib. Kisumuc. Malindid. Mombasa	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	The two official languages of Kenya are Swahili and a. French b. English c. Spanish d. Portuguese The sprish of Argenting is	7a. b. c. d. d.
	The capital of Argentina is a. Rosario b. Ushuaia c. Buenos Aires d. Santa Fe	8a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🗆
9.	The rich grasslands of Argentina are the a. Piedmont b. Patagonia c. Pampas d. Rio de la Plata	d. □ 9a. □ b. □ c. □
10.	An important food in Argentina is a. beef b. corn c. lettuce d. fish	d. 10a. b. c. d. d.

1.	The highest level of the rain forest, the tree tops, is called the a. understory b. canopy c. floor d. peak	405 1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
	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	d. □ 2a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	A rainforest gets at least inches of rain in a year. a. 60 b. 70 c. 80 d. 90 Rainforests usually grow near the	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
7.	a. mountains b. oceans c. equator d. South Pole	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	The Amazon River flows toward the a. east b. west c. north d. south The is a meat-eating fish with sharp teeth.	5a. b. c. d.
7.	 a. gold fish b. sting-ray c. pirarucu d. piranha is not a country of the Amazon rainforest. 	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
/.	a. Peru b. Brazil c. Argentina d. Columbia	7a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🗆
	The mouth of the Congo River is on the Ocean. a. Pacific b. Atlantic c. Indian d. Arctic	d. 8a. b. c. d. d.
	The lives only in the rain forests of the Congo. a. pygmy chimpanzee b. gorilla c. elephant d. hippopotamus The first man to travel down the length of the Congo River was	9a. b. c. d.
10.	a. David Livingstone b. King Afonso c. King Leopold d. Henry Stanley	10a. b. c. d.

1.	When the North Pole has summer, the South Pole has a. summer b. spring c. winter d. fall	406 1a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d.
	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	d. 3a. b. c. d
	Packed down snow that never melts is referred to as a. an iceberg b. a glacier c. pack ice d. a floe	d.
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	5a. □ b. □ c. □
6.	The worlds largest meat eater is the a. grizzly bear b. elephant c. polar bear d. hippopotamus	d. □ 6a. □ b. □ c. □
7.	The largest city north of the Arctic Circle is a. Murmansk, Russia b. Toronto, Canada c. International Falls, Minnesota d. Anchorage, Alaska	d.
	The first man to reach the South Pole was a. Robert Scott b. Richard Byrd c. Ernest Shackleton d. Roald Amundsen	d.
9.	There are land animals in Antarctica a. 0 b. 2 c. 100 d. 500	d. □ 9a. □ b. □
10.	Men came to the island of the Antarctic to hunt a. seals b. whales	c. □ d. □
	c. penguins d. polar bears	10a.

	The line between the forest and the alpine tundra is called the a. snow line b. tundra line c. alpine line d. tree line	407 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
 3. 	The south and central part of Peru is a. desert b. rain forest c. plains d. mountainous The Andes of Peru are a rich source of	2a.
	a. snow b. minerals c. trees d. lakes Peruvians use the to carry heavy loads.	3a.
	a. llama b. hose c. camel d. donkey The Himalayas separate the nations of China and	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	a. Russia b. Korea c. India d. Japan	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
6.	The most useful animal of the Himalayas is the a. yak b. goat c. mountain lion d. tahr	6a.
7.	The highest mountain on earth is a. Mount Aconcagua b. Mount Everest c. Mount McKinley d. Mount Rushmore	d.
8.	The mountain chain in Switzerland is a. Andes b. Himalayas c. Alps	d. □ 8a. □ b. □
9.	d. Rockies is the capital of Switzerland. a. Bern	c. d.
10	b. Badenc. Zurichd. Geneva. After losing a battle in 1515, the Swiss decided to be in wars.	9a. □ b. □ c. □
10.	a. dominant b. unfair c. brave	d. □
	d. neutral	b. c. d.
		1 1

1.	The islands southeast of North America are called the a. Bahamas b. Greater Antilles c. West Indies d. Lesser Antilles The most important crop in Cuba is	408 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	a. tobacco b. sugar c. corn d. wheat	2a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
3.	is the type of government in Cuba. a. Communism b. Democracy c. Anarchism d. Socialism The capital of Cuba is	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
 4. 5. 	a. Guantanamo b. Havana c. Santiago de Cuba d. Nuevitas are native to Iceland.	4a.
٥.	a. Arctic foxes b. Rats c. Minks d. Mice	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
6.	a. farming b. mining c. fishing d. shipping	6a. □ b. □ c. □
7.	Icelanders publish more per person than any other nation. a. newspapers b. magazines c. books d. manuscripts	d. □ 7a. □ b. □ c. □
8.	A huge wave caused by an earthquake is called a a. typhoon b. tsunami c. volcano d. surf	d.
9.	The Japanese took much of their culture from the nation of a. Korea b. Russia c. China d. India	9a. □ b. □ c. □
10	 The Japanese Islands have small almost everyday. a. typhoons b. tsunamis c. volcanic eruptions d. earthquakes 	d. 10a. b. c. d. d.

1.	The world's largest island is a. Greenland b. Iceland c. Cuba d. Australia The peninsula divides Caribbean from the Gulf of Mexico.	409 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	a. Floridian b. Yucatan c. Antilles d. Baja The Bering Strait is part of the ocean.	2a.
	a. Atlantic b. Indian c. Pacific d. Asian Lake is the largest lake in the world.	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
5.	 a. Titicaca b. Michigan c. Okeechobee d. Superior is the largest country in North America. 	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
J.	a. United States b. Mexico c. Canada d. Greenland	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
6.	The river connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. a. Mississippi b. St. Lawrence c. Hudson d. Ohio	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
7.	The continental divide for the United States is the Mountains. a. Rocky b. Appalachian c. Ozarks d. Sierra Nevada	7a. □ b. □ c. □
	Mexico became independent from Spain in a. 1950 b. 1600 c. 1921 d. 1821	d. 8a. b. c. d. d.
9.	Most of Central America is covered with a. mountains b. plains c. deserts d. snow	9a. □ b. □ c. □
10.	. Central America connects North America with a. Mexico b. Asia c. South America d. Australia	d.

1.	Land bridge between bigger pieces of land is called a. a strait b. a peninsula c. an archipelago d. an isthmus	410 1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
2.	North and South America are located in the a. Eastern Hemisphere b. Northern Hemisphere c. Southern Hemisphere d. Western Hemisphere	2a. □ b. □ c. □
	Most of the southern border of Europe is the Sea. a. Mediterranean b. Black c. Caspian d. Baltic	d. □ 3a. □ b. □ c. □
	The Arabian countries have become rich from the under their desert. a. gold b. water c. oil d. ore	d. □ 4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
5.	The largest desert in the world is the a. Arabian b. Sahara c. Gobi d. Kalahari	5a. □ b. □ c. □
	July and August are in the season in Australia. a. winter b. fall c. spring d. summer	d. □ 6a. □ b. □ c. □
7.	An important Amazon product that boomed from 1870 to 1913 was a. sugar b. rubber c. timber d. fruit	d. □ 7a. □ b. □ c. □
8.	 was the first to fly a plane over both Poles. a. Robert Scott b. Roald Amundsen c. James Cook d. Richard Byrd 	d. □ 8a. □ b. □ c. □
9.	North America is the largest continent. a. second b. third c. fourth d. fifth	d. □ 9a. □ b. □ c. □
10.	The crosses the continents of Europe, Asia, and North America. a. Arctic Circle b. Antarctic Circle c. equator d. Tropic of Capricorn	d. 10a. b. c.
		d. □

1.	Europeans began exploring the world because they wanted to reach Asia and buy a. gold b. spices c. tobacco d. chocolate	501 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	2a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d. 3a. b. c. d. d.
4.	The first British colony in America was a. St. Augustine b. Jamestown c. Georgia d. Quebec	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
5.	The Massachusetts Bay colony was founded by a. William Penn b. Puritans c. the London Company d. debtors	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
6.	From the list below, three were among the original thirteen colonies and one was not, the one which was <u>not</u> a colony is a. Florida b. Rhode Island c. Virginia d. New York	6a. 🗆 b. 🗀 c. 🗀 d. 🗆
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	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	8a.
	The Declaration of Independence was written a by a. Thomas Jefferson b. Thomas Paine c. President Washington and his cabinet d. an unknown delegate to the Second Continental Congress The Revolutionary War began at	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	a. Lexington and Concord b. Bunker Hill c. Yorktown d. Fort Pitt	10a. b. c. d.

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	502 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	2a.
	The American general and hero who betrayed his country was a. Benedict Arnold b. George Rogers Clark c. Nathanael Greene d. Ehtan Allen	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
4.	The last major battle of the Revolution was the British defeat at a. Baltimore b. Yorktown c. Cowpens d. Vincennes	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	5a. b. c. d.
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	6a. □ b. □ c. □
7.	In the Constitution, the first ten Amendments are called the a. Common Sense b. Bill of Rights c. Congressional Powers d. Northwest Ordinance	d. 7a. b. c.
8.	During his term as president, Washington had to deal with a. the Whiskey Rebellion, Hamiliton'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	d. 8a. b. c. d. d.
9.	Manufacturing in America began in a. the West b. the South c. the Northeast d. the seaport cities	9a. b. c. d.
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	10a.

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	503 1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
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 Native Americans with the purpose of attacking the American pioneers in the West d. an informal group of American army officers who wanted a war with Britain 	2a.
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 Native Americans to attack American ships d. the British navy sunk the U.S.S. Constitution	3a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
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	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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 	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	8a.
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	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	10a. b. c. d.

504 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
2a. □ b. □ c. □
3a.
d.
5a. b. c. d.
6a.
7a. □ b. □ c. □
d. 🗆 8a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🗆
d. □ 9a. □ b. □ c. □
d.

; 	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	505 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
; 	The Emancipation Proclamation a. freed the enslaved people in the South b. ended the Civil War c. gave former enslaved people the right to vote and hold office d. freed Southern generals in jail for rebellion	2a. b. c.
; 	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	d. 3a. b. c.
; ; ;	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	d.
; 	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	5a. b. c. d.
\ 	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	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
; 	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	7a. b. c. d.
i 	All of these men were famous as wealthy industrial leaders <u>except</u> a. James Garfield b. Andrew Carnegie c. John Rockefeller d. J.P. Morgan	8a. b. c. d.
; 	 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 Native Americans d. was only used by a very few people 	9a. b. c. d.
10. l	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	10a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □

1.	The Progressive Movement around 1900 successfully a. encouraged the creation of many useful inventions b. expanded the civil rights of minorities c. spread the Gospel and a revival d. reformed local, state and the federal government	506 1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
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 <i>Maine</i> blew up in Havana harbor d. all of the above	2a. □ b. □ c. □
	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	d. □ 3a. □ b. □ c. □
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 	d.
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	5a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d. 🗆 6a. 🗀 b. 🗀 c. 🗀
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	d. 🗆 7a. 🗀 b. 🗀 c. 🗀
8.	During the Roaring Twenties a. America joined the League of Nations	d. \square
	b. people were very careful with their money and did not use creditc. Prohibition forbid the sale of alcohol, but people drank it anywayd. traditional American ways of dress and life were not changed	8a. □ b. □ c. □
9.	 Which of the following is <u>not</u> 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. 	d. □ 9a. □ b. □ c. □
10.	The Great Depression began in 1929 when a. war broke out in Asia	d. □
	b. the president changed the banking lawsc. the stock market crashedd. two major trusts went broke	10a. b. c. d.

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	507 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	2a.
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	3a.
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	4a.
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	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
7.	On D-Day the Allies invaded a. North Africa b. Sicily c. Normandy in France d. the Balkan Peninsula	7a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🗆 d. 🗆
8.	Millions of people, especially Jews, were killed in concentration camps by Nazi Germany in what was called a. the Holocaust b. Hiroshima c. Blitzkrieg d. the Swastika	8a.
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	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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 United States	10a.

1.	After World War II, the Soviet Union forced to become communist.	<u>508</u>
	a. North Africab. eastern Europec. Tibetd. Germany and France	1a.
2.	America's strategy (created by President Truman) to combat communism was called	d. □
	a. War Communismb. the Marshall Planc. Containmentd. the Berlin Airlift	2a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	3a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🗆
4.	The military alliance of the U.S. and other democracies to protect free Europe was called	d. □
	a. NATOb. the Warsaw Pactc. The Alliance of Progressd. the United Nations	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
6.	America's long and the most controversial war was a. World War II	а. 🗆
	b. the Chinese War c. the Vietnam War d. the Afghanistan War	6a. □ b. □ c. □
7.	The U.S. senator who caused a wave of communist fear by his wild accusations was a. Richard Nixon	d. □
	b. Julius Rosenbergc. Joseph Stalind. Joseph McCarthy	7a. □ b. □ c. □
8.	The leader of the Civil Rights Movement that gained equal legal rights for Black Americans was	d. □
9.	a. Martin Luther King b. Robert Kennedy c. Jim Crow d. Rosa Parks The Civil Rights Movement used to get results.	8a.
	a. non-violent protestsb. terrorismc. briberyd. all of the above	9a. □ b. □ c. □
10.	President was assassinated.	d. □
	a. Dwight D. Eisenhowerb. Harry Trumanc. John Kennedyd. Douglas MacArthur	10a. b. c. d.

	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	509 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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 	2a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	3a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d.
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	5a.
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	6a.
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 Kuwaiti War d. the U.NIraq War	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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 	8a. b. c. d.
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 	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
10.	The second U.S. president impeached was a. Bill Clinton b. Richard Nixon c. Ronald Reagan d. Gerald Ford	10a. b. c. d.

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	510 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	2a. □ b. □ c. □
	Our national anthem is a. God Bless America b. The Star-Spangled Banner c. My Country 'Tis of Thee d. America, the Beautiful	d. 3a. b. c.
	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	d.
5.	In the Lincoln-Douglas Debates the main idea debated was a. slavery b. the tariff c. nullification d. all of the above	5a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d. 6a. b. c. d. d.
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	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	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	8a.
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	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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 	10a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □

1.	Lines of latitude and longitude on a map a. locate time zones b. never cross c. indicate cities d. often change	601 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
2.	An hour's difference in time occurs for every a. 30° b. 15° c. 45° d. 60°	2a.
	The Bering Strait separates North America from a. South America b. Antarctica c. Greenland d. Asia	3a.
	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	4a.
5.	In order to grow crops, it is neccessary to irrigate where the a. mountains are high b. rivers flow swiftly c. rainfall is small d. rainfall is great	5a.
 7. 	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 The average standard of living in the English-speaking region of the Americas is	6a.
	a. low b. moderate c. very low d. very high	7a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🗆
	The European country most noted for international banking is a. United States b. Switzerland c. England d. Japan	d.
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	d. □ 9a. □ b. □ c. □
10.	. Communism and democracy are a. both forms of monarchy	d. □
	b. oppositesc. both Christian ideasd. beliefs of most Americans	10a. b. c. d.

1.	Mesopotamia was conquered and later took the name of a. Babylonia b. Egypt c. Palestine d. Euphrates	602 1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
	The early history of Mesopotamia is a record of a. constant warfare b. peaceful independent states c. one empire d. no government	2a.
	Ur, the homeland of Abraham, was once the capital of a. Turkey b. Mesopotamia c. Greece d. Egypt The first people to write from left to right were the	3a.
	a. Israelitesb. Egyptiansc. Babyloniansd. Chinese	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
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 	5a.
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	6a. 🗆 b. 🗔 c. 🗍
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	d.
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	d.
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	d. 9a. b. c.
10.	The ancient Egyptians wore a. wigs	d. □
	b. much beautiful jewelryc. much cosmeticsd. a, b, and c	10a.

	Many fine harbors enabled the Greeks to become a. good sailors b. traders c. adventurers d. a, b, and c The soil of Greece is	603 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	a. richb. generally dry and stonyc. sandyd. clay	2a.
	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	3a.
	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	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
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	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	The area that was never a part of the Roman Empire was a. China b. Spain c. Arabia d. Egypt Julius Caesar ruled Rome as a dictator for ten years and	6a.
	a. made many good reformsb. never conquered any landsc. was never elected againd. fought no wars	7a. 🗌 b. 🗀 c. 🗀
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	d. □ 8a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d.
10.	The Roman Empire was both good and bad for Christianity because a. good Roman roads made the spread of Christianity easier	d. 🗌
	 b. the Roman government often persecuted Christians c. people mistreated by the Roman government welcomed the hope Christ offered d. a, b, and c 	10a.

1.	In the Middle Ages nobles gave land as a gift to a. manors b. vassals c. serfs d. ladies	604 1a. b. c.
2.	In the Middle Ages, because of fear and distrust, kings and nobles lived in castles surrounded by .	d. □
	a. an army b. a moat c. a courtyard d. a portcullis	2a.
	 a. knives and forks b. poor sanitation c. kinds of clothing d. kinds of dinner 	3a.
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 	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
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	5a. b. c. d.
	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	6a. b. c. d.
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	7a. b. c. d.
	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	8a. b. c. d.
	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	9a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
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	10a. b. c. d.

 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 c. irrigation water d. recreation 	605 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
2. Colombia, Venezuela, and the three Guianas sharea. the same kind of climateb. the same riversc. the same mountainsd. the Pacific Ocean coastline	d
 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	3a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
a. sparrow b. bee c. flower d. titmouse	4a. □ b. □ c. □
5. Most of the people of Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, and the threea. in the interior junglesb. high in the mountainsc. near the coastd. in the desert	Guianas live d. ☐ 5a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
 6. Over one-half of Brazil's population descended from the people of a. Asia, mostly from Japan b. Europe, mostly form Portugal c. North America, mostly Canada d. Central America, mostly Costa Rica 	of 6a. □ b. □ c. □
7. Simón Bolívar and his armies defeated thea. Spanishb. Americansc. Dutchd. Indians	d.
 8. President Vargas differed from the other presidents of Brazil, bec a. took over the government during a revolution and ruled b. was a foreigner c. was twenty-four years old d. had no army 	ause he d.
9. The capital of Colombia isa. Brasíliab. Caracasc. Bogotád. Cayenne	d. □ 9a. □ b. □ c. □
 10. Colombia and Brazil both have a. coffee growing industries b. gold mining c. sugar industry d. a, b, and c 	d.

1.	Paraguay has a. no coastline b. many deserts c. few people d. great mineral wealth	606 1a. b. c. d.
	 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 	2a.
	Most wool in Peru comes from a. goats b. jaguars c. camels d. llamas The best known people of Uruguay are the	3a.
	The best-known people of Uruguay are the a. gauchos b. Colorado Indians c. mestizos d. Creoles	4a.
5.	Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia were once part of the famous a. Panama Empire b. League of Indians c. Inca Empire d. Roman Empire	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
6.	Both Uruguay and Paraguay got their start as countries through the efforts of a. Guarami people b. Spanish explorers and priests c. José Battle y Ordóñez d. the British	6a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d. □ 7a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d. 8a. b. c.
9.	Mining is a major occupation in a. Peru, Bolivia, and Chile b. Uruguay and Paraguay c. Argentina d. Ecuador	d.
10.	Raising cattle and sheep and growing grain are the chief occupations of a. Bolivia	d. □
	b. Argentina c. Peru d. Paraguay	10a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🗆 d. 🗆

1.	Central Africa lies close to the equator and is in the a. Temperate Zone b. desert c. mountains d. Tropical Zone	607 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	2a.
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	3a.
	a. Nigeria b. Namibia c. Kenya d. Morocco	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
5.	Africa is the largest continent. a. fourth b. third c. second d. first	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	Peanuts are a staple food in a. the Sahara Desert b. most countries of Central Africa c. Germany d. Spain	6a.
	 A major river located on the African continent is the a. Volta river b. Danube river c. Amazon river d. Nile river 	7a. □ b. □ c. □
	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 One third of the world's bauvite somes from	d. 8a. b. c.
9.	One-third of the world's bauxite comes from a. Ireland b. Greece c. Guinea d. Vietnam	d. □ 9a. □ b. □ c. □
10.	. Unity is difficult in the newly independent African countries, because of a. different tribal customs and languages b. many rivers	d. □
	c. many mountain ranges d. too few roads	10a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🖂 d. 🗆

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	608 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	2a. b. c. d. d.
	One of the men who unsuccessfully attempted reforms within the Catholic Church was a. John Calvin b. Erasmus c. Petrarch d. Copernicus	3a.
	 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 	4a.
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	5a. b. c. d.
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	6a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🗆
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	d. □ 7a. □ b. □ 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 	d. □ 8a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d. □ 9a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d.

1.	Istanbul is the modern name of the ancient Byzantine capital, which was called a. Rome b. Turkey c. Constantinople d. Chi Rho	609 1a. b. c.
2.	The Emperor who made the Byzantine Empire officially Christian was a. Justinian b. Constantine I c. Theodosius I d. Vladimir	d. □ 2a. □ b. □ c. □
3.	The Christian church of Eastern Europe was called the a. Eastern Orthodox Church b. Roman Catholic Church c. Baptist Church d. Metropolitan Church	d. □ 3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	4a.
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 c. World War II	5a. □ b. □ c. □
6.	The capital of Russia is a. Bosporus b. Kiev c. Moscow d. Krakow	d. □ 6a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d. □ 7a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d. □ 8a. □ b. □
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	c.
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	c. □ d. □ 10a. □ b. □
	d. there is no God	c. d.

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	610 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	2a.
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	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
4.	schools were first established by the a. serfs b. nobles c. Catholic Church d. teachers	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
5.	Surinam's principal export is bauxite for making a. Cayenne pepper b. aluminum c. American orange juice d. cardboard boxes	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
6.	Ecuador's chief resource and industry is a. bamboo b. whale oil c. petroleum d. lobster trapping	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	7a. b. c. d.
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	8a. □ b. □ c. □
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"	d. □ 9a. □ b. □ c. □
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 	d.

1.	People were created to have and enjoy a. fellowship b. things c. the world d. happiness	701 1a. □ b. □ c. □
2.	A document or evidence that is from the same time as the historical subject being studied is a	d. □
	a. secondary sourceb. historical categoryc. primary sourced. subject category	2a.
	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	3a.
	The study of origins and life of the planet Earth is called a. historiography b. historical geology c. sedimentation d. Earth history	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
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	5a. b. c. d.
6.	The people with the first sense of history were the a. Greeks b. Romans c. Egyptians d. Hebrews	6a.
	The view that history recurs without any real purpose is called a. linear history b. cyclical history c. Christian history d. secular history	7a. b. c. d.
	A person who writes history is a(n) a. epigrapher b. statistician c. historian d. archaeologist	8a.
9.	What laws did God give on Mt. Sinai? a. sacrifices b. Ten Commandments c. the judges d. natural laws	9a.
10.	The Greek view of history is a. cyclical b. linear c. Christian d. secular	10a. b. c. d.

	Which of the following does not control climate? a. altitude b. agriculture c. wind belts d. ocean currents The North Pole is farthest from the sun on	702 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	a. June 21b. December 21c. September 23d. March 21	2a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
	How often does a leap year occur? a. every year b. every 8 years c. every 4 years d. every 2 years	3a.
	Name the continent where the Nile River and Mt. Kilimanjaro are located a. Africa b. North America c. Asia d. Europe	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
5.	Name the continent where Mt. McKinley and the Mississippi River are located a. Africa b. North America c. Asia d. Europe	5a. b. c. d.
6.	Name the continent where the Volga River and Mt. Elbrus are located a. Africa b. North America c. Asia d. Europe	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
7.	Name the continent where Mt. Everest and Huang River are located a. Africa b. North America c. Asia d. Europe	7a.
	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	8a.
	The equator represents 0° a. latitude b. altitude c. longitude d. meridian	9a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
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	10a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐

1.	The oldest mountains in America are a. the Rockies b. the Sierra Nevadas c. the Appalachians d. the Ozarks	703 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
2.	Many crops grow in the a. Intermountain region b. Ozarks Highlands region c. Coastal plains region d. Rocky Mountain region	2a.
3.	Which of these states is a peninsula?a. Indianab. Michiganc. Oregond. Minnesota	3a.
4.	The mechanical reaper invented by Cyrus McCormack helped the a. Midwest b. South c. West d. East	4a.
5.	The first state was admitted to the Union in what year? a. 1807 b. 1776 c. 1787 d. 1856	c
6.	Henry Hudson claimed land in America for both England and what other nation? a. Spain b. Holland c. France d. Italy	6a.
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. b. c. d.
	The White, Catskill, and Blue Ridge Mountains are a part of what landform? a. Ozarks Highlands b. Superior Uplands c. Appalachian Highlands d. Norhtwest Highlands	8a.
	Which European nation explored the American Southwest? a. Spain b. France c. England d. Portugal	9a. b. c. d.
10.	In which of the following states is the growing season the longest? a. Montana b. Pennsylvania c. Hawaii d. South Dakota	10a. b. c. d.

	Culture originated in a. humans b. nature c. God d. Boston People differ physically from one another because	704 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	a. their alleles differb. their environments differc. their languages differd. their images differ	2a.
	Cultures differ from one another because a. diets differ b. anthropologists differ c. languages differ d. environments differ	3a.
	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	4a. b. c. d.
5.	Culture is the authority and ability of people to a. make alliances b. tell the future c. subdue their environment d. have fertile offspring	5a. b. c. d.
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	6a. b. c. d.
	The goal of anthropology is to discover regularities in a. nature b. culture c. genetics d. observation	7a. b. c. d.
	Which discipline studies the physical forms of people? a. physical anthropologists b. zoologists c. ethnologists d. archaeologist	8a. b. c. d.
	To obtain food for their animals, most pastoralists are a. nomadic b. wealthy c. farmers d. kin	9a. b. c. d.
10.	A Native American person who places a fish in the soil to rot and help the corn grow is practicing a. magic b. science c. diviantion d. religion	10a. b. c. d.

	The immediate family is known as the family. a. extended b. cultural c. nuclear d. social	705 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	An example of an institution would be a. a business corporation b. marriage c. a political party d. United Mine Workers labor union	2a.
	Rather than with individuals, sociology deals with a. pairs b. groups c. families d. utopias	3a. b. c. d.
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	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
5.	An example of an association would be a. education b. the family c. a political party d. marriage	5a.
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	6a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
7.	An example of a secondary group would be a. a family b. a church c. friends in an office d. fellow employees	7a. b. c. d.
8.	The book, <i>Democracy in America</i> , was written by a. Parkman b. Tocqueville c. Sandburg d. Williamson	8a.
9.	The study of society is called a. psychology b. sociology c. economics d. history	9a.
10.	The study of individual behavior is called a. economics b. psychology c. philosophy d. sociology	10a. b. c. d.

1.	Social class is usually determined by a. money b. clothes c. occupation d. all of the above	706 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
2.	A concentrated food made by pounding together buffalo meat, berries, and bear fat was called a. jerky b. sauerbraten c. pemmican d. maize	2a.
3.	City dwellers who have no interpersonal relationships with others feel a. urbanized b. independent c. isolated d. anti-social	3a.
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	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
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	5a. b. c. d.
6.	People who were forced to live in Roman ghettos after 1555 were the a. Germans b. Jewish c. Scandinavians d. Russians	6a.
7.	The most important institution in society is a. the family b. technology c. language d. medicine	7a. b. c. d.
8.	The people that emigrated to America because of the potato famine were the a. Russians b. Welsh c. Greeks d. Irish	8a.
9.	The first people on the North American continent came to a. find water b. trade salt c. find food d. find shelter	9a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
10.	Cochise and Geronimo were great warriors from the tribe. a. Sioux b. Apache c. Seminole d. Comanche	10a.

 Human wants must be satisfied by a. consumers b. available resources c. economic systems d. entrepreneurs 	707 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
 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 	 2a.
 3. Specialization causes people, regions, and countries to become more a. interdependent b. independent c. communistic d. socialistic 	3a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
 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 .	4a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
a. natural resources b. public goods and services c. market mechanism d. private companies	5a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
 6. Which of the following does the Bible advise for economic success? a. debt b. hasty decisions c. hard work d. carefree spending 	6a.
 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 	7a.
 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 	8a.
a. important to the lender b. happier to the lender c. servant to the lender d. has no need for the lender	9a.
a. a gift b. 10 percent c. a Biblical message d. 1 percent	10a.

	The goal of political science is a. description and explanation b. rational and empirical c. not usually stated d. explanation and prediction	<u>708</u> 1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
2.	The imaginary time before people had laws or governments is called a. the earthly city b. the city of God c. the state of nature d. natural law	2a.
3.	 A new tax on real estate is an example of a(n) a. input b. demand c. symbol d. output 	3a.
	"The sky is blue" is a(n) a. empirical statement b. rational statement c. silly statement d. faith statement	4a.
5.	Epistemology is the study of a. political science b. how we know what we know c. philosophy d. rationalism	5a.
6.	"God created the heaven and the earth" is a statement of a. source knowledge b. empirical knowledge c. faith knowledge d. rational knowledge	6a.
7.	The rule of a few is a(n) a. authoritarian government b. oligarchy c. state d. hierarchy	7a.
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	8a.
9.	Which of the following is <i>not</i> included in comparative government? a. social customs b. political institutions c. governments of the world d political beliefs	9a.
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 	10a. b. c. d.

1.	Taxes on the value of property one inherits are called a. inheritance taxes b. estate taxes c. death taxes d. sales taxes	709 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
2.	The official who must present a budget to the state legislature is the a. governor b. secretary of state c. treasurer d. auditor	2a.
	The American political tradition originated in a. Canada b. Africa c. Germany d. England	3a.
	 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 	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	5a. b. c. d.
	A piece of property is taxed at its a. market value b. assessed value c. real value d. appeal value	6a.
7.	Most state money comes from a. taxes b. federal grants c. speeding tickets d. donations	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	The party of the nobility were the a. Whigs b. Marxists c. Tories d. Republicans	8a.
	At the time of the American Revolution, those who supported independence were the a. Tories b. British c. Whigs d. Americans	9a. b. c. d.
10.	The oldest American political party is the a. Democrat Party b. Republican Party c. Libertarian Party d. Social Party	10a. b. c. d.

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	710 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	2a.
	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	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	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	4a. b. c. d.
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	5a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
	Societies in which people depend on other people to supply their needs are a. primitive b. socialist c. communistic d. complex	6a.
7.	Geographical features such as mountains, plains, and oceans are a. contiguous b. projections c. reliefs d. meridians	7a. b. c. d.
8.	In how many different time zones do the continental United States lie? a. twenty-four b. twelve c. seven d. four	8a.
	The shape of the Earth is a. a perfect sphere b. an imperfect sphere c. a large cone d. flat	9a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
10.	 A form of prejudice that keeps us from seeing people as individuals is called a. divination b. pluralism c. positivism d. stereotyping 	10a. b. c. d.

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	801 1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
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	2a.
3.	The leader of the first voyage around the Earth was a. Columbus b. Magellan c. da Gama d. Hudson	3a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d. □ 4a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d. □ 5a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d. □ 6a. □ b. □ c. □
7.	The main commodity the French took from America was a. fur b. gold c. slaves d. spices	d. □ 7a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d. □ 8a. □ b. □ c. □
9.	The first successful English colony in America was a. Roanoke b. Jamestown c. St. Augustine d. New York	d. □ 9a. □ b. □ c. □
10	 The colonies on the Hudson River were founded by the a. Dutch b. French c. English d. Spanish 	d.

	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	802 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	Roger Williams founded the colony of a. Rhode Island b. Massachusetts c. Georgia d. North Carolina	2a.
	The colony of was founded as a refuge for Catholics. a. Delaware b. Maine c. Maryland d. South Carolina	3a.
	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	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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 	5a. b. c. d.
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	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
7.	The nations that had land claims in North America just before the French and Indian War were	о. <u> </u>
	 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 	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	8a.
9.	What were the types of charters <u>originally</u> given for the thirteen British colonies in America?	9a. □ b. □
	 a. royal and self governing b. proprietary, company, and self-governing c. self-governing, constitutional, and covenant d. company, royal, and constitutional 	c.
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	b.
	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	803 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	2a. b. c. d. d.
	The Revolutionary War began at a. Lexington b. Bunker Hill c. Saratoga d. Ticonderoga	3a.
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	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	5a.
6.	The battle that marked the turning point of the Revolutionary War was a. Valley Forge b. Bunker Hill c. Saratoga d. Trenton	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	7a. □ b. □ c. □
8.	British General Cornwallis surrendered his entire army at a. Yorktown b. Charleston c. Guilford Court House d. Valley Forge	d. 8a. b. c. d. d.
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	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
10.	 The Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention was the a. Virginia Plan that counted enslaved people 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 	10a. b. c. d.

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	804 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	The man who stabilized the new nation's finances was a. Henry Clay b. James Madison c. Thomas Jefferson d. Alexander Hamilton	2a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	 When war broke out in Europe over the French Revolution, America was still allied with	.· 3a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🗇
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 Native Americans on the American frontier c. British interference with American trade in the Mediterranean d. the impressment of American sailors by the British	d. □ 4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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 	5a.
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	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
7.	The Americans who explored and mapped the land from question six were a. the Oregon Trailblazers b. mountain men and Native Americans hired by the U.S. government c. the Lewis and Clark Expedition d. George Rogers Clark, Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
	The War of 1812 was fought against a. Britain b. France and Spain c. Mexico and Britain d. Canada	8a.
9.	The darkest day of the War of 1812 was when the enemy a. captured Fort Ticonderoga b. sunk the <i>U.S.S. Constitution</i> c. captured the port of New Orleans d. burned Washington D.C.	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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 	10a. b. c. d.

	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	805 1a. b. c. d.
	The man known as the Great Compromiser was a. Henry Clay b. Daniel Webster c. John Quincy Adams d. John C. Calhoun	2a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
5.	 The Kansas-Nebraska Act a. ended the era of compromise about the existence of slavery 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 	5a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🗆 d. 🗆
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	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	7a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
8.	The Industrial Revolution began in the industry. a. steel b. railroad c. mining d. textile	8a.
9.	The Underground Railroad a. helped enslaved people 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	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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 	10a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🗅 d. 🗆

1.	Those who opposed slavery and sought to free the enslaved people were called a. scalawags b. nullies c. abolitionists d. redeemers	806 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	2a.
	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	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
4.	The Dred Scott Decision a. held that an enslaved person 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	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
5.	The North did <u>not</u> have the advantage over the South during the Civil War in a. money b. farms c. generals d. railroads	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
6.	The turning point of the Civil War was the battle at a. Appamottox Courthouse b. Gettysburg c. Vicksburg d. Antietam	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	7a.
	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	8a.
	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	9a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
10.	. The first president impeached was a. Ulysses S. Grant b. Rutherford B. Hayes c. Abraham Lincoln d. Andrew Johnson	10a.

1.	The time of prosperity and corruption after 1880 was called the	<u>807</u>
	a. Great Awakeningb. Populist Revolutionc. Roaring 80sd. Gilded Age	1a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐ d. ☐
2.	The monopoly created by John D. Rockefeller was a. U.S. Steel b. Bessemer Steel c. Standard Oil d. B&O Railroad	2a. b. c. d.
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	3a.
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	4a.
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	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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 <i>Maine</i> in Havana Harbor c. Spanish atrocities in the Philippines d. all of the above	7a. 🗆 b. 🗆 c. 🗆
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	d.
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	9a. b. c. d.
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	10a.

1.	The primary reason the U.S. entered World War I was	<u>808</u>
	a. the German invasion of Belgiumb. the Zimmerman letter	1a. □
	c. German U-boat attacks on ships at sea	b. □
	d. the threat of a hostile alliance controlling all of Europe	c.
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	2a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
3.	President Wilson's proposal for a just peace at the end of World War I was the	u. 🗀
	a. League Charterb. Washington Proposalc. Fourteen Pointsd. Progressive Manifesto	3a. □ b. □ c. □
4.	The time after World War I included all of the following <i>except</i>	d. □
	a. the Roaring Twentiesb. a return to isolationism	4a. □ b. □
	c. Prohibition	δ. □ C. □
_	d. joining the League of Nations	d. □
5.	The Great Depression was triggered by a. speculation in western land	5a. □
	b. a crash of the stock market	b. □
	c. the failure of the Treaty of Versaillesd. the failure of the European nations to pay their war debts to the U.S.	c. □ d. □
6.	The president and his program that tried to pull the nation out of the Depression were	u. 🗆
	a. Harry Truman and the Fair Deal	6a. □
	b. Herbert Hoover and "A chicken in every Pot"c. Warren G. Harding and a Return to Normalcy	b. □
	d. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal	c. □ d. □
7.	The United States entered World War II because of the	u. 🗆
	a. German invasion of Franceb. German submarine attacks on U.S. ships	7a. □
	c. Japanese attack on Midway Island	b. □
	d. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	c. □
8.	Around Europe during World War II, the major U.S. invasions were in (in the order they occurred).	d. □
	a. Greece, Italy, and Germany	8a. □
	b. North Africa, Italy, and France	b. □
	c. Israel, North Africa, and France d. France, Italy, and Germany	c. □ d. □
9.	The U.S. strategy in the Pacific during World War II was	u. 🗆
	a. Island Hopping b. Blitzkrieg	9a. □
	c. Lightening War	b. □
	d. Dodge and Deploy	c. □ d. □
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	10a. □
	c. an Allied amphibious invasion of the main Japanese home island was successful	b. □ c. □
	d. the U.S. demonstrated the effectiveness of its new phosphorus bombs on several Japanese cities	d. □

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)	809 1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
2.	All of the following were part of the Cold War <i>except</i> the a. Iran Hostage Crisis b. Berlin Airlift c. Cuban Missile Crisis d. Korean War	2a. b. c. d.
	One of America's longest wars, that caused widespread protests in the 1960s was the a. Persian Gulf War b. Korean War c. Vietnam War d. Taiwan War	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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.	5a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
6.	The correct order for the presidents from 1961 to 1990 is a. Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush 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	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
7.	All of the following occurred during the Nixon Administration <i>except</i> the a. Watergate Scandal b. president's visit to communist China c. withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam d. Marshall Plan	7a. b. c. d.
	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	8a.
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	9a. □ b. □ c. □
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 	d.

1.	USMCA (formerly NAFTA) is	<u>810</u>
	 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 	1a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
2.	The second president of the United States impeached was a. William McKinley b. George Bush c. Richard Nixon d. William J. Clinton	2a.
	The internet first began as a way a. for people to research at home b. to communicate with other countries c. as a way for people to play games d. to connect government and military computers	3a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
4.	 Which of the following is <i>not</i> true about divorce today? a. it was encouraged in the early 1900s b. the media impacts society's view of divorce c. almost half of marriages end in divorce d. children are more likely to have problems with depression and establishing their own families 	4a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □
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	5a. b. c. d.
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	6a. □ b. □ c. □
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	d. □ 7a. □ b. □ c. □
8.	Before 1900, the U.S. government made most of its income from a. tariffs b. income tax	d. □
9.	c. land taxes d. land sales Henry Clay was active in American politics between	8a. □ b. □ c. □
٥.	a. 1850 and 1900 b. 1800 and 1850 c. 1900 and 1950 d. 1750 and 1800	d. □ 9a. □ b. □ c. □
10.	The largest piece of territory ever obtained by the U.S. was the a. Mexican Cession b. Gadsden Purchase	d. □
	c. Oregon Territory d. Old Northwest Territory	10a. □ b. □ c. □ d. □

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

200 - 800 LIFEPAC Placement Test

Answer Keys

201 1a. □ b. ■ c. □	202 1a. ■ b. □ c. □	<u>203</u> 1a. □ b. ■ c. □	204 1a. ■ b. □ c. □	205 1a. □ b. ■ c. □
2a. ■ b. □ c. □	2a.	2a. □ b. ■ c. □	2a. ■ b. □ c. □	2a. ■ b. □ c. □
3a.	3a.	3a. ■ b. □ c. □	3a.	3a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ■
4a. ■ b. □ c. □	4a. ■ b. □ c. □	4a. □ b. □ c. ■	4a. □ b. ■ c. □	4a. ☐ b. ■ c. ☐
5a. □ b. ■ c. □	5a. □ b. ■ c. □	5a. □ b. ■ c. □	5a. ■ b. □ c. □	5a. ■ b. □ c. □
6a.	6a. ■ b. □ c. □	6a. □ b. □ c. ■	6a.	6a. □ b. ■ c. □
7a. ■ b. □ c. □	7a.	7a. ■ b. □ c. □	7a. □ b. ■ c. □	7a.
8a.	8a.	8a.	8a. ■ b. □ c. □	8a. ☐ b. ■ c. ☐
9a.	9a. ■ b. □ c. □	9a. □ b. □ c. ■	9a.	9a. ■ b. □ c. □
10a. ■ b. □ c. □	10a.	10a.	10a.	10a. ■ b. □ c. □

206 1a. □ b. ■ c. □	207 1a. ■ b. □ c. □	208 1a. ☐ b. ■ c. ☐	209 1a. ■ b. □ c. □	210 1a. ☐ b. ■ c. ☐
2a. ■ b. □ c. □	2a. □ b. □ c. ■	2a. ■ b. □ c. □	2a.	2a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ■
3a. □ b. ■ c. □	3a. □ b. ■ c. □	3a.	3a.	3a. ☐ b. ■ c. ☐
4a.	4a. □ b. □ c. ■	4a. ■ b. □ c. □	4a. ■ b. □ c. □	4a. ■ b. □ c. □
5a. □ b. ■ c. □	5a. ■ b. □ c. □	5a.	5a.	5a.
6a. ■ b. □ c. □	6a.	6a.	6a.	6a. ☐ b. ■ c. ☐
7a.	7a.	7a. ■ b. □ c. □	7a. □ b. ■ c. □	7a. ■ b. □ c. □
8a. ■ b. □ c. □	8a.	8a. □ b. ■ c. □	8a. ■ b. □ c. □	8a.
9a.	9a. ■ b. □ c. □	9a. □ b. □ c. ■	9a. □ b. □ c. ■	9a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ■
10a.	10a.	10a. ■ b. □ c. □	10a.	10a.

301	302	303	304	305
1a. □	1a. □	1a. □	1a. □	1a. ☐
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. ■	c. ☐
d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. ☐
2a. □	2a. □	2a. □	2a. □	2a. □
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □
3a. ■	3a. □	3a. ■	3a. □	3a. □
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. □
d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. □
4a. □	4a. □	4a. □	4a. ■	4a. □
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. ■	c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■
5a. □	5a. ■	5a. □	5a. □	5a. ■
b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. ■	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
6a. □	6a. □	6a. □	6a. □	6a. □
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. ■	b. □
c. ■	c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
7a. □	7a. □	7a. □	7a. □	7a. □
b. ■	b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. ■
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. ■	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
8a. ■	8a. □	8a. □	8a. ■	8a. □
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. ■
9a. □	9a. □	9a. ■	9a. □	9a. □
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □
10a. □	10a. □	10a. ■	10a.	10a. □
b. □	b. ■	b. □		b. □
c. ■	c. □	c. □		c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. □		d. □

306	307	308	309	310
1a. □				
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. □	c. ■	c. ■	c. ■	c. □
d. □				
2a. ■	2a. ■	2a. □	2a. □	2a. □
b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □
3a. □	3a. □	3a. □	3a. □	3a. ■
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. ■	d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □
4a. □	4a. □	4a. ■	4a. ■	4a. □
b. □				
c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. ■
5a. □	5a. □	5a. □	5a. □	5a. ■
b. ■	b. ■	b. ■	b. ■	b. □
c. □				
d. □				
6a. ■	6a. ■	6a. □	6a. □	6a. □
b. □				
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □
7a. □				
b. □				
c. ■				
d. □				
8a. □				
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. ■
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. ■	d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □
9a. □	9a. □	9a. □	9a. □	9a. ■
b. ■	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □
10a. □	10a. ■	10a. □	10a. □	10a. □
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. ■

401	402	403	404	405
1a. □	1a. □	1a. ■	1a. □	1a. □
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □
2a. □	2a. □	2a. □	2a. □	2a. □
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. ■	d. □	d. ■	d. ■	d. □
3a. □	3a. □	3a. □	3a. □	3a. □
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □
c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. ■	d. ■	d. □	d. □
4a. ■	4a. □	4a. □	4a. ■	4a. □
b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
5a. ■	5a. ■	5a. ■	5a. □	5a. ■
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
6a. □	6a.	6a. □	6a.	6a. □
b. ■		b. □	■ b.	b. □
c. □		c. ■	□	c. □
d. □		d. □	c. □	d. ■
7a. □	7a. □	7a. ■	7a. □	7a. □
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. ■
d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
8a. □	8a. □	8a. □	8a. □	8a. □
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. ■	c. □
d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. □
9a. ■	9a. □	9a. □	9a. □	9a. ■
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. ■	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
10a. □	10a. □	10a. □	10a. ■	10a. ■
b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □

406	407	<u>408</u>	409	410
1a. □	1a. □	1a. □	1a. ■	1a. □
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. ■	c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. ■
2a. □	2a. □	2a. □	2a. □	2a. □
b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. ■	b. □
c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. ■
3a. □	3a. □	3a. ■	3a. □	3a. ■
b. ■	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
4a. □	4a. ■	4a. □	4a.	4a. □
b. ■	b. □	b. ■		b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □		c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. □		d. □
5a. □	5a. □	5a. ■	5a. □	5a. □
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. ■	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
6a. □	6a. ■	6a. □	6a. □	6a. ■
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □
c. ■	c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
7a. ■	7a. □	7a. □	7a. ■	7a. □
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
8a. □	8a. □	8a. □	8a. □	8a. □
b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. ■
9a. ■ b. □ c. □ d. □	9a. ■	9a. □	9a. ■	9a. □
	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■
	c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □
	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
10a. ■ b. □ c. □ d. □	10a. □ b. □ c. □ d. ■	10a. □ b. □ c. □ d. ■	10a.	10a. ■ b. □ c. □ d. □

501	502	503	<u>504</u>	<u>505</u>
1a. □	1a. □	1a. □	1a. □	1a. □
b. ■	b. ■	b. ■	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □
2a. □ b. □ c. ■ d. □	2a.	2a. □ b. □ c. ■ d. □	2a.	2a. ■ b. □ c. □ d. □
3a. □	3a. ■	3a. ■	3a. ■	3a. ☐
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ☐
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ☐
d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■
4a. □	4a. □	4a. □	4a. □	4a. ☐
b. ■	b. ■	b. □	b. ■	b. ☐
c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. ☐
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■
5a. □	5a. □	5a. □	5a. □	5a.
b. ■	b. □	b. ■	b. ■	
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □	
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	
6a. ■	6a. □	6a. ■	6a. □	6a. □
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. ■	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
7a. □	7a. □	7a. □	7a. □	7a. ☐
b. □	b. ■	b. ■	b. □	b. ☐
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■
d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. ☐
8a. □	8a. ■	8a. □	8a. □	8a. ■
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □
9a. ■ b. □ c. □ d. □	9a.	9a. ■ b. □ c. □ d. □	9a.	9a. ☐ b. ■ c. ☐ d. ☐
10a. ■ b. □ c. □ d. □	10a.	10a. □ b. □ c. ■ d. □	10a.	10a.

506	507	<u>508</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>510</u>
1a. □	1a. ■	1a. □	1a. □	1a. □
b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. ■
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. □
d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
2a. □	2a. □	2a. □	2a. ■	2a. ☐
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. ☐
c. ■	c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. ☐
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■
3a. □	3a. □	3a. □	3a.	3a. ☐
b. □	b. □	b. □		b. ■
c. □	c. ■	c. □		c. ☐
d. ■	d. □	d. ■		d. ☐
4a. □	4a. □	4a. ■	4a. □	4a.
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■	
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	
d. ■	d. ■	d. □	d. □	
5a. ■	5a. □	5a. □	5a.	5a. ■
b. □	b. ■	b. □		b. □
c. □	c. □	c. ■		c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □		d. □
6a. □ b. ■ c. □ d. □	6a. □ b. □ c. □ d. ■	6a. □ b. □ c. ■ d. □	6a.	6a.
7a. ■ b. □ c. □ d. □	7a. □	7a. □	7a. ■	7a. ☐
	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ☐
	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. ■
	d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. ☐
8a. □	8a. ■	8a. ■	8a.	8a. ■
b. □	b. □	b. □		b. □
c. ■	c. □	c. □		c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □		d. □
9a. □	9a. □	9a. ■	9a. □	9a. ☐
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. ■	b. ■
c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ☐
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ☐
10a. □	10a. □	10a. □	10a. ■	10a.
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	
c. ■	c. ■	c. ■	c. □	
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	

601	602	603	<u>604</u>	605
1a. ■	1a. ■	1a. □	1a. □	1a. ☐
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. ■
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ☐
d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. ☐
2a. □	2a. ■	2a. □	2a. □	2a. ■
b. ■	b. □	b. ■	b. ■	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
3a. □	3a. □	3a. □	3a.	3a. ■
b. □	b. ■	b. □		b. □
c. □	c. □	c. ■		c. □
d. ■	d. □	d. □		d. □
4a. □	4a. □	4a. □	4a. ■	4a. □
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. ■	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □
5a. □	5a. □	5a. ■	5a. ■	5a. □
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. □
6a. □	6a. □	6a. ■	6a.	6a. ☐
b. □	b. □	b. □		b. ☐
c. ■	c. □	c. □		c. ■
d. □	d. ■	d. □		d. ☐
7a. □	7a. □	7a. ■	7a. □	7a. ■
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. □
d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
8a. □	8a. □	8a. □	8a.	8a. ■
b. ■	b. □	b. □		b. □
c. □	c. ■	c. □		c. □
d. □	d. □	d. ■		d. □
9a. ■	9a. □	9a. □	9a. ■	9a. □
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. ■	c. ■	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
10a. □ b. ■ c. □ d. □	10a.	10a.	10a.	10a.

610	609	608	607	606
1a. ☐	1a. □	1a. ■	1a. □	1a. ■
b. ☐	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. ■	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. ☐	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □
2a. ☐	2a. □	2a. □	2a.	2a. □
b. ■	b. ■	b. ■		b. □
c. ☐	c. □	c. □		c. □
d. ☐	d. □	d. □		d. ■
3a. ■	3a. ■	3a. □	3a. ■	3a. □
b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■
4a. ☐	4a. □	4a. ■	4a.	4a. ■
b. ☐	b. ■	b. □		b. □
c. ■	c. □	c. □		c. □
d. ☐	d. □	d. □		d. □
5a. ☐	5a. □	5a. □	5a.	5a. □
b. ■	b. □	b. □		b. □
c. ☐	c. □	c. □		c. ■
d. ☐	d. ■	d. ■		d. □
6a.	6a. □	6a. □	6a. □	6a. □
	b. □	b. ■	b. ■	b. ■
	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □
	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
7a. ■	7a. □	7a. ■	7a.	7a. □
b. □	b. □	b. □		b. ■
c. □	c. ■	c. □		c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □		d. □
8a. ■	8a. □	8a. □	8a. □	8a. □
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. □
9a. ☐	9a. □	9a. □	9a.	9a. ■
b. ■	b. ■	b. □		b. □
c. ☐	c. □	c. ■		c. □
d. ☐	d. □	d. □		d. □
10a. ☐	10a. □	10a.	10a. ■	10a. □
b. ■	b. ■		b. □	b. ■
c. ☐	c. □		c. □	c. □
d. ☐	d. □		d. □	d. □

701	702	703	704	705
1a. ■	1a. □	1a. □	1a. □	1a. □
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. ■	c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
2a.	2a.	2a.	2a. ■ b. □ c. □ d. □	2a. ☐ b. ■ c. ☐ d. ☐
3a. ■	3a. □	3a. □	3a.	3a. ☐
b. □	b. □	b. ■		b. ■
c. □	c. ■	c. □		c. ☐
d. □	d. □	d. □		d. ☐
4a. □	4a. ■	4a. ■	4a.	4a. ■
b. ■	b. □	b. □		b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □		c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □		d. □
5a.	5a.	5a.	5a.	5a.
6a.	6a.	6a. □ b. ■ c. □ d. □	6a. ■ b. □ c. □ d. □	6a. ■ b. □ c. □ d. □
7a. □	7a. □	7a. ■	7a. □	7a. ☐
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. ☐
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. ☐
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■
8a.	8a.	8a.	8a. ■ b. □ c. □ d. □	8a. ☐ b. ■ c. ☐ d. ☐
9a. □	9a. ■	9a. ■	9a. ■	9a. ☐
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ☐
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ☐
10a. ■ b. □ c. □ d. □	10a. ■ b. □ c. □ d. □	10a.	10a.	10a. □ b. ■ c. □ d. □

706	<u>707</u>	708	709	710
1a. □	1a. □	1a. □	1a. ■	1a. □
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. ■	d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □
2a. □	2a. ■	2a. □	2a. ■	2a. ☐
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ☐
c. ■	c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ☐
3a. □	3a. ■	3a. □	3a. □	3a. ☐
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ☐
c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ☐
d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. ■	d. ■
4a. ■	4a. □	4a. ■	4a. □	4a. ☐
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ☐
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. ☐
5a. □	5a. □	5a. □	5a. □	5a. ■
b. □	b. ■	b. ■	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. □
d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
6a. □	6a. □	6a. □	6a. □	6a. □
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □
c. □	c. ■	c. ■	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■
7a. ■	7a. □	7a. □	7a. □	7a. ☐
b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. ■	b. ☐
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. ☐
8a.	8a. □	8a. □	8a. □	8a. ☐
	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. ☐
	c. □	c. ■	c. ■	c. ☐
	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■
9a.	9a. □	9a. ■	9a. □	9a. ☐
	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■
	c. ■	c. □	c. ■	c. ☐
	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ☐
10a. □	10a. □	10a. □	10a. ■	10a.
b. ■	b. ■	b. □	b. □	
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	
d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □	

801	802	803	804	805
1a. □	1a. □	1a. □	1a. ■	1a. ☐
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. ☐
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■
d. ■	d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. ☐
2a. □	2a. ■	2a. □	2a. □	2a. ■
b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □
c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □
3a. □	3a. □	3a. ■	3a. ■	3a. □
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■
4a. □	4a. □	4a. □	4a. □	4a. ■
b. □	b. ■	b. ■	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □
5a. ■	5a. □	5a. □	5a. □	5a. □
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. ■	d. ■	d. □	d. ■
6a. □	6a. □	6a. □	6a. □	6a. □
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. □	c. ■	c. ■	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □
7a. ■	7a. □	7a. □	7a. □	7a. □
b. □	b. ■	b. ■	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □
8a. □	8a. □	8a. ■	8a. ■	8a. □
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. ■
9a. □	9a. □	9a. □	9a. □	9a. ■
b. ■	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. ■	d. □
10a. ■	10a. ■	10a. □	10a. □	10a. □
b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. ■	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □

806	807	808	809	810
1a. □	1a. □	1a. □	1a. □	1a. ☐
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. ■	c. □	c. ■	c. ■	c. ☐
d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. ☐
2a. □	2a. □	2a. □	2a. ■	2a. □
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. ■
3a. □	3a. ■	3a. □	3a. □	3a. □
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. ■	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■
4a. □	4a. □	4a. □	4a. □	4a. ■
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. ■	d. □	d. ■	d. ■	d. □
5a. □	5a. □	5a. □	5a. □	5a. □
b. □	b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □
c. ■	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □
6a. □	6a. □	6a. □	6a. ■	6a. □
b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■
d. □	d. ■	d. ■	d. □	d. □
7a. □	7a. □	7a. □	7a. □	7a. ■
b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. ■	d. □	d. ■	d. ■	d. □
8a. □	8a. □	8a. □	8a. □	8a. ■
b. ■	b. □	b. ■	b. □	b. □
c. □	c. □	c. □	c. ■	c. □
d. □	d. ■	d. □	d. □	d. □
9a. □	9a. □	9a. ■	9a. □	9a. □
b. □	b. □	b. □	b. □	b. ■
c. ■	c. ■	c. □	c. □	c. □
d. □	d. □	d. □	d. ■	d. □
10a. □	10a.	10a. □	10a. ■	10a. ■
b. □		b. ■	b. □	b. □
c. □		c. □	c. □	c. □
d. ■		d. □	d. □	d. □

History & Geography 200 – 800 Placement Worksheet

Student Name				Age	<u>.</u>		
Date				Gra	ide Last Cor	npleted	
LEVEL	200	300	400	500	600	700	800
						<u></u>	
TOTAL SCORE							
GRADE LEVEL PL have successfully or more.			•		•	_	-
This student plac	ces at grad	e level		·			
LEARNING GAPS: receives points o in that particular the student begi	of 6 or less LIFEPAC. I	on any ind f desired, th	ividual test, nese LIFEPA	they have Cs may be	not shown	mastery of	the skills
Learning gap LIF	EPACs for	this student	t 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, math, 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.





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