

GRADE 8
Social Studies

Administered May 2018

RELEASED

DIRECTIONS

Read each question carefully. Determine the best answer to the question from the four answer choices provided. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

1

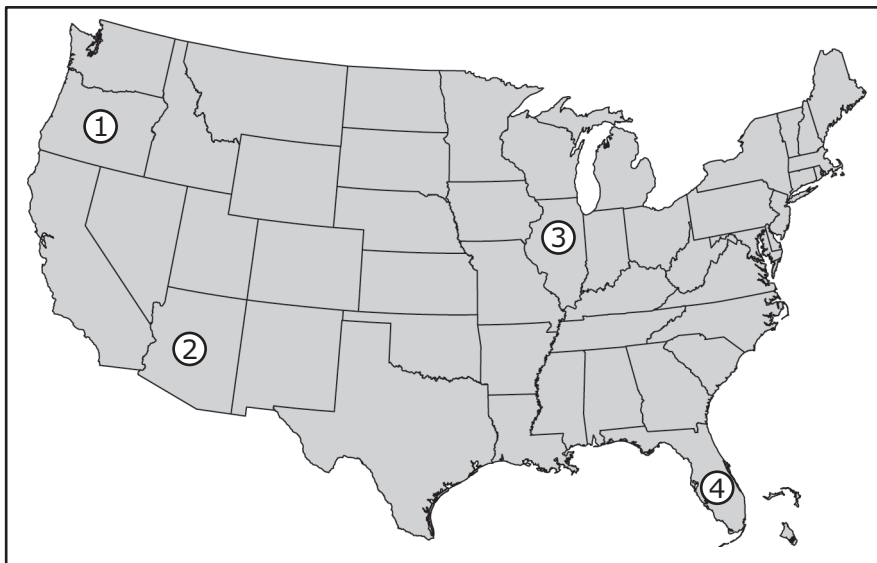
History and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican government. . . . It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances.

—President George Washington’s Farewell Address, 1796

The idea expressed in this quote is that the United States should avoid —

- A** becoming involved in the political affairs of other countries
- B** being a part of a global trade network
- C** establishing U.S. territories overseas
- D** allowing U.S. citizens to emigrate

Contiguous United States



Which numbered state did the United States acquire from Spain in 1819?

- F** 1
- G** 2
- H** 3
- J** 4

3 The development of the factory system in the early 1800s caused —

- A** a decrease in free trade between nations
- B** an increase in government regulation of businesses
- C** an increase in production levels
- D** a decrease in immigration

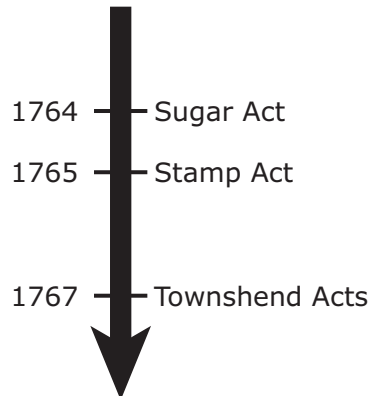
Articles of Confederation

- Did not grant a federal power to tax or regulate commerce
- Did not establish a common currency
- Did not establish an executive or judicial branch

What does this list suggest about the drafters of the Articles of Confederation?

- F** They did not want a judicial system based upon that of Great Britain.
- G** They feared that a strong central government would abuse its power.
- H** They were uncertain that democracy would continue to be the best type of government.
- J** They did not think that state governments could provide for the general welfare.
-

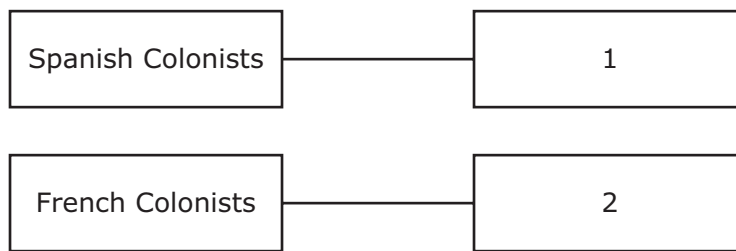
5



What was the primary reason Parliament passed these acts?

- A** To promote the growth of cottage industries in the colonies
- B** To encourage foreign trade with the colonies
- C** To recover the cost of defending the colonies
- D** To fund the establishment of new colonies

6



Which pair of actions best completes this graphic?

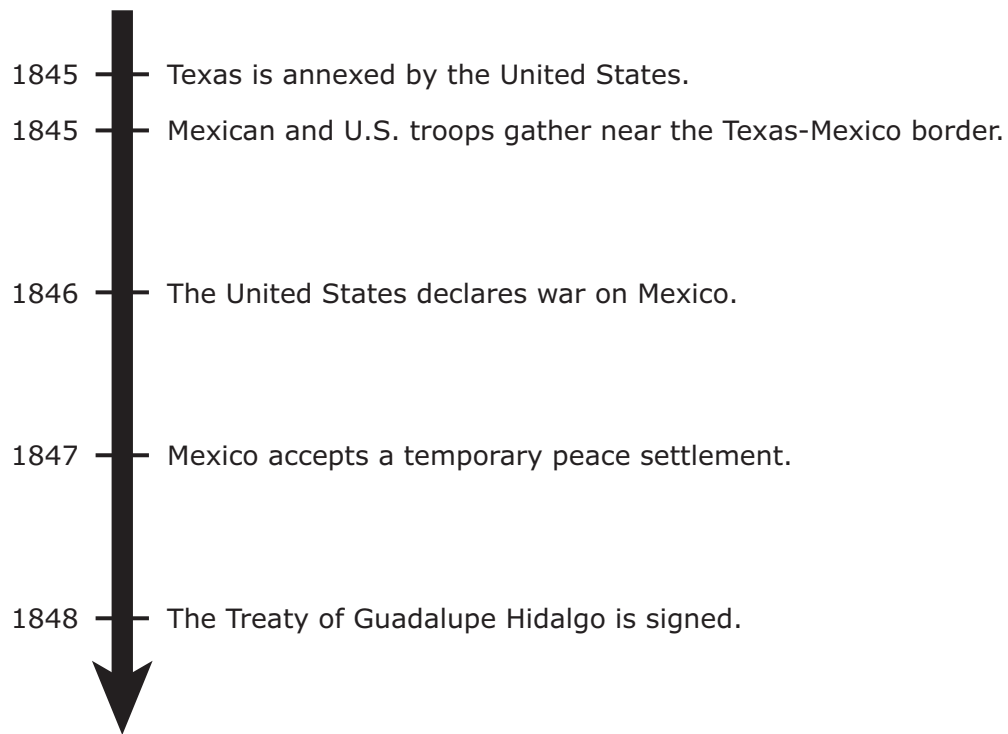
- F** 1—Enslaved native populations
2—Organized utopian societies
 - G** 1—Established Catholic missions
2—Focused primarily on fur trading
 - H** 1—Promoted political freedom
2—Participated in the triangular trade
 - J** 1—Became commercial shipbuilders
2—Created an early system of public schools
-

7 Which of the following is most associated with the formation of the Democratic Party?

- A** The election of Andrew Jackson as president
- B** The use of protective tariffs
- C** The impeachment of President Andrew Johnson
- D** The abolition movement

- 8** The British government issued the Proclamation of 1763 to limit the area British colonists were allowed to settle. Which geographic feature did the British use as the boundary of approved settlement?
- F** Lake Michigan
 - G** Gulf of Mexico
 - H** Mississippi River
 - J** Appalachian Mountains
-

9



Which of the following occurred as a result of these events?

- A** The president of Mexico refused to withdraw troops from Texas.
- B** Parts of southern Texas were returned to Mexico.
- C** The United States acquired several territories from Mexico.
- D** Mexico was forced to sell Florida to the United States.

- 10** What was the main cause of the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson in 1868?
- F** His opposition to the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment
 - G** His refusal to investigate reported criminal activity by the Union army during the Civil War
 - H** His opposition to Radical Reconstruction policies for former Confederate states
 - J** His refusal to use the Homestead Act to redistribute land to former slaves
-

- 11** This painting shows artist Thomas Nast's interpretation of General Robert E. Lee's surrender to General Ulysses S. Grant, which ended the Civil War.



Source: Galena-Jo Daviess County Historical Society

Where did the events shown in this painting occur?

- A** A private home in Appomattox County, Virginia
- B** The U.S. Capitol building
- C** A public church near Ford's Theatre
- D** The Governor's mansion in Richmond, Virginia

12

- Invention of the cotton gin
- Opening of lands along the Mississippi River
- Growing demand for inexpensive labor

Which change occurred as a direct result of these developments?

- F** A reduction in the number of skilled workers in northern states
 - G** The expansion of manufacturing into the western territories
 - H** A reduction in trade with European countries
 - J** The expansion of slavery into newly acquired territories
-

13

The ____?____ established a government . . . , outlined the process for admitting a new state to the Union, and guaranteed that newly created states would be equal to the original thirteen states. Considered one of the most important legislative acts of the Confederation Congress, the ____?____ also protected civil liberties and outlawed slavery in the new territories.

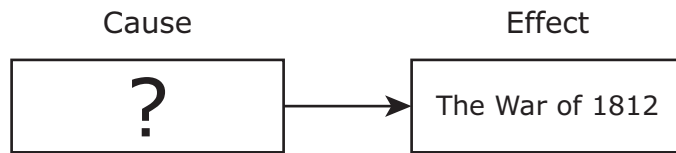
—*"Primary Documents in American History,"*
Library of Congress, www.loc.gov
(accessed May 2, 2014)

Which document completes this excerpt?

- A** Declaration of Independence
- B** Treaty of Ghent
- C** Northwest Ordinance
- D** Louisiana Purchase Treaty

- 14** The Virginia Company authorized a general assembly in Virginia so that colonists could —
- F** self-govern on a local level
 - G** vote in the British Parliament
 - H** participate in a free-market economy
 - J** express dissatisfaction with British rule

15



Which action completes this graphic organizer?

- A** French naval attacks on U.S. harbors
- B** British invasions of countries allied with the United States
- C** French embargoes on trade with the United States
- D** British impressment of U.S. sailors

16

Population of Selected U.S. Cities, 1840–1870

Urban Area	1840	1850	1860	1870
New York, NY	312,710	515,547	813,669	942,292
Baltimore, MD	102,313	169,054	212,418	267,354
New Orleans, LA	102,193	116,375	168,675	191,418
Philadelphia, PA	93,665	121,376	565,529	674,022
Boston, MA	93,383	136,881	177,840	250,526

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The statistics in this table illustrate population changes associated with —

- F** the rise of industrialism in the United States
- G** the establishment of a federal income tax
- H** a prolonged food shortage in the United States
- J** a lengthy war over disputed territory



The theme represented in this painting is most associated with —

- A** the nineteenth-century temperance movement
- B** books and songs supporting the nativist movement
- C** the works of artists from the Hudson River School
- D** the nineteenth-century industrial boom

18 How did the Freedmen's Bureau most assist in the reconstruction of the South?

- F** By dividing large plantations and redistributing the property to former slaves
- G** By creating a militia to help enforce the voting rights of former slaves
- H** By offering legal assistance and public schooling to former slaves
- J** By petitioning the government to offer money to former slaves

19 This early map of New England was published in 1677.

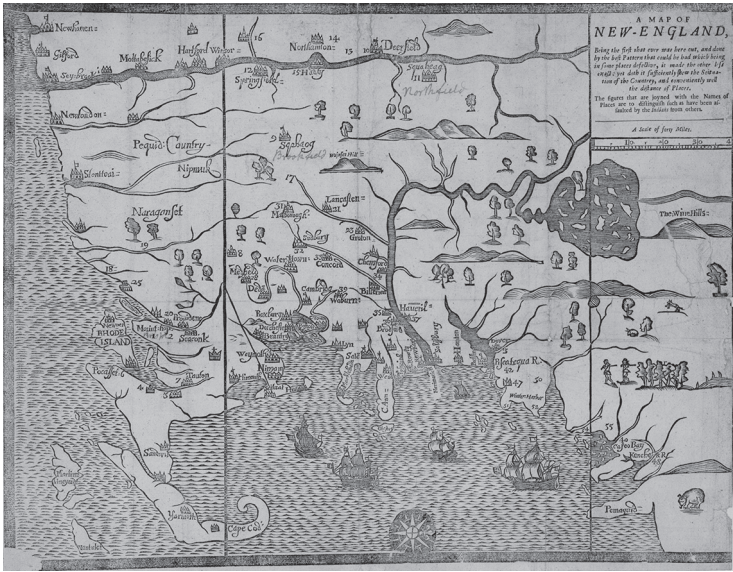
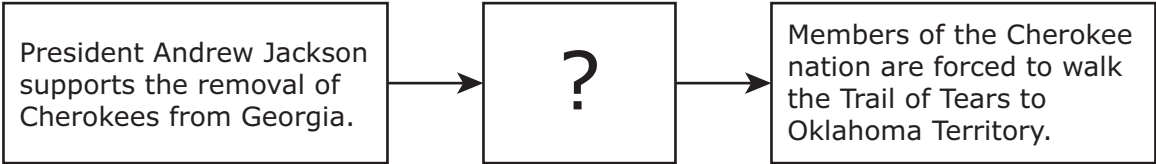


Image courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society

Which of the following names the group best known for settling this region and states their reason for settling?

- A Merchants: To trade with the region’s American Indians
- B Quakers: To establish a colony free of slavery
- C Explorers: To map the region’s rivers
- D Puritans: To freely practice their religion

20



Which of the following correctly completes this graphic organizer?

- F President Jackson annexes land west of the Mississippi River.
- G President Jackson ignores a Supreme Court ruling.
- H President Jackson introduces a bill to Congress.
- J President Jackson vetoes an act passed by Congress.

We [New Englanders] look upon the states, not as separated, but as united. We love to dwell on that union, and on the mutual happiness which it has so much promoted. . . . In our contemplation, Carolina and Ohio are parts of the same country. . . . We do not impose geographical limits to our patriotic feeling or regard. . . .

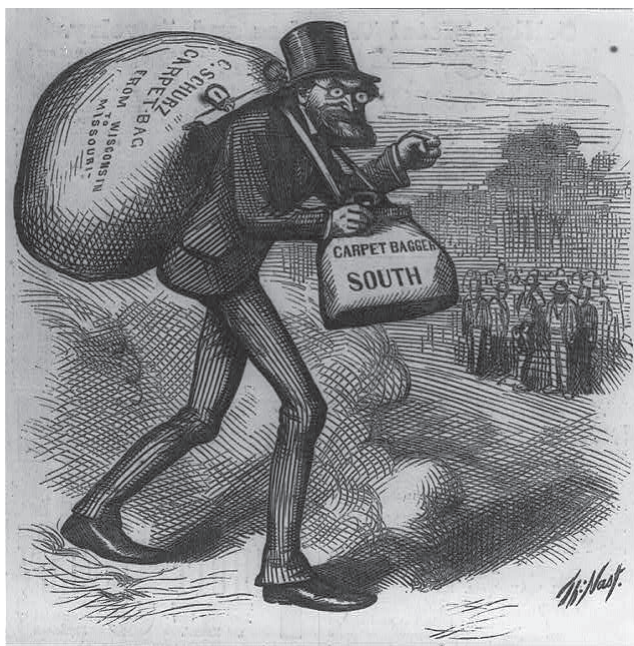
—*Senator Daniel Webster, reply to Senator Robert Hayne,
January 1830*

In this reply, Daniel Webster is reacting to —

- A** the inability of citizens to elect Supreme Court justices
 - B** an attempted nullification of a federal law by a state
 - C** a proposal to revise the amendment process of the U.S. Constitution
 - D** the federal seizure of private land for transportation networks
-

22 Which American colony's economy was based primarily on shipbuilding and fishing?

- F** Virginia
- G** Maryland
- H** Georgia
- J** Massachusetts



Source: Library of Congress,
Prints and Photographs Division

This political cartoon comments on events that occurred during the —

- A** Reconstruction era
- B** Age of Jackson
- C** Second Great Awakening
- D** War of 1812

One Way to Amend the U.S. Constitution

Proposal	Ratification
Proposal by a ____ (1) ____ vote in both houses of Congress.	Ratification by three-fourths of the ____ (2) ____.

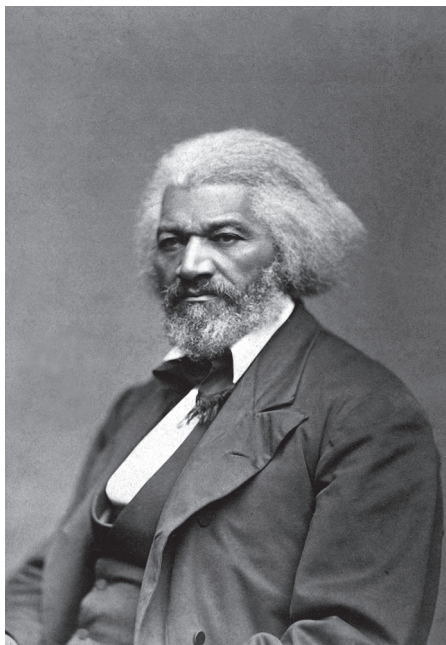
Which numbered pair correctly replaces (1) and (2) in this table?

- F** (1) three-fourths
(2) eligible voters
- G** (1) two-thirds
(2) Electoral College
- H** (1) three-fourths
(2) Supreme Court
- J** (1) two-thirds
(2) state legislatures

25 Which of the following had the greatest impact on the outcome of the Civil War?

- A** Economic differences between the Union and the Confederacy
- B** The amount of military training given to Union forces and Confederacy forces
- C** Religious differences between the Union and the Confederacy
- D** The alignment of foreign allies with the Union or with the Confederacy

Frederick Douglass



Source: NARA

This leader inspired followers of the abolitionist movement by —

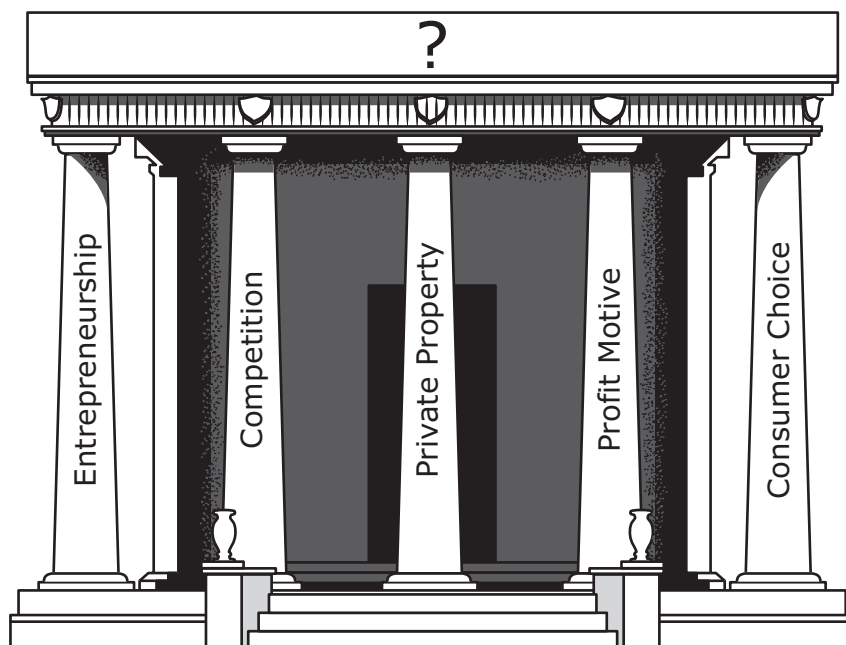
- F** writing *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- G** publishing the anti-slavery newspaper *The North Star*
- H** organizing the Underground Railroad
- J** becoming the first African American senator

The question whether the judges are invested with exclusive authority to decide on the constitutionality of a law has been heretofore a subject of consideration with me in the exercise of official duties. Certainly there is not a word in the Constitution which has given that power to them more than to the Executive or Legislative branches.

—Thomas Jefferson, 1815

Which constitutional principle is Jefferson referring to in this excerpt?

- A** Full faith and credit
- B** Popular sovereignty
- C** Federalism
- D** Judicial review



Which of the following best completes this illustration?

- F** Free Enterprise System
- G** Mercantile System
- H** Federalism
- J** Republicanism

29 Which of the following is the best example of an early U.S. struggle to define the domestic authority of the central government?

- A** The XYZ Affair
- B** The War of 1812
- C** The Barbary Wars
- D** The Whiskey Rebellion

Bills of rights . . . are not only unnecessary in the proposed Constitution, but would even be dangerous.

Those who agreed with this point of view were known as —

- F** Minutemen
 - G** Loyalists
 - H** Federalists
 - J** Patriots
-

Representation in the
U.S. Senate

Equal number of seats for
all states

Representation in the
U.S. House of Representatives

Number of seats based on
state population

Why was this congressional structure created by the framers of the Constitution?

- A** To follow the plan outlined in the Articles of Confederation
- B** To reach a compromise between large and small states
- C** To reach a compromise between slave states and non-slave states
- D** To implement the outcome of a popular vote

32 Irish and Chinese immigrants are best remembered for performing which type of labor during the late nineteenth century?

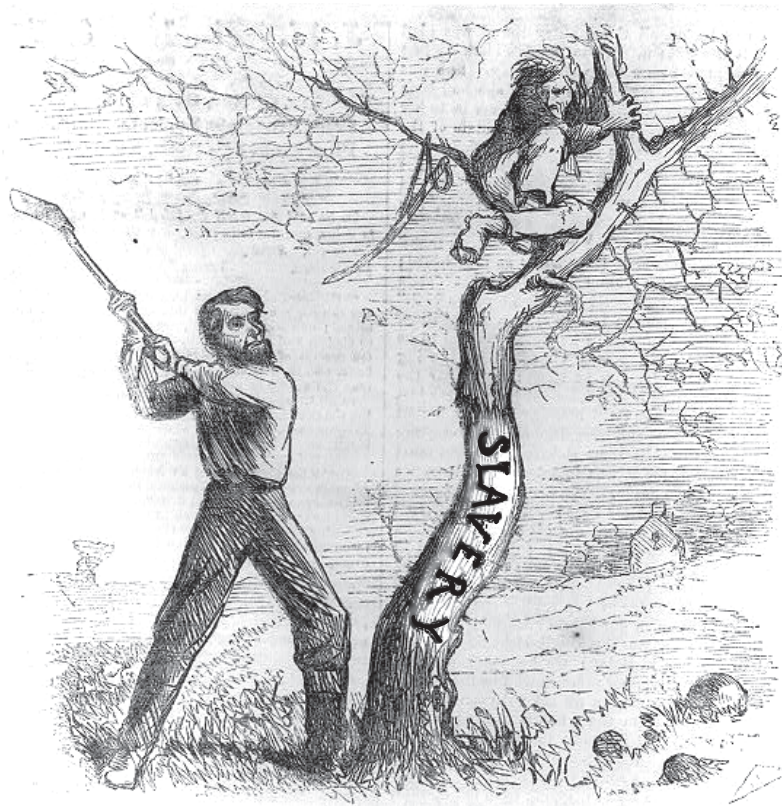
- F** Building dams in the midwestern states
 - G** Digging canals across northern states
 - H** Building railroads in western territories
 - J** Constructing bridges in southern states
-

33

All you need is an open mind and a readiness to work with the other[s] . . . to make decisions. You also need to be impartial—in other words, your decisions must not be influenced by personal feelings and biases.

This statement is most likely from a handbook designed to prepare citizens for —

- A** voting in elections
- B** jury duty
- C** paying income taxes
- D** military service



LINCOLN'S LAST WARNING.

"Now, if you don't come down, I'll cut the Tree *from under you*."

Source: Library of Congress,
Prints and Photographs Division

How did President Lincoln succeed in permanently abolishing the practice represented by the tree in this cartoon?

- F** By ordering the use of popular sovereignty to decide the issue of slavery
- G** By encouraging an armed rebellion of slaves in the South
- H** By promoting the passage and ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment
- J** By helping abolitionists fund the Underground Railroad

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

—*U.S. Constitution, Tenth Amendment*

What was the purpose of this amendment?

- A** To encourage citizens to monitor the federal government
 - B** To prevent conflicts between state and local governments
 - C** To limit the authority of the federal government
 - D** To increase the participation of citizens in state government
-

36 The reform efforts of Dorothea Dix during the mid-nineteenth century led to —

- F** improved education for immigrant children
- G** the creation of worker safety regulations
- H** the expansion of suffrage for women
- J** improved facilities for the mentally ill and disabled

- The potential for new markets
- An abundance of inexpensive farmland
- The discovery of gold

Which title best completes this list?

- A** Economic Motives for Passing the Northwest Ordinance
- B** Reasons for Issuing the Monroe Doctrine
- C** Economic Motives for Manifest Destiny Policies
- D** Reasons for the Gadsden Purchase

38 How did the growth of the railway system during the nineteenth century affect the U.S. economy?

- F** By helping expand the commercial markets of U.S. companies
- G** By making it easier for people in rural areas to work in urban factories
- H** By helping strengthen the economic ties between U.S. and British companies
- J** By permitting faster communication between corporate leaders and their employees

A number of brave & resolute men, determined to do all in their power to save their country from the ruin which their enemies had plotted, in less than four hours, emptied every chest of tea on board the three ships commanded by the captains Hall, Bruce, and Coffin, amounting to 342 chests, into the sea!! without the least damage done to the ships or any other property. The matters and owners are well pleas'd that their ships are thus clear'd; and the people are almost universally congratulating each other on this happy event.

—*Boston Gazette*, 1773

The actions described in this excerpt were carried out in order to —

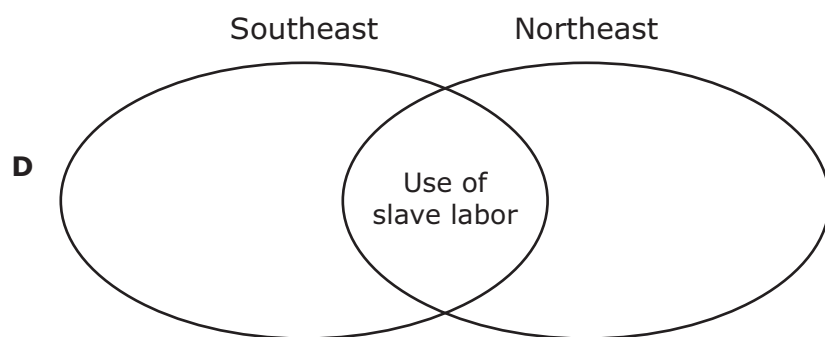
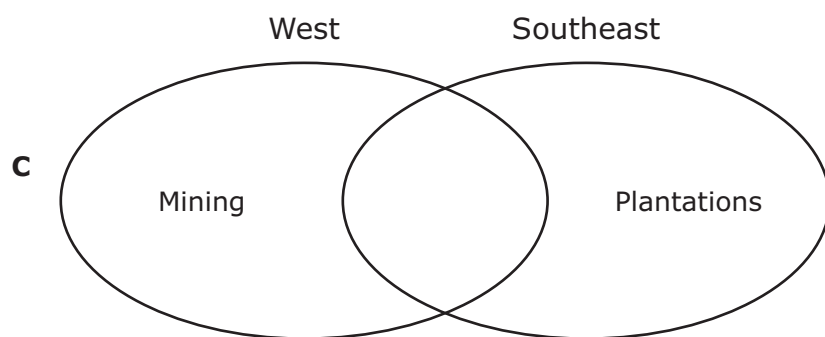
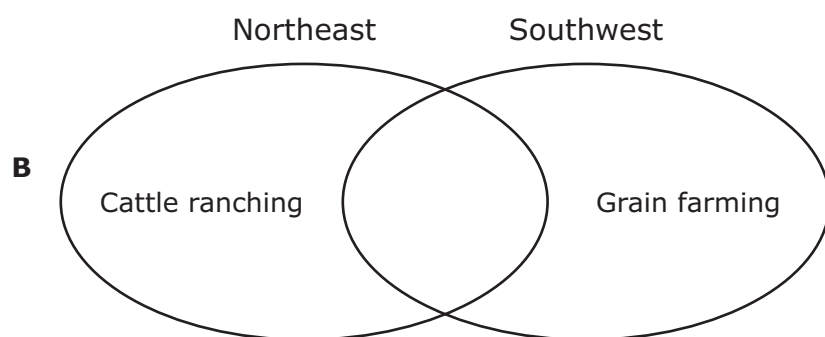
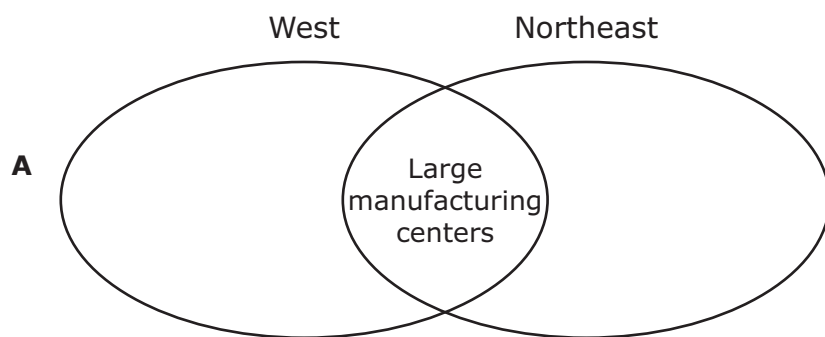
- A** encourage the outbreak of war between England and France
 - B** protest British taxation policies
 - C** end trade disagreements between colonists and French traders
 - D** protest a ban on selling beverages in the colonies
-

- The Missouri Compromise
- The Compromise of 1850
- The Kansas-Nebraska Act

What was the fundamental question addressed in each of these congressional acts?

- F** Should the U.S. expand westward?
- G** Should states be allowed to nullify federal laws?
- H** Should slave labor be allowed in new states?
- J** Should states be able to secede from the Union?

- 41** Which diagram correctly compares two regions of the United States during the mid-nineteenth century?



42 Which law would be considered unconstitutional on the basis of First Amendment guarantees?

- F** A ban on the publication of classified information by government employees
 - G** A requirement that church employees pay income tax
 - H** A requirement that churches get a permit before building a new chapel
 - J** A prohibition on electing religious leaders to government office
-

43

[The] production of goods moved from home businesses, where products were generally crafted by hand, to . . . production in factories. This revolution, which involved major changes in transportation, manufacturing, and communications, transformed the daily lives of Americans as much as . . . any single event in U.S. history.

—*"The Industrial Revolution in the United States," The Library of Congress, www.loc.gov (accessed February 21, 2014)*

Which of the following was most responsible for the revolution described in this excerpt?

- A** Expanded public education
- B** Rapid technological innovation
- C** Increased government spending
- D** Rapid territorial expansion

Susan B. Anthony Dollar



Source: United States Mint

Why did Congress honor this woman by putting her on a coin?

- F** Because she was an influential First Lady
- G** Because she designed the nation's first flag
- H** Because she fought for women's suffrage
- J** Because she was the first woman elected to Congress

Item Number	Reporting Category	Readiness or Supporting	Content Student Expectation	Process Student Expectation	Correct Answer
1	1	Readiness	8.5(E)	8.29(B)	A
2	2	Supporting	8.10(A)	8.29(C)	J
3	4	Supporting	8.27(D)		C
4	1	Readiness	8.4(C)	8.29(B)	G
5	1	Readiness	8.4(A)	8.29(C)	C
6	1	Readiness	8.2(A)	8.29(B)	G
7	1	Readiness	8.5(C)		A
8	2	Readiness	8.11(A)		J
9	1	Readiness	8.6(D)	8.29(C)	C
10	1	Readiness	8.9(C)		H
11	1	Readiness	8.8(B)	8.29(C)	A
12	4	Readiness	8.12(B)		J
13	1	Readiness	8.6(A)	8.29(B)	C
14	1	Readiness	8.3(A)		F
15	1	Supporting	8.5(D)	8.29(B)	D
16	2	Readiness	8.10(C)	8.29(C)	F
17	2	Supporting	8.26(A)	8.29(C)	C
18	1	Supporting	8.9(A)		H
19	2	Readiness	8.23(A)	8.29(C)	D
20	1	Supporting	8.5(G)	8.29(B)	G
21	3	Readiness	8.17(B)	8.29(B)	B
22	4	Supporting	8.12(A)		J
23	1	Readiness	8.1(A)	8.29(C)	A
24	3	Readiness	8.16(A)	8.29(B)	J
25	4	Readiness	8.12(D)		A
26	2	Supporting	8.24(A)	8.29(C)	G
27	3	Readiness	8.18(A)	8.29(B)	D
28	4	Supporting	8.14(B)	8.29(B)	F
29	1	Readiness	8.5(A)		D
30	3	Readiness	8.17(A)	8.29(B)	H
31	3	Supporting	8.21(C)	8.29(C)	B
32	2	Supporting	8.11(C)		H
33	3	Supporting	8.19(D)	8.29(B)	B
34	3	Readiness	8.16(B)	8.29(C)	H
35	3	Readiness	8.15(D)	8.29(A)	C
36	2	Supporting	8.23(E)		J
37	1	Readiness	8.6(B)	8.29(B)	C
38	4	Readiness	8.27(B)		F
39	3	Supporting	8.20(C)	8.29(B)	B
40	1	Readiness	8.7(C)	8.29(B)	H
41	2	Readiness	8.10(B)	8.29(C)	C
42	2	Readiness	8.25(C)		J
43	4	Readiness	8.13(B)	8.29(B)	B
44	3	Supporting	8.22(B)		H

2018 STAAR Grade 8 Social Studies Rationales

Item #	Rationales	
1	Option A is correct	During George Washington's presidency, European nations were frequently at war. Washington insisted that the United States remain neutral. He warned that becoming involved in the political affairs of other countries could involve the United States in European wars.
	Option B is incorrect	President Washington warned against political alliances. He was not against global trade networks.
	Option C is incorrect	President Washington warned against political alliances. He was not against establishing overseas territories.
	Option D is incorrect	President Washington warned against political alliances. He was not against allowing citizens to leave the United States and settle in other countries.
2	Option J is correct	The United States acquired Florida from Spain as a result of the Adams-Onís Treaty in 1819.
	Option F is incorrect	Option A is Oregon. The United States did not acquire this land from Spain in 1819. The United States acquired this land from Great Britain as a result of a treaty in 1846.
	Option G is incorrect	Option B is Arizona. The United States did not acquire this land from Spain in 1819. The United States acquired this land as a result of war with Mexico in the 1840s. Land that makes up Arizona was acquired from Mexico after the U.S.-Mexican War.
	Option H is incorrect	Option C is Illinois. The United States did not acquire this land from Spain in 1819. The United States acquired this land from Great Britain as a result of the American Revolution.
3	Option C is correct	The factory system replaced making goods in homes or small workshops with producing goods in factories. Factories used interchangeable parts, water power, and steam engines to increase production.
	Option A is incorrect	Because production levels increased, more goods were available for trade between nations.
	Option B is incorrect	The factory system did not lead to an increase in government regulation of businesses at this time in history. Government regulation to address issues of worker safety and child labor occurred at the beginning of the twentieth century.
	Option D is incorrect	The factory system led to an increase in immigration because more immigrants came to the United States to find work in factories.
4	Option G is correct	The Articles of Confederation established the first government of the United States. The central government was deliberately created to be weaker than the state governments. The three bullets list powers that the central government lacked. Not giving the central government these powers indicates that the drafters feared a strong central government would abuse its powers.
	Option F is incorrect	The fact that the drafters did not establish a judicial branch does not provide enough evidence to suggest that they wanted to prevent having a judicial system like that of Great Britain.
	Option H is incorrect	The drafters supported democracy, as shown by establishing a confederation with a Congress and each state having one vote in Congress.
	Option J is incorrect	The drafters gave more power to the state governments than to the central government. This suggests that they thought state governments could provide for the general welfare.
5	Option C is correct	These acts taxed goods in the American colonies. Parliament passed these acts to raise money to help pay for the expenses associated with Great Britain's involvement in the French and Indian War. Great Britain also needed money to continue protecting British claims in America.
	Option A is incorrect	These acts were not passed to promote the growth of cottage industries in the colonies.
	Option B is incorrect	These acts were not passed to encourage trade with the colonies. Great Britain was not a foreign country in relation to America at this time.
	Option D is incorrect	These acts were passed to fund the existing colonies, not to help pay to establish new colonies.

2018 STAAR Grade 8 Social Studies Rationales

Item #	Rationales	
6	Option G is correct	Spanish colonists established Catholic missions in order to convert American Indians to Christianity. French colonists wanted to profit from the fur trade.
	Option F is incorrect	While some Spanish colonists did enslave some American Indians, French colonists did not organize utopian societies. Americans established utopian societies in the United States during the 1830s and 1840s.
	Option H is incorrect	While French colonists did participate in the triangular trade, the Spanish colonists were not known for promoting political freedom.
	Option J is incorrect	While the Spanish colonists did build many ships, the colonists of New France did not create a public school system.
7	Option A is correct	During the 1820s, new factions emerged within the Democratic-Republican Party. Andrew Jackson ran for president in 1824 as leader of one of the major factions. He lost the election, but kept strong support in the South and the West. These supporters formed the Democratic Party and campaigned successfully for the election of Andrew Jackson for president in 1828.
	Option B is incorrect	Protective tariffs were an ongoing political issue. They were debated before and after the formation of the Democratic Party.
	Option C is incorrect	President Andrew Johnson was impeached during the Reconstruction Era, decades after the Democratic Party was formed.
	Option D is incorrect	The abolitionist movement is associated with the formation of the Republican Party in the 1850s, not the Democratic Party.
8	Option J is correct	The British government used the Appalachian Mountains as the boundary of approved settlement when it passed the Proclamation of 1763. The mountains formed a natural barrier between British settlements on the East Coast and American Indian settlements to the west.
	Option F is incorrect	The Great Lakes formed a natural barrier, but it was not used as a boundary for this proclamation.
	Option G is incorrect	The Gulf of Mexico was not a barrier used as a boundary for this proclamation.
	Option H is incorrect	The Mississippi River formed a natural barrier to western settlement in the 1800s, but not during the colonial period.
9	Option C is correct	The time line shows events associated with the U.S.-Mexican War. As a result of the war, the United States acquired land that would become the states of California, Arizona, and New Mexico, as well as parts of Utah, Nevada, and Colorado. Mexico also relinquished all claims to Texas.
	Option A is incorrect	U.S. and Mexican soldiers occupying a disputed area in Texas was one of the causes of the U.S.-Mexican War, not one of the results.
	Option B is incorrect	The border conflict between Texas and Mexico was resolved in favor of Texas. The United States kept the parts of southern Texas whose possession was disputed by Mexico.
	Option D is incorrect	The United States acquired Florida from Spain, not Mexico, in 1819.
10	Option H is correct	President Andrew Johnson opposed the plans of Radical Republicans in Congress to reconstruct the South after the Civil War. The Radical Republicans knew that their plans would not be used if President Johnson remained in office, so the House of Representatives impeached him.
	Option F is incorrect	President Johnson did not oppose ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery.
	Option G is incorrect	President Johnson did not refuse to investigate reported criminal activity by the Union army.
	Option J is incorrect	The Homestead Act of 1862 was intended to distribute federal land to settlers in the west, not to redistribute land to former slaves.

2018 STAAR Grade 8 Social Studies Rationales

Item #	Rationales	
11	Option A is correct	Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant in the McLean House. This house was a private home in Appomattox Court House, Virginia.
	Option B is incorrect	General Lee did not surrender to General Grant in the U.S. Capitol building.
	Option C is incorrect	General Lee did not surrender to General Grant in a public church.
	Option D is incorrect	General Lee did not surrender to General Grant in the Governor's mansion.
12	Option J is correct	The cotton gin is a machine that quickly and easily separates cotton fibers from their seeds. The cotton gin increased the production levels of cotton, which then led to the need for unskilled laborers to help harvest the cotton. As the country grew in territory, lands along the Mississippi River became available. The land in this region is favorable to cotton production. These three factors resulted in the expansion of slavery into newly acquired territories.
	Option F is incorrect	These developments caused the number of skilled workers in the north to increase. Workers were needed to manufacture clothing from cotton in textile mills.
	Option G is incorrect	Manufacturing remained located in cities in the northeast. The western territories focused on agriculture and mining.
	Option H is incorrect	These developments caused an increase in trade with European countries.
13	Option C is correct	The Northwest Ordinance is the document that laid out the process for creating new states from the lands of the Northwest Territory.
	Option A is incorrect	This excerpt is not about the Declaration of Independence, which set forth the reasons the American colonies declared independence from Great Britain.
	Option B is incorrect	This excerpt is not about the Treaty of Ghent, which ended the War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain.
	Option D is incorrect	This excerpt is not about the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, through which the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France.
14	Option F is correct	The Virginia Company of London established a colony in North America in 1607 called Jamestown. Governing the colony was difficult, so the Virginia Company issued the Great Charter in 1618. The Great Charter established the General Assembly so that colonists could self-govern on a local level.
	Option G is incorrect	The general assembly in Virginia did not allow colonists to vote in the British parliament.
	Option H is incorrect	Colonists could participate in the economy without the aid of a general assembly.
	Option J is incorrect	The Virginia Company did not authorize a general assembly to allow colonists to express dissatisfaction with British rule.
15	Option D is correct	Great Britain had been capturing U.S. sailors and forcing them to join the British navy. This practice was known as impressment and was one of the causes of the War of 1812.
	Option A is incorrect	The War of 1812 was not caused by French naval attacks on U.S. harbors.
	Option B is incorrect	The War of 1812 was not caused by British invasions of countries allied with the United States.
	Option C is incorrect	The War of 1812 was not caused by French embargoes on trade with the United States.
16	Option F is correct	The table shows that the population of several cities in the United States greatly increased over three decades. The United States was experiencing the Industrial Revolution, which shifted production from homes to factories. Factories were located in cities for better access to laborers and resources. As the factories expanded, more people migrated to the cities to find jobs, and the population increased.
	Option G is incorrect	The population changes did not occur because of a federal income tax.
	Option H is incorrect	The population changes did not occur because of an extended food shortage.
	Option J is incorrect	The population changes did not occur because of a lengthy war over disputed territory.

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Item #	Rationales	
17	Option C is correct	The Hudson River School is the name given to the style represented by the works of certain landscape painters between 1825 and 1870. This painting celebrates the natural beauty of the United States.
	Option A is incorrect	The painting does not represent themes associated with the temperance movement to prohibit alcohol.
	Option B is incorrect	The painting does not represent themes associated with the nativist movement to limit immigration to the United States.
	Option D is incorrect	The painting does not represent themes associated with the nineteenth-century industrial revolution.
18	Option H is correct	After the Civil War, Congress created the Freedmen's Bureau to assist former slaves during Reconstruction in the South. The Bureau's biggest roles included offering legal assistance and providing education.
	Option F is incorrect	Some Radical Republicans in Congress wanted to seize plantations and redistribute land to former slaves, but their plan was defeated in Congress and did not happen.
	Option G is incorrect	The Freedmen's Bureau helped to protect the rights of slaves, but it did not create a militia.
	Option J is incorrect	The Freedmen's Bureau helped negotiate contracts between former slaves and landowners, but it did not petition the government to offer money to former slaves.
19	Option D is correct	The Puritans migrated to the New England region in order to freely practice their religion.
	Option A is incorrect	Although merchants did trade with American Indians after they arrived in New England, that was not their main reason for settling in the area.
	Option B is incorrect	The Quakers primarily settled in Pennsylvania, not New England.
	Option C is incorrect	Explorers did not settle New England to make maps of the local rivers.
20	Option G is correct	President Jackson supported the Indian Removal Act of 1830. This act called for the removal of Cherokee Indians from Georgia to the Oklahoma Territory. The Cherokee Indians argued that President Jackson's actions were unconstitutional. They took the question of tribal sovereignty to the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled in their favor in <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i> , 1832. President Jackson ignored the Supreme Court decision, and the Cherokees were forcibly moved west by the U.S. government.
	Option F is incorrect	President Jackson did not annex land west of the Mississippi River.
	Option H is incorrect	President Jackson supported the Indian Removal Act, but did not have the power to introduce the bill to Congress.
	Option J is incorrect	President Jackson did not veto an act about Indian removal.
21	Option B is correct	Senator Daniel Webster is replying to Senator Robert Hayne's speech about nullification. Nullification is the idea that states could nullify, or void, an act of Congress if they believed the national government had overstepped its authority, or had not acted in the best interests of the states.
	Option A is incorrect	Senator Daniel Webster was not reacting to the inability of citizens to elect Supreme Court judges.
	Option C is incorrect	Senator Daniel Webster was not reacting to a proposal to revise the amendment process of the U.S. Constitution.
	Option D is incorrect	Senator Daniel Webster was not reacting to the federal seizure of private land for transportation networks.
22	Option J is correct	The New England colony of Massachusetts was located along the Atlantic Ocean. It had many natural bays and harbors. This easy access to the ocean contributed to the development of an economy based on shipbuilding and fishing.
	Option F is incorrect	Virginia's economy was based on plantation agriculture, not shipbuilding and fishing.
	Option G is incorrect	Maryland's economy was based on plantation agriculture, not shipbuilding and fishing.
	Option H is incorrect	Georgia's economy was based on plantation agriculture, not shipbuilding and fishing.

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Item #	Rationales	
23	Option A is correct	The political cartoon shows a carpetbagger on his way to the South. During Reconstruction (1865–1877), some northerners moved to the South to support political and social change and to seek out economic opportunities. “Carpetbagger” was a negative label for these northerners. Many southerners did not like carpetbaggers.
	Option B is incorrect	The political cartoon is not about the Age of Jackson, which occurred from about 1828 to 1845. The Age of Jackson is associated with the expansion of democracy.
	Option C is incorrect	The political cartoon is not about the Second Great Awakening, which occurred from about 1790 to 1820. The Second Great Awakening is associated with religious revivals.
	Option D is incorrect	The political cartoon is not about the War of 1812, which was fought between the United States and Great Britain.
24	Option J is correct	The Constitution describes the process for proposing and ratifying amendments. One process includes a proposal of the amendment by two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress and then ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the state legislatures.
	Option F is incorrect	An amendment can be proposed by a two-thirds vote, not a three-fourths vote, in both houses of Congress. An amendment cannot be ratified by eligible voters.
	Option G is incorrect	An amendment can be proposed by a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress. However, an amendment cannot be ratified by the Electoral College.
	Option H is incorrect	An amendment can be proposed by a two-thirds vote, not a three-fourths vote, in both houses of Congress. An amendment cannot be ratified by the Supreme Court.
25	Option A is correct	The economic differences between the Union and the Confederacy had the greatest impact on the outcome of the Civil War. The Union had an advantage because its economy was based on industry, while the Confederacy’s economy was based on agriculture.
	Option B is incorrect	Because most of the officers in both armies were trained at the United States Military Academy (West Point), it is likely that they provided very similar training to the soldiers under their command.
	Option C is incorrect	Religious differences between the Union and the Confederacy did not significantly affect the outcome of the Civil War.
	Option D is incorrect	Neither the Union nor the Confederacy benefited greatly from the help of foreign allies.
26	Option G is correct	Frederick Douglass inspired abolitionists through the antislavery newspaper <i>The North Star</i> .
	Option F is incorrect	Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote <i>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</i> .
	Option H is incorrect	Abolitionists established the Underground Railroad to help escaping slaves move safely out of the South. Douglass did not organize or create the Underground Railroad.
	Option J is incorrect	Hiram Rhodes Revels was the first African American senator.
27	Option D is correct	In this excerpt, Thomas Jefferson questions whether judges have the authority to determine the constitutionality of laws, which is known as judicial review.
	Option A is incorrect	Jefferson is referring to judicial review, not full faith and credit, which is the principle that the states within the United States have to respect the public records and judicial proceedings of every other state.
	Option B is incorrect	Jefferson is referring to judicial review, not popular sovereignty, which is the principle that the authority of a state and its government is created and maintained by the consent of the people through elected representatives.
	Option C is incorrect	Jefferson is referring to judicial review, not federalism, which is the principle that states share power with the national government.

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Item #	Rationales	
28	Option F is correct	The “Free Enterprise System” is the best title for this illustration because the pillars are labeled with five important characteristics of the free enterprise economic system.
	Option G is incorrect	The illustration does not show the pillars of the mercantile system. Mercantilism is a system in which a country attempts to acquire wealth through trade, exporting more than it imports and increasing its holding of gold.
	Option H is incorrect	The illustration does not show the pillars of federalism. Federalism is a system of government where the states share power with the national government.
	Option J is incorrect	The illustration does not show the pillars of republicanism. Republicanism is a system of government in which sovereignty is entrusted to the people and used by the people either directly or indirectly through representatives chosen by the people.
29	Option D is correct	The first major test of federal authority occurred in 1794. Farmers and whiskey distillers in western Pennsylvania protested a tax on whiskey enacted by the federal government. Anger over the tax turned into a rebellion. President George Washington called members of militias from several states to help stop the rebellion.
	Option A is incorrect	The XYZ Affair was a foreign policy matter between the United States and France, not a domestic matter.
	Option B is incorrect	The War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain was not a domestic matter.
	Option C is incorrect	The Barbary Wars were a series of conflicts between the United States and the North African Barbary states of Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli. The wars concerned foreign policy, not domestic affairs.
30	Option H is correct	This point of view expresses the opinion that adding a bill of rights to the Constitution was unnecessary and dangerous. During the constitutional ratification period, the Federalists argued that the Constitution did not need a bill of rights because the people and the states retained any powers that were not given to the federal government. Listing specific rights would be a problem because of the question of which rights to include. On the other hand, the Anti-Federalists believed that a bill of rights was necessary to safeguard individual liberties.
	Option F is incorrect	Minutemen were civilian colonists who were ready to join militias in an instant during the American Revolution.
	Option G is incorrect	Loyalists were American colonists who were loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution.
	Option J is incorrect	Patriots were American colonists who wanted independence from Great Britain during the American Revolution.
31	Option B is correct	At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, delegates from each state discussed several plans for the new U.S. government. There was a debate between small states and large states over representation in Congress. States with small populations wanted each state to have equal representation in Congress. States with large populations wanted representation based on population. In this case, more populous states would have more representatives. The Great Compromise settled the debate by creating a two-house legislature with two different systems of representation. In the Senate, each state has two representatives. In the House of Representatives, each state’s number of representatives is based on the size of the state’s population.
	Option A is incorrect	The Articles of Confederation was the first plan for U.S. government. The Articles of Confederation did not create the congressional structure shown in the diagram.
	Option C is incorrect	There was a compromise between slave states and non-slave states. However, that compromise did not create the congressional structure shown in the diagram.
	Option D is incorrect	The congressional structure shown in the diagram was not the result of a popular vote. It was the result of a compromise made by the framers of the Constitution at the Constitutional Convention.

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32	Option H is correct	Irish and Chinese immigrants were hired to help complete the Transcontinental Railroad and other railroad lines in the West in the late 1800s.
	Option F is incorrect	Some Irish and Chinese immigrants may have settled in the area. However, the Midwest was an area mainly settled by German and Scandinavian immigrants.
	Option G is incorrect	The era of canal construction occurred in the early 1800s, while railroad building in western territories occurred in the mid-to-late 1800s.
	Option J is incorrect	Neither Irish nor Chinese immigrants worked in large numbers on the construction of bridges in the South.
33	Option B is correct	The statement is from a handbook designed to prepare citizens for jury duty. A citizen needs an open mind, a readiness to work with other jurors, and the ability to be impartial when serving on a jury.
	Option A is incorrect	Not everything in the excerpt is required to vote in elections.
	Option C is incorrect	Not everything in the excerpt is required to pay income taxes.
	Option D is incorrect	Not everything in the excerpt is required for military service.
34	Option H is correct	President Abraham Lincoln is shown about to cut down a tree labeled “slavery.” Slavery was permanently abolished in the United States when the Thirteenth Amendment was added to the Constitution.
	Option F is incorrect	Stephen Douglas supported using popular sovereignty to decide the issue of slavery in the territories, not Abraham Lincoln.
	Option G is incorrect	Abraham Lincoln did not encourage an armed rebellion in the South to end slavery.
	Option J is incorrect	Although the Underground Railroad helped slaves escape, it was not the method by which slavery was permanently abolished.
35	Option C is correct	The purpose of the Tenth Amendment was to limit the authority of the federal government by reserving some powers for the states or for the people.
	Option A is incorrect	The Tenth Amendment was not intended to encourage citizens to monitor the federal government.
	Option B is incorrect	The Tenth Amendment was not intended to prevent conflicts between state and local governments.
	Option D is incorrect	The Tenth Amendment was not intended to increase the participation of citizens in state governments.
36	Option J is correct	Dorothea Dix was a social reformer who worked to improve facilities for people with mental illnesses and disabilities. She researched conditions in prisons and was able to help convince many states to establish humane hospitals for people with mental illnesses.
	Option F is incorrect	Jane Addams and others worked to provide services to immigrants, including education, as part of the Settlement House movement. Dorothea Dix’s efforts were not focused on immigrants.
	Option G is incorrect	Reformers tried to convince the government to create regulations to protect factory workers, but Dorothea Dix was not part of this effort.
	Option H is incorrect	Reformers such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony campaigned for women to gain the right to vote, but Dorothea Dix was not part of this effort.

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Item #	Rationales	
37	Option C is correct	The list has to do with Manifest Destiny. "Manifest Destiny" is the term coined by John L. O'Sullivan to describe the belief in the 1800s that U.S. settlers were destined to expand across North America. The three items in the list are economic characteristics that would motivate settlers to move west.
	Option A is incorrect	The list has characteristics associated with Manifest Destiny, not the Northwest Ordinance. Gold was not discovered in the area known as the Northwest Territory. This is the area that now encompasses the Midwest and was incorporated by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.
	Option B is incorrect	The list has characteristics associated with Manifest Destiny, not the Monroe Doctrine. President James Monroe declared the Monroe Doctrine in 1823. He warned European nations that the United States would not tolerate further colonization in the Americas.
	Option D is incorrect	The list has characteristics associated with Manifest Destiny, not the Gadsden Purchase. The United States obtained parts of southern Arizona and southern New Mexico through the Gadsden Purchase of 1852. The area was not known for farmland, and gold was discovered farther west in California.
38	Option F is correct	As more railroad lines were built in the 1800s, U.S. businesses could more easily transport their goods to distant markets and sell their goods to more customers.
	Option G is incorrect	In the 1800s, railroad lines were not widely used for people to commute to work.
	Option H is incorrect	The growth of the railway system helped U.S. companies reach new markets but did not help strengthen economic ties between U.S. and British companies.
	Option J is incorrect	The railway system did not permit faster communication between corporate leaders and employees. The telegraph and telephone enabled faster communication.
39	Option B is correct	The excerpt is describing the Boston Tea Party in 1773. American patriots threw chests of tea belonging to the British East India Company into the Boston Harbor. The Americans were protesting taxation without representation. The tax on tea had been passed by the British Parliament, an assembly that had no representatives from the colonies.
	Option A is incorrect	The French and Indian War, a war between England and France, occurred from 1754 to 1763. The Boston Tea Party was not meant to encourage another war between England and France.
	Option C is incorrect	The Boston Tea Party was a colonial demonstration against British trade policies and practices. The disagreement did not involve French traders.
	Option D is incorrect	The Tea Act of 1773 granted the British East India Company a monopoly on tea sales in the American colonies. The act did not place a ban on selling beverages in the colonies. It maintained an existing tax on tea.
40	Option H is correct	These three related congressional acts all addressed the question of whether slave labor should be allowed in new states.
	Option F is incorrect	The three acts addressed the consequences of westward expansion, not the question of whether the United States should expand westward.
	Option G is incorrect	The three acts addressed slave labor, not the issue of nullification.
	Option J is incorrect	The three acts addressed slave labor, not the issue of secession.

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Item #	Rationales	
41	Option C is correct	This type of diagram is used to compare objects. This diagram compares the economies of the West and the Southeast. In the mid-1800s the mining of gold and silver was common in the West, while plantation agriculture dominated the Southeast.
	Option A is incorrect	This diagram compares the West and the Northeast. Large manufacturing centers were characteristic of the Northeast but not the West in the mid-1800s.
	Option B is incorrect	This diagram compares the Northeast and the Southwest. In the mid-1800s cattle ranching was not a characteristic of the Northeast.
	Option D is incorrect	This diagram compares the Southeast and the Northeast. The use of slave labor was characteristic of the Southeast but not of the Northeast in the mid-1800s.
42	Option J is correct	The First Amendment prevents the government from restricting the practice of religion, which would include passing a law against electing religious leaders to office.
	Option F is incorrect	The First Amendment guarantee of free speech does not prevent the government from protecting classified information. Classified information is information that is restricted by the government because it may damage national security.
	Option G is incorrect	The First Amendment guarantee of religious freedom does not prevent the government from requiring individuals to pay income tax, regardless of where they work.
	Option H is incorrect	The First Amendment guarantee of religious freedom does not prevent local governments from requiring building permits for any type of construction.
43	Option B is correct	Technological innovation made the Industrial Revolution possible. New technologies changed transportation, manufacturing, and communications. People could travel farther more quickly. The production of goods moved from the home to the factory. Information transferred to distant places more quickly.
	Option A is incorrect	While education contributed to the development of an industrial society, the excerpt focuses on changes in production methods made possible by technological innovation.
	Option C is incorrect	The transition to factory production occurred with minimal government involvement. Increased government spending was not a significant factor in the Industrial Revolution.
	Option D is incorrect	Rapid territorial expansion was one effect of the Industrial Revolution, not a cause.
44	Option H is correct	Congress honored Anthony's efforts as a leader in the fight for women's suffrage. Women's suffrage, the right to vote for women, was realized with the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920.
	Option F is incorrect	The role of First Lady, most often fulfilled by the wife of the president of the United States, was one of the more significant public roles for women in early U.S. history. However, Susan B. Anthony was never First Lady.
	Option G is incorrect	Betsy Ross is thought to have designed the nation's first flag.
	Option J is incorrect	Jeannette Rankin of Montana was the first woman elected to Congress.