



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

Placement Test

► **700 – 1200**

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History & Geography 700 – 1200

Placement Tests

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PLACEMENT TEST for the LIFE PAC CURRICULUM

History & Geography 700 – 1200

Instructions

This test is designed to aid the teacher or parent in proper placement of the student into the LIFE PAC 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 tenth grade [1000] should begin testing at the eighth grade [800] 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 LIFE PAC number in the right hand column. **When all tests have been graded, transfer the number correct by LIFE PAC to the Student Placement Worksheet on the back page of the Answer Keys.** Then add the total number of points per grade level.

Test	Level	Test	Level
701 – 710	7	1001 – 1010	10
801 – 810	8	1101 – 1110	11
901 – 910	9	1201 – 1210	12

1. Man was created to have and enjoy _____.
 - a. fellowship
 - b. things
 - c. the world
 - d. happiness
2. A document or evidence that is from the same time as the historical subject being studied is a _____.
 - a. secondary source
 - b. historical category
 - c. primary source
 - d. subject category
3. The two main types of data used in classification are _____.
 - a. written records and archaeological remains
 - b. spoken word and audio archives
 - c. modern sources and word of mouth
 - d. computer records and library resources
4. The study of origins and life of the planet earth is called _____.
 - a. historiography
 - b. historical geology
 - c. sedimentation
 - d. earth history
5. The view that history moves from a beginning to an end with a purpose is called _____.
 - a. Christian history
 - b. cyclical history
 - c. linear
 - d. secular history
6. The people with the first sense of history were the _____.
 - a. Greeks
 - b. Romans
 - c. Egyptians
 - d. Hebrews
7. The view that history recurs without any real purpose is called _____.
 - a. linear history
 - b. cyclical history
 - c. Christian history
 - d. secular history
8. A person who writes history is a (n) _____.
 - a. epigrapher
 - b. statistician
 - c. historian
 - d. archaeologist
9. What laws did God give on Mt. Sinai? _____.
 - a. sacrifices
 - b. Ten Commandments
 - c. the judges
 - d. natural laws
10. The Greek view of history is _____.
 - a. cyclical
 - b. linear
 - c. Christian
 - d. secular

1a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

2a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

3a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

4a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

5a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

6a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

7a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

8a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

9a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

10a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐



1. Which of the following does not control climate? _____
 - a. altitude 1a. ☐
 - b. agriculture 1b. ☐
 - c. wind belts 1c. ☐
 - d. ocean currents 1d. ☐
2. The North Pole is farthest from the sun on _____.
 - a. June 21 2a. ☐
 - b. December 21 2b. ☐
 - c. September 23 2c. ☐
 - d. March 21 2d. ☐
3. How often does leap year occur? _____
 - a. every year 3a. ☐
 - b. every 8 years 3b. ☐
 - c. every 4 years 3c. ☐
 - d. every 2 years 3d. ☐
4. Name the continent where the Nile River and Mt. Kilimanjaro are located. _____
 - a. Africa 4a. ☐
 - b. North America 4b. ☐
 - c. Asia 4c. ☐
 - d. Europe 4d. ☐
5. Name the continent where Mt. McKinley and the Mississippi River are located. _____
 - a. Africa 5a. ☐
 - b. North America 5b. ☐
 - c. Asia 5c. ☐
 - d. Europe 5d. ☐
6. Name the continent where the Volga River and Mt. Elbrus are located. _____
 - a. Africa 6a. ☐
 - b. North America 6b. ☐
 - c. Asia 6c. ☐
 - d. Europe 6d. ☐
7. Name the continent where Mt. Everest and Huang River are located. _____
 - a. Africa 7a. ☐
 - b. North America 7b. ☐
 - c. Asia 7c. ☐
 - d. Europe 7d. ☐
8. Imaginary lines that run from the North to the South Pole are _____.
 - a. parallels of latitude 8a. ☐
 - b. parallels of longitude 8b. ☐
 - c. meridians of latitude 8c. ☐
 - d. meridians of longitude 8d. ☐
9. The equator represents 0° _____.
 - a. latitude 9a. ☐
 - b. altitude 9b. ☐
 - c. longitude 9c. ☐
 - d. meridian 9d. ☐
10. If it is Wednesday just east of the International Date Line, west of the line it is _____.
 - a. Thursday 10a. ☐
 - b. Wednesday 10b. ☐
 - c. Tuesday 10c. ☐
 - d. Monday 10d. ☐



1. The oldest mountains in America are _____.
 - a. the Rockies
 - b. the Sierra Nevadas
 - c. the Appalachians
 - d. the Ozarks
2. Many crops grow in the _____.
 - a. Intermountain region
 - b. Ozarks Highlands region
 - c. Coastal plains region
 - d. Rocky Mountain region
3. Which of these states is a peninsula? _____
 - a. Indiana
 - b. Michigan
 - c. Oregon
 - d. Minnesota
4. The mechanical reaper invented by Cyrus McCormack helped the _____.
 - a. Midwest
 - b. South
 - c. West
 - d. East
5. The first state was admitted to the Union in what year? _____
 - a. 1807
 - b. 1776
 - c. 1787
 - d. 1856
6. Henry Hudson claimed land in America for both England and what other nation? _____
 - a. Spain
 - b. Holland
 - c. France
 - d. Italy
7. Who was the president of the Confederate States of America? _____
 - a. Jefferson Davis
 - b. Robert E. Lee
 - c. Abraham Lincoln
 - d. Stonewall Jackson
8. 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
9. Which European nation explored the American Southwest? _____
 - a. Spain
 - b. France
 - c. England
 - d. Portugal
10. In which of the following states is the growing season the longest? _____
 - a. Montana
 - b. Pennsylvania
 - c. Hawaii
 - d. South Dakota

1a. ☐
 b. ☐
 c. ☐
 d. ☐

2a. ☐
 b. ☐
 c. ☐
 d. ☐

3a. ☐
 b. ☐
 c. ☐
 d. ☐

4a. ☐
 b. ☐
 c. ☐
 d. ☐

5a. ☐
 b. ☐
 c. ☐
 d. ☐

6a. ☐
 b. ☐
 c. ☐
 d. ☐

7a. ☐
 b. ☐
 c. ☐
 d. ☐

8a. ☐
 b. ☐
 c. ☐
 d. ☐

9a. ☐
 b. ☐
 c. ☐
 d. ☐

10a. ☐
 b. ☐
 c. ☐
 d. ☐

1. Culture originated in _____.
 - a. man
 - b. nature
 - c. God
 - d. Boston
2. People differ physically from one another because _____.
 - a. their alleles differ
 - b. their environments differ
 - c. their languages differ
 - d. their images differ
3. Cultures differ from one another because _____.
 - a. races differ
 - b. anthropologists differ
 - c. languages differ
 - d. environments differ
4. All cultures are alike in that all seek _____.
 - a. alliances, kin, and support
 - b. food, protection, and prosperity
 - c. rites of passage
 - d. visions, omens, and oracles
5. Culture is the authority and ability of man to _____.
 - a. make alliances
 - b. tell the future
 - c. subdue his environment
 - d. have fertile offspring
6. All people are the same because they share a common _____.
 - a. origin, structure, and image
 - b. village, kin, and occupation
 - c. environment, culture, and language
 - d. belief, power, and mind
7. The goal of anthropology is to discover regularities in _____.
 - a. nature
 - b. culture
 - c. genetics
 - d. observation
8. Which discipline studies the physical forms of people? _____
 - a. physical anthropologists
 - b. zoologists
 - c. ethnologists
 - d. archaeologist
9. To obtain food for their animals, most pastoralists are _____.
 - a. nomadic
 - b. wealthy
 - c. farmers
 - d. kin
10. The Indian who places a fish in the soil to rot and helps the corn grow is practicing _____.
 - a. magic
 - b. science
 - c. divination
 - d. religion

1a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

2a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

3a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

4a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

5a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

6a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

7a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

8a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

9a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

10a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐



1. The immediate family is known as the _____ family.
 - a. extended 1a. ☐
 - b. cultural b. ☐
 - c. nuclear c. ☐
 - d. social d. ☐
2. An example of an institution would be _____.
 - a. a business corporation 2a. ☐
 - b. marriage b. ☐
 - c. a political party c. ☐
 - d. United Mine workers union d. ☐
3. Rather than with individuals, sociology deals with _____.
 - a. pairs 3a. ☐
 - b. groups b. ☐
 - c. families c. ☐
 - d. utopias d. ☐
4. All the grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins to which the nuclear family is related is called the _____ family.
 - a. extended 4a. ☐
 - b. cultural b. ☐
 - c. social c. ☐
 - d. primary d. ☐
5. An example of an association would be _____.
 - a. education 5a. ☐
 - b. the family b. ☐
 - c. a political party c. ☐
 - d. marriage d. ☐
6. An example of a primary group would be _____.
 - a. a church 6a. ☐
 - b. fellow employees b. ☐
 - c. people of a community c. ☐
 - d. people of a nation d. ☐
7. An example of a secondary group would be _____.
 - a. a family 7a. ☐
 - b. a church b. ☐
 - c. friends in an office c. ☐
 - d. fellow employees d. ☐
8. The book, *Democracy in America*, was written by _____.
 - a. Parkman 8a. ☐
 - b. Tocqueville b. ☐
 - c. Sandburg c. ☐
 - d. Williamson d. ☐
9. The study of society is called _____.
 - a. psychology 9a. ☐
 - b. sociology b. ☐
 - c. economics c. ☐
 - d. history d. ☐
10. The study of individual behavior is called _____.
 - a. economics 10a. ☐
 - b. psychology b. ☐
 - c. philosophy c. ☐
 - d. sociology d. ☐



1. Social class is usually determined by _____.
 - a. money
 - b. clothes
 - c. occupation
 - d. all of the above
2. A concentrated food made by pounding together buffalo meat, berries, and bear fat was called _____.
 - a. jerky
 - b. sauerbraten
 - c. pemmican
 - d. maize
3. City dwellers who have no interpersonal relationships with others feel _____.
 - a. urbanized
 - b. independent
 - c. isolated
 - d. anti-social
4. One reason why stereotyping of people is not accurate is because individuals within a group are _____.
 - a. different
 - b. similar
 - c. all the same
 - d. b and c
5. The assimilation of culture occurs when Americans interact with other Americans and share _____.
 - a. values
 - b. customs
 - c. beliefs
 - d. all of the above
6. People who were forced to live in ghettos were the _____.
 - a. Germans
 - b. Jewish
 - c. Scandinavians
 - d. Russians
7. The most important institution in society is _____.
 - a. the family
 - b. technology
 - c. language
 - d. medicine
8. These people emigrated to America because of the potato famine _____.
 - a. Russians
 - b. Welsh
 - c. Greeks
 - d. Irish
9. The first people on the North American continent came to _____.
 - a. find water
 - b. trade salt
 - c. find food
 - d. find shelter
10. Cochise and Geronimo were great warriors from the _____ tribe.
 - a. Sioux
 - b. Apache
 - c. Seminole
 - d. Comanche

1a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

2a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

3a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

4a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

5a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

6a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

7a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

8a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

9a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

10a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

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

1a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

2a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

3a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

4a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

5a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

6a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

7a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

8a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

9a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

10a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐



1. The goal of political science is _____.
 - a. description and explanation
 - b. rational and empirical
 - c. not usually stated
 - d. explanation and prediction
2. The imaginary time before man had laws or governments is called _____.
 - a. the earthly city
 - b. the city of God
 - c. the state of nature
 - d. natural law
3. A new tax on real estate is an example of a (n) _____.
 - a. input
 - b. demand
 - c. symbol
 - d. output
4. "The sky is blue" is a (n) _____.
 - a. empirical statement
 - b. rational statement
 - c. silly statement
 - d. faith statement
5. Epistemology is the study of _____.
 - a. political science
 - b. how we know what we know
 - c. philosophy
 - d. rationalism
6. "God created the heaven and the earth" is a statement of _____.
 - a. source knowledge
 - b. empirical knowledge
 - c. faith knowledge
 - d. rational knowledge
7. The rule of a few is a (n) _____.
 - a. authoritarian government
 - b. oligarchy
 - c. state
 - d. hierarchy
8. The study of how government and public institutions are operated is the study of _____.
 - a. political theory
 - b. empiricism
 - c. public administration
 - d. election process
9. Which of the following is *not* included in comparative government? _____
 - a. social customs
 - b. political institutions
 - c. governments of the world
 - d. political beliefs
10. A political theorist may ask questions about how _____.
 - a. thoughts are formed
 - b. classes are formed
 - c. theories are formed
 - d. governments are formed

1a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

2a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

3a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

4a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

5a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

6a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

7a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

8a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

9a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

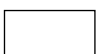
d. ☐

10a. ☐

b. ☐

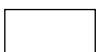
c. ☐

d. ☐



1. Taxes on the value of property one inherits are called _____.
 - a. inheritance taxes
 - b. estate taxes
 - c. death taxes
 - d. sales taxes
2. The official who must present a budget to the state legislature is the _____.
 - a. governor
 - b. secretary of state
 - c. treasurer
 - d. auditor
3. The American political tradition originated in _____.
 - a. Canada
 - b. Africa
 - c. Germany
 - d. England
4. A group of people who organize to nominate and elect certain candidates is a _____.
 - a. labor union
 - b. precinct convention
 - c. protest march
 - d. political party
5. The situation in which the amount of available money increases faster than the amount of available goods is known as _____.
 - a. racing
 - b. poverty
 - c. inflation
 - d. politics
6. A piece of property is taxed at its _____.
 - a. market value
 - b. assessed value
 - c. real value
 - d. appeal value
7. Most state money comes from _____.
 - a. taxes
 - b. federal grants
 - c. speeding tickets
 - d. donations
8. The party of the nobility were the _____.
 - a. Whigs
 - b. Marxists
 - c. Tories
 - d. Republicans
9. At the time of the American Revolution, those who supported independence were the _____.
 - a. Tories
 - b. British
 - c. Whigs
 - d. Americans
10. The oldest American political party is the _____.
 - a. Democrat Party
 - b. Republican Party
 - c. Libertarian Party
 - d. Social Party

- 1a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 2a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 3a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 4a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 5a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 6a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 7a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 8a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 9a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 10a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐



1. A political party is a _____.
 - a. celebration after the election 1a. ☐
 - b. group of voters with similar views b. ☐
 - c. ceremonial feast among northwest Indians c. ☐
 - d. means of distributing wealth d. ☐
2. The most important component of a culture is _____.
 - a. food, clothing, shelter 2a. ☐
 - b. a medium of exchange b. ☐
 - c. a common language c. ☐
 - d. some way to foretell the future d. ☐
3. The Bible provides the total picture of history from _____.
 - a. Creation to the Fall 3a. ☐
 - b. King David to Jesus Christ b. ☐
 - c. the fall to salvation c. ☐
 - d. Creation to the Judgement d. ☐
4. The dates assigned to earth and to its prehistoric remains are _____.
 - a. forever constant 4a. ☐
 - b. always predictable b. ☐
 - c. only estimates c. ☐
 - d. accurate within a few years d. ☐
5. Additions to the language, interaction of the people, or the development of new tools or machinery may result in _____.
 - a. cultural change 5a. ☐
 - b. cultural stability b. ☐
 - c. a shift to urban living c. ☐
 - d. a shift to rural living d. ☐
6. Societies in which people depend on other people to supply their needs are _____.
 - a. primitive 6a. ☐
 - b. socialist b. ☐
 - c. communistic c. ☐
 - d. complex d. ☐
7. Geographical features such as mountains, plains, and oceans are _____.
 - a. contiguous 7a. ☐
 - b. projections b. ☐
 - c. reliefs c. ☐
 - d. meridian's d. ☐
8. In how many different time zones do the continental United States lie? _____.
 - a. twenty-four 8a. ☐
 - b. twelve b. ☐
 - c. seven c. ☐
 - d. four d. ☐
9. The shape of the earth is _____.
 - a. a perfect sphere 9a. ☐
 - b. an imperfect sphere b. ☐
 - c. a large cone c. ☐
 - d. flat d. ☐
10. A form of prejudice that keeps us from seeing people as individuals is called _____.
 - a. divination 10a. ☐
 - b. pluralism b. ☐
 - c. positivism c. ☐
 - d. stereotyping 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
2. Prince Henry of Portugal sponsored _____.
 - a. Columbus' voyage to America
 - b. a crusade against the Italian merchants who monopolized the trade with Asia
 - c. a navigational school and exploration of a route around Africa to Asia
 - d. the exploration of North America and the settlement of St. Augustine, Florida
3. The leader of the first voyage around the earth was _____.
 - a. Columbus
 - b. Magellan
 - c. da Gama
 - d. Hudson
4. Columbus _____.
 - a. proved the world was a globe
 - b. was the first European to reach America
 - c. explored and mapped a new trade route to Asia
 - d. established permanent contact between Europe and America
5. Francisco Coronado, Hernando de Soto and Ponce de Leon were _____.
 - a. Spanish *conquistadors* who explored North America
 - b. Italian sailors who mapped the coast of South America
 - c. French fur traders who mapped Canada
 - d. Spanish noblemen who conquered the Aztec and Inca Empires
6. English land claims in North America were based on the exploration of _____.
 - a. Walter Raleigh, Magellan and Louis Jolliet
 - b. John Cabot, Henry Hudson and Francis Drake
 - c. Columbus and Magellan
 - d. John Smith and Thomas Gates with the help of Pocahontas
7. The main commodity the French took from America was _____.
 - a. fur
 - b. gold
 - c. slaves
 - d. spices
8. French exploration, land claims and colonies in America were around the _____.
 - a. Gulf of Mexico
 - b. the Grand Banks, Hudson Bay and northern Canada
 - c. St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River
 - d. Andes Mountains and the Isthmus of Panama
9. The first successful English colony in America was _____.
 - a. Roanoke
 - b. Jamestown
 - c. St. Augustine
 - d. New York
10. The colonies on the Hudson River were founded by the _____.
 - a. Dutch
 - b. French
 - c. English
 - d. Spanish

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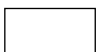
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1. The section of the English colonies made up of small farms settled by Puritans was _____.
 - a. the Middle Colonies
 - b. New England
 - c. the southern colonies
 - d. all of the above
2. Roger Williams founded the colony of _____.
 - a. Rhode Island
 - b. Massachusetts
 - c. Georgia
 - d. North Carolina
3. The colony of _____ was founded as a refuge for Catholics.
 - a. Delaware
 - b. Maine
 - c. Maryland
 - d. South Carolina
4. Quakers were involved in the founding of _____.
 - a. Virginia, Maryland and Georgia
 - b. Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey
 - c. Plymouth, Massachusetts and Connecticut
 - d. New York and Kentucky
5. _____ were men who founded colonies in America.
 - a. the Duke of York and the Marquis de Montcalm
 - b. Benjamin Franklin, George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards
 - c. William Pitt, Edward Braddock and John Wolfe
 - d. Thomas Hooker, Lord Baltimore and William Penn
6. New England colonists supplemented their income with _____.
 - a. plantation farming
 - b. working in the English army
 - c. fishing, whaling and ship building
 - d. trade in furs and gold
7. The nations that had land claims in North America just before the French and Indian War were _____.
 - a. Britain, the Netherlands, Portugal, France and Spain
 - b. France, Britain, Spain and Russia
 - c. Spain, the Netherlands and Britain
 - d. the Netherlands, France, Russia, Britain and Germany
8. The results of the French and Indian War were _____.
 - a. France lost almost all of its empire in North America
 - b. Britain was deeply in debt and determined to control its American colonies
 - c. the American colonists gained experience in fighting
 - d. all of the above
9. _____ were the types of grants originally given for the thirteen British colonies in America.
 - a. royal and self governing
 - b. proprietary, company and self-governing
 - c. self-governing, constitutional and covenant
 - d. company, royal and constitutional
10. The typical British colonial government in 1760 included _____.
 - a. a governor, a council and an assembly
 - b. a governor and his cabinet
 - c. an assembly and its prime minister
 - d. a military governor advised by a council of elders

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



1. The first three presidents of the United States were _____.
 - a. George Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson 1a. ☐
 - b. George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and Henry Clay b. ☐
 - c. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson c. ☐
 - d. John Hancock, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson d. ☐
2. The man who stabilized the new nation's finances was _____.
 - a. Henry Clay 2a. ☐
 - b. James Madison b. ☐
 - c. Thomas Jefferson c. ☐
 - d. Alexander Hamilton d. ☐
3. When war broke out in Europe over the French Revolution, America was still allied with _____.
 - a. France 3a. ☐
 - b. Spain b. ☐
 - c. Britain c. ☐
 - d. Germany d. ☐
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 4a. ☐
 - b. British support for the Indians on the American frontier b. ☐
 - c. British interference with American trade in the Mediterranean c. ☐
 - d. the impressment of American sailors by the British d. ☐
5. The legacy of the Federalist Party includes _____.
 - a. strict construction of the Constitution and the purchase of Florida 5a. ☐
 - b. setting up the structure of the American government and loose construction of the Constitution b. ☐
 - c. the precedent of only serving two terms in Congress and political conventions c. ☐
 - d. Gadsden Purchase and the income tax d. ☐
6. The land bought by the U.S. from France in 1804 west of the Mississippi was the _____.
 - a. French Cession 6a. ☐
 - b. Gadsden Purchase b. ☐
 - c. Texas Annexation c. ☐
 - d. Louisiana Purchase d. ☐
7. The Americans who explored and mapped the land from question six were _____.
 - a. the Oregon Trailblazers 7a. ☐
 - b. mountain men and Indians hired by the U.S. government b. ☐
 - c. the Lewis and Clark Expedition c. ☐
 - d. George Rogers Clark, Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett d. ☐
8. The War of 1812 was fought against _____.
 - a. Britain 8a. ☐
 - b. France and Spain b. ☐
 - c. Mexico and Britain c. ☐
 - d. Canada d. ☐
9. The darkest day of the War of 1812 was when the enemy _____.
 - a. captured Fort Ticonderoga 9a. ☐
 - b. sunk the *U.S.S. Constitution* b. ☐
 - c. captured the port of New Orleans c. ☐
 - d. burned Washington D.C. d. ☐
10. The Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812 was unusual because _____.
 - a. the Spanish did not intervene 10a. ☐
 - b. it was fought after the war had ended b. ☐
 - c. was both a land and sea battle c. ☐
 - d. the losses on both sides were so heavy that both declared it a defeat d. ☐



1. The Missouri Compromise allowed Missouri to join the Union _____.
 - a. as a slave state, but it would be the last slave state admitted. 1a. ☐
 - b. but its people were to have popular sovereignty on the issue of slavery b. ☐
 - c. as a slave state, but slavery was not allowed north of its southern border c. ☐
 - d. but only if two free states were admitted at the same time d. ☐
2. The man known as the Great Compromiser was _____.
 - a. Henry Clay 2a. ☐
 - b. Daniel Webster b. ☐
 - c. John Quincy Adams c. ☐
 - d. John C. Calhoun d. ☐
3. _____ were part of the Texas Revolution.
 - a. Trail of Tears, Webster-Hayne Debate and nullification 3a. ☐
 - b. Manifest Destiny, the Oregon Trail and the Gadsden Purchase b. ☐
 - c. Buena Vista, Matamoros and Guadalupe Hidalgo c. ☐
 - d. The Alamo, San Jacinto and Goliad 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 4a. ☐
 - b. John Quincy Adams b. ☐
 - c. James Polk c. ☐
 - d. all of the above d. ☐
5. The Kansas-Nebraska Act _____.
 - a. ended the era of compromise on the slavery issue by violating the Missouri Compromise 5a. ☐
 - b. gave the people of those territories popular sovereignty on the issue of slavery b. ☐
 - c. led to bitter fighting between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces in Kansas c. ☐
 - d. all of the above 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 6a. ☐
 - b. claim all of the Oregon Territory that was being shared with the British b. ☐
 - c. expand westward c. ☐
 - d. add California to the Union by starting a war with Mexico d. ☐
7. The Mexican Cession included _____.
 - a. Florida, Louisiana and several states to the north along the Mississippi River 7a. ☐
 - b. Texas and Oklahoma with parts of Kansas b. ☐
 - c. California, Nevada and Utah with parts of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming c. ☐
 - d. Oregon, Washington and parts of Idaho d. ☐
8. The Industrial Revolution began in the _____ industry.
 - a. steel 8a. ☐
 - b. railroad b. ☐
 - c. mining c. ☐
 - d. textile d. ☐
9. The Underground Railroad _____.
 - a. helped slaves escape from the south 9a. ☐
 - b. was a name used to mock the newly built New York subway b. ☐
 - c. connected the California gold mines with the port of San Francisco c. ☐
 - d. was a popular name for the process of secretly enforcing the Fugitive Slave Act d. ☐
10. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was a very popular _____.
 - a. work on Manifest Destiny 10a. ☐
 - b. history of life on the frontier b. ☐
 - c. anti-slavery novel c. ☐
 - d. novel about the first settlers in North America d. ☐



1. Those who opposed slavery and sought to free the slaves were called _____.
 - a. scalawags
 - b. nullies
 - c. abolitionists
 - d. redeemers
2. South Carolina and six other states seceded from the Union when _____.
 - a. the Emancipation Proclamation was issued
 - b. Abraham Lincoln was elected president
 - c. the army began enforcing the tariff in South Carolina
 - d. the Crittenden Compromise failed to pass Congress
3. The Civil War officially began with the _____.
 - a. Battle of Bull Run
 - b. Confederate attack on Fort Sumter
 - c. declaration of war by the Confederate States of America
 - d. invasion of Tennessee by Union troops
4. The Dred Scott Decision _____.
 - a. held that a slave living in a free state did not become free
 - b. was a pro-south decision by a court that had a majority of southern justices
 - c. extended constitutional protection to slavery anywhere in the United States
 - d. all of the above
5. The North did not have the advantage over the South during the Civil War in _____.
 - a. money
 - b. farms
 - c. generals
 - d. railroads
6. The turning point of the Civil War was the battle at _____.
 - a. Appamottox Courthouse
 - b. Gettysburg
 - c. Vicksburg
 - d. Antietam
7. The Union and Confederate top commanders at the end of the Civil War were _____.
 - a. George McClellan and Stonewall Jackson
 - b. Thomas Hooker and Robert E. Lee
 - c. William T. Sherman and George Pickett
 - d. Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee
8. The first battle of ironclad vessels was between the _____.
 - a. *Constitution* and the *Alabama*
 - b. *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*
 - c. *Washington* and the *Mississippi Queen*
 - d. *Saratoga* and the *Dixie*
9. The post-Civil War occupation of the Confederacy was called _____.
 - a. the Union Occupation
 - b. Seward's Folly
 - c. Reconstruction
 - d. the Era of Good Stealings
10. The first president impeached was _____.
 - a. Ulysses S. Grant
 - b. Rutherford B. Hayes
 - c. Abraham Lincoln
 - d. Andrew Johnson

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1. The time of prosperity and corruption after 1880 was called the _____.
 - a. Great Awakening
 - b. Populist Revolution
 - c. Roaring 80s
 - d. Gilded Age
2. The monopoly created by John D. Rockefeller was _____.
 - a. U.S. Steel
 - b. Bessemer Steel
 - c. Standard Oil
 - d. B&O Railroad
3. Cattle drives along the Chisholm and other trails were for the purpose of _____.
 - a. moving the cattle to railroad junctions to be shipped east
 - b. moving the cattle to better grazing lands as drought spread
 - c. keeping the cattle away from rustlers
 - d. taking the cattle to western cities for slaughter
4. _____ were major national issues between 1880 and 1900.
 - a. The treatment of Freedmen, corruption of federal judges and labor reform
 - b. Conservation of natural resources, pollution and government debt
 - c. Civil service reform, the tariff and silver coinage
 - d. Temperance, evolution, corruption and imperialism
5. _____ invented the electric light bulb, the phonograph, the storage battery and many others.
 - a. Andrew Carnegie
 - b. Henry Ford
 - c. Thomas Alva Edison
 - d. Eastman Kodak
6. The Spanish-American War _____.
 - a. was fought to free Cuba from Spain
 - b. marked America's emergence as a world power
 - c. made Theodore Roosevelt a national hero
 - d. all of the above
7. The event(s) that triggered the Spanish-American War was (were) the _____.
 - a. U.S. fleet's attack on the Philippines
 - b. explosion of the *Maine* in Havana Harbor
 - c. Spanish atrocities in the Philippines
 - d. all of the above
8. The _____ Movement was a very successful, nation wide reform movement around the 1900s that particularly focused on political corruption.
 - a. Grange Alliance
 - b. Knights of Labor
 - c. Temperance
 - d. Progressive
9. _____ were reformers in the movement from question 8.
 - a. Rutherford B. Hayes, Chester A. Arthur and Andrew Carnegie
 - b. James A. Garfield, William McKinley and James Blaine
 - c. Robert LaFollette, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson
 - d. all of the above
10. The Panama Canal, trust busting, conservation, the "Big Stick" and mediating the Russo-Japanese War were part of the administration of _____.
 - a. Woodrow Wilson
 - b. William McKinley
 - c. Chester A. Arthur
 - d. Theodore Roosevelt

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1. The primary reason the U.S. entered World War I was _____.
 - a. the German invasion of Belgium
 - b. the Zimmerman letter
 - c. German U-boat attacks on ships at sea
 - d. the threat of a hostile alliance controlling all of Europe
2. The fighting in World War I was mainly _____.
 - a. a seesaw of capturing and losing large pieces of territory in central Europe
 - b. battles of maneuver between heavily armed cavalry and tank units
 - c. a series of sieges by the Allies who steadily advanced, capturing German strongholds
 - d. between long lines of trenches that moved very little during the war
3. President Wilson's proposal for a just peace at the end of World War I was the _____.
 - a. League Charter
 - b. Washington Proposal
 - c. Fourteen Points
 - d. Progressive Manifesto
4. The time after World War I included all of the following *except* _____.
 - a. the Roaring Twenties
 - b. a return to isolationism
 - c. Prohibition
 - d. joining the League of Nations
5. The Great Depression was triggered by _____.
 - a. speculation in western land
 - b. a crash of the stock market
 - c. the failure of the Treaty of Versailles
 - d. the failure of the European nations to pay their war debts to the U.S.
6. The president and his program that tried to pull the nation out of the Depression were _____.
 - a. Harry Truman and the Fair Deal
 - b. Herbert Hoover and "A chicken in every Pot"
 - c. Warren G. Harding and a Return to Normalcy
 - d. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal
7. The United States entered World War II because of the _____.
 - a. German invasion of France
 - b. German submarine attacks on U.S. ships
 - c. Japanese attack on Midway Island
 - d. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
8. Around Europe during World War II, the major U.S. invasions were in _____ (in the order they occurred).
 - a. Greece, Italy and Germany
 - b. North Africa, Italy and France
 - c. Israel, North Africa and France
 - d. France, Italy and Germany
9. The U.S. strategy in the Pacific during World War II was _____.
 - a. Island Hopping
 - b. Blitzkrieg
 - c. Lightning War
 - d. Dodge and Deploy
10. Japan surrendered in World War II after _____.
 - a. the Doolittle Raid successfully attacked Tokyo
 - b. the U.S. dropped atomic bombs on two Japanese cities
 - c. an Allied amphibious invasion of the main Japanese home island was successful
 - d. the U.S. demonstrated the effectiveness of its new phosphorus bombs on several Japanese cities

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1. The Cold War lasted from _____.
 - a. mid-World War II until Germany reunited, with a truce in the 1970s (1941-72 and 1976-89)
 - b. the beginning of the Korean War until Détente (1950-75)
 - c. the end of World War II until the collapse of the Soviet Union (1945-91)
 - d. the Russian Revolution during World War I until the end of communism in Europe (1917-89)
2. All of the following were part of the Cold War except the _____.
 - a. Iran Hostage Crisis
 - b. Berlin Airlift
 - c. Cuban Missile Crisis
 - d. Korean War
3. America's longest war that caused widespread protests in the 1960s was the _____.
 - a. Persian Gulf War
 - b. Korean War
 - c. Vietnam War
 - d. Taiwan War
4. The World War II hero who became president of the U.S. in the 1950s was _____.
 - a. Harry Truman
 - b. Douglas MacArthur
 - c. George Marshall
 - d. Dwight D. Eisenhower
5. The leader of the non-violent movement for Civil Rights in the 1950s and 60s was _____.
 - a. Robert Kennedy
 - b. Joseph McCarthy
 - c. Booker T. Washington
 - d. Martin Luther King, Jr.
6. The correct order for the presidents from 1961 to 1990 is _____.
 - 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
7. All of the following occurred during the Nixon Administration except the _____.
 - a. Watergate Scandal
 - b. president's visit to communist China
 - c. withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam
 - d. Marshall Plan
8. All of the following were part of the Carter Administration except the _____.
 - a. Iran Hostage Crisis
 - b. Camp David Accords
 - c. formation of the United Nations
 - d. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
9. The Soviet leader whose reforms led to the end of communism in Europe was _____.
 - a. Joseph Stalin
 - b. Nikita Krushchev
 - c. Adolf Hitler
 - d. Mikhail Gorbachev
10. The Persian Gulf War was fought to _____.
 - a. drive Iraqi army out of Kuwait
 - b. make Israel a nation again
 - c. stop the Syrian invasion of Turkey
 - d. help the Saudi Arabian army conquer a dictator in Egypt

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1. NAFTA is _____.
 - a. a nuclear weapon reduction treaty 1a. ☐
 - b. a trade agreement between the U.S., Canada and Mexico b. ☐
 - c. an alliance to hold off the threat of communism c. ☐
 - d. the abbreviation for the first international space station d. ☐
2. The second president of the United States impeached was _____.
 - a. William McKinley 2a. ☐
 - b. George Bush b. ☐
 - c. Richard Nixon c. ☐
 - d. William J. Clinton d. ☐
3. In the 1990s most businesses' records and bookkeeping are done _____.
 - a. by the federal government 3a. ☐
 - b. using well organized double entry books b. ☐
 - c. by special accounting firms that exist only for that purpose c. ☐
 - d. on computers d. ☐
4. The greatest danger for the American family in 1990 is _____.
 - a. divorce 4a. ☐
 - b. television b. ☐
 - c. the national debt c. ☐
 - d. inflation 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 5a. ☐
 - b. Revolution, Civil War, War of 1812, World War I, Korea, World War II, Vietnam b. ☐
 - c. Revolution, War of 1812, Civil War, World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam c. ☐
 - d. Revolution, War of 1812, Civil War, Vietnam, World War I, Korea, World War II d. ☐
6. The correct chronological order for these events is the _____.
 - a. Missouri Compromise, Progressive Era, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Federalist Era, Great Depression 6a. ☐
 - b. Great Depression, Federalist Era, Progressive Era, Missouri Compromise, Kansas-Nebraska Act b. ☐
 - c. Federalist Era, Missouri Compromise, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Progressive Era, Great Depression c. ☐
 - d. Kansas-Nebraska Act, Missouri Compromise, Federalist Era, Great Depression, Progressive Era d. ☐
7. The first permanent alliance the U.S. entered after the Revolution was _____.
 - a. NATO 7a. ☐
 - b. the Axis b. ☐
 - c. the United Nations c. ☐
 - d. Treaty of Versailles d. ☐
8. Before 1900, the U.S. government made most of its income from _____.
 - a. tariffs 8a. ☐
 - b. income tax b. ☐
 - c. land taxes c. ☐
 - d. land sales d. ☐
9. Henry Clay was active in American politics between _____.
 - a. 1850 and 1900 9a. ☐
 - b. 1800 and 1850 b. ☐
 - c. 1900 and 1950 c. ☐
 - d. 1750 and 1800 d. ☐
10. The largest piece of territory ever obtained by the U.S. was the _____.
 - a. Mexican Cession 10a. ☐
 - b. Gadsden Purchase b. ☐
 - c. Oregon Territory c. ☐
 - d. the Old Northwest Territory d. ☐



1. The winner of the French and Indian War was _____.
 - a. France
 - b. Spain
 - c. England
 - d. the United States
2. Lexington and Concord marked the beginning of the _____.
 - a. Civil War
 - b. War of 1812
 - c. Puritan Revolution
 - d. Revolutionary War
3. The first major purchase of land for the United States was _____.
 - a. the Louisiana Purchase
 - b. Texas
 - c. the North West Territory
 - d. Florida
4. In 1848 the United States gained territory as a result of war with _____.
 - a. Cuba
 - b. Spain
 - c. Mexico
 - d. England
5. One cause of the American Revolution was England's decision to _____ the colonies.
 - a. desert
 - b. declare war on
 - c. tax
 - d. free
6. George Washington, the first President of the United States, was elected as a member of _____.
 - a. the Federalist Party
 - b. the Whig Party
 - c. the Democratic Party
 - d. no political party
7. A naturalist who was famous for his drawings and paintings of birds was _____.
 - a. John Jacob Astor
 - b. Luther Burbank
 - c. John J. Audubon
 - d. Theodore Roosevelt
8. A nineteenth-century nurse famed for her care of the sick and wounded was _____.
 - a. Elizabeth Browning
 - b. Florence Nightingale
 - c. Marie Antoinette
 - d. Jenny Lind
9. The United States has been called a "melting pot" because it has accepted _____ from many different countries.
 - a. industries
 - b. immigrants
 - c. inventions
 - d. scholars
10. After retirement most Americans today can expect financial help every month from _____.
 - a. Social Security
 - b. Medicare
 - c. Internal Revenue
 - d. Civil Rights

1a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☐

2a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
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3a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
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4a. ☐
b. ☐
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8a. ☐
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9a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☐

10a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☐



1. The freedoms of religion, press, and speech in the United States are guaranteed by the _____.
 - a. Constitution
 - b. Declaration of Independence
 - c. President
 - d. labor unions
2. The Federal system in the United States provides for a national and a _____ government.
 - a. state
 - b. county
 - c. city
 - d. precinct
3. The first written attempt at self-government in America was the _____.
 - a. Plymouth Contract
 - b. Mayflower Compact
 - c. Bill of Rights
 - d. New England Charter
4. The Constitution of the United States was written by the Second Constitutional Convention in the city of _____.
 - a. Boston
 - b. New York
 - c. Lexington
 - d. Philadelphia
5. The congress of the United States is divided into _____ houses.
 - a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 6
 - d. 8
6. The Constitution of the United States gives Congress the power to _____.
 - a. try criminals
 - b. levy taxes
 - c. declare war
 - d. amend the Constitution
7. The power of the executive branch of the United States government rests in the hands of the _____.
 - a. states
 - b. President
 - c. Congress
 - d. Constitution
8. The President conducts the _____ policy of the United States.
 - a. post office
 - b. immigration
 - c. foreign
 - d. trade
9. Under the Constitution, Federal courts have the power to _____.
 - a. pass Federal laws
 - b. declare war
 - c. judge disputes between states
 - d. veto legislation
10. The number of justices on the Supreme Court is _____.
 - a. five
 - b. seven
 - c. nine
 - d. eleven

1a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

2a. ☐

b. ☐

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3a. ☐

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c. ☐

d. ☐

10a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

1. The Constitution states that powers not given to the Federal government are reserved to the _____ or to the people.
 - a. Congress 1a. ☐
 - b. states b. ☐
 - c. President c. ☐
 - d. Supreme Court d. ☐
2. Under the Constitution, state governments are _____ the Federal government.
 - a. stronger than 2a. ☐
 - b. much stronger than b. ☐
 - c. weaker than c. ☐
 - d. about equal to d. ☐
3. The governor of a state in the United States _____ the laws.
 - a. enforces 3a. ☐
 - b. passes b. ☐
 - c. rewrites c. ☐
 - d. ignores d. ☐
4. The attorney general handles a state's _____ matters.
 - a. financial 4a. ☐
 - b. legal b. ☐
 - c. civil rights c. ☐
 - d. engineering d. ☐
5. Every state Constitution in the United States has provisions for all the following items except _____.
 - a. raising taxes 5a. ☐
 - b. maintaining law and order b. ☐
 - c. maintaining schools c. ☐
 - d. signing treaties with foreign countries d. ☐
6. Every state government is divided into _____ branches.
 - a. two 6a. ☐
 - b. three b. ☐
 - c. four c. ☐
 - d. six d. ☐
7. Almost every state in the United states today is divided into _____.
 - a. counties 7a. ☐
 - b. parks b. ☐
 - c. boards c. ☐
 - d. districts d. ☐
8. The county official who enforces laws is called a (n) _____.
 - a. enforcer 8a. ☐
 - b. judge b. ☐
 - c. sheriff c. ☐
 - d. detective d. ☐
9. One important function of city government is to provide _____.
 - a. a fire department 9a. ☐
 - b. mail service b. ☐
 - c. a standing army c. ☐
 - d. state taxes d. ☐
10. The chief executive of a city is called its _____.
 - a. mayor 10a. ☐
 - b. governor b. ☐
 - c. commissioner c. ☐
 - d. director d. ☐



1. The Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century caused large numbers of people to move to _____.
 - a. farms
 - b. small towns
 - c. large cities
 - d. foreign countries
2. The two types of jobs available to workers today are in either a production industry or a(n) _____ industry.
 - a. trade
 - b. textile
 - c. agricultural
 - d. service
3. Christians should work hard and do their work for the glory of _____.
 - a. themselves
 - b. God
 - c. their parents
 - d. the future
4. A career area contains many _____.
 - a. types of jobs
 - b. salaries
 - c. working conditions
 - d. supervisors
5. Almost every occupation open to young people today requires a certain amount of _____.
 - a. money
 - b. education
 - c. strength
 - d. driving
6. Before choosing a career a person should decide his life's _____.
 - a. desires
 - b. dreams
 - c. hobbies
 - d. goals
7. A prime spiritual goal is _____.
 - a. to have everything I want
 - b. to do what will please others
 - c. to do only what will please God
 - d. to travel
8. For the Christian, material goals _____.
 - a. ought to conform to spiritual goals
 - b. are the most important goals
 - c. ought to be disregarded entirely
 - d. are not important
9. When looking for information about job openings, a young person should not _____.
 - a. read the "help want" ads in the newspaper
 - b. visit local companies, fill out applications, and make appointments for interviews
 - c. make appointment for employment interviews, and ignore them
 - d. visit the nearest state employment office
10. One thing a person should *not* do during a job interview is _____.
 - a. make sure his hands are clean
 - b. get angry
 - c. smile
 - d. look the interviewer in the eye

1a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

2a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

3a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

4a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

5a. ☐

b. ☐

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6a. ☐

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8a. ☐

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9a. ☐

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10a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

1. Persons living on United States territory who are not United States citizens are either aliens or _____.
a. illegal aliens
b. noncitizen nationals
c. immigrants
d. naturalized citizens
2. Citizens and noncitizens alike owe _____ to the United States.
a. money
b. votes
c. allegiance
d. protection
3. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution states that all persons born . . . in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are _____ of the United States.
a. citizens
b. subjects
c. loyalists
d. followers
4. You are a citizen of the United States if your parents _____.
a. traveled in the United States
b. petitioned for you
c. established residence in the United States
d. have dual citizenship
5. The First Amendment to the Constitution grants the rights of press, speech, and _____.
a. religion
b. public education
c. social security
d. travel
6. In 1963 the Supreme Court of the United States forbade prayer _____.
a. in public schools
b. in Christian schools
c. in homes
d. in public
7. A writ of habeas corpus is issued in order to _____.
a. sue someone
b. release someone from jail
c. convict someone
d. take away someone's voting rights
8. Being indicted means _____.
a. being sent to prison
b. being sued for damages
c. being ordered to stand trial on charges
d. being released from jail
9. One way to keep politically informed is to _____.
a. ignore the news everyday
b. read a newspaper everyday
c. express opinions without backing them up with facts
d. read everything a certain politician sends you in the mail
10. A recall election is held to _____.
a. amend the constitution
b. remove an official from office
c. send a crooked politician to jail
d. defeat a law

1a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☐

2a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☐

3a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☐

4a. ☐
b. ☐
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9a. ☐
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c. ☐
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b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☐

1. Before the Flood the earth's atmosphere was saturated with _____.
 - a. water vapor
 - b. smoke
 - c. poison gas
 - d. reptiles
2. An example of fossil fuel formed by the Flood is _____.
 - a. wood
 - b. coal
 - c. uranium
 - d. limestone
3. The layers of the earth are called _____.
 - a. fissures
 - b. strata
 - c. the core
 - d. fossils
4. The country that once built a huge wall thousands of miles long to keep out invaders was _____.
 - a. Phoenicia
 - b. Egypt
 - c. Greece
 - d. China
5. The Egyptians developed the first _____.
 - a. writing
 - b. musical instrument
 - c. drama
 - d. sculpture
6. One of the major accomplishment of the ancient Greeks was the development of the idea of _____.
 - a. feudalism
 - b. democracy
 - c. slavery
 - d. capitalism
7. Factories in the Industrial Revolution _____.
 - a. grew in number
 - b. declined in number
 - c. stayed the same in number
 - d. disappeared
8. The Industrial Revolution brought _____ to most early factory workers.
 - a. high wages
 - b. shorter working hours
 - c. new homes
 - d. hardship and misery
9. Following World War II the organization founded to search for lasting world peace was the _____.
 - a. United Nations
 - b. League of Nations
 - c. Geneva Convention
 - d. World Trade Association
10. Man's future is assured if he sees the truth that _____ can bring peace.
 - a. Jesus Christ
 - b. nuclear weapons
 - c. the United Nations
 - d. technology

- 1a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 2a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 3a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 4a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 5a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 6a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 7a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 8a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 9a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 10a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐

1. Physical barriers such as mountains and oceans create _____ regions of the earth.
 - a. religious 1a. ☐
 - b. artificial b. ☐
 - c. bloc c. ☐
 - d. geographic d. ☐
2. Which of the following terms is *not* a major race of the world? _____
 - a. Caucasoid 2a. ☐
 - b. Irish b. ☐
 - c. Mongoloid c. ☐
 - d. Negroid d. ☐
3. The peninsula in Southern Europe that is shaped like a boot kicking a football is _____.
 - a. Italy 3a. ☐
 - b. Spain b. ☐
 - c. Turkey c. ☐
 - d. Germany d. ☐
4. The country that is *not* part of Scandinavia is _____.
 - a. Norway 4a. ☐
 - b. Sweden b. ☐
 - c. England c. ☐
 - d. Denmark d. ☐
5. Climactic regions with small rainfall and little growth are _____.
 - a. tropics 5a. ☐
 - b. deserts b. ☐
 - c. steppes c. ☐
 - d. plains d. ☐
6. Tundra is found in _____ regions.
 - a. desert 6a. ☐
 - b. tropic b. ☐
 - c. polar c. ☐
 - d. humid middle d. ☐
7. The majority of the people in North America tend to be of the _____ race.
 - a. Mongoloid 7a. ☐
 - b. Caucasoid b. ☐
 - c. Negroid c. ☐
 - d. Indian d. ☐
8. The majority of people in Africa tend to be of the _____ race.
 - a. Nordic 8a. ☐
 - b. Caucasoid b. ☐
 - c. Mongoloid c. ☐
 - d. Negroid d. ☐
9. One country that is not included in the Free World region of the country is _____.
 - a. Japan 9a. ☐
 - b. Canada b. ☐
 - c. the United States c. ☐
 - d. Russia d. ☐
10. Which of the following countries is *not* a Communist Bloc country? _____
 - a. France 10a. ☐
 - b. Cuba b. ☐
 - c. Russia c. ☐
 - d. China d. ☐



1. A megalopolis is a _____.
 - a. fishery
 - b. city of enormous size
 - c. new farm method
 - d. disease
2. Park lands that cannot be changed in any way are the _____.
 - a. recreational areas
 - b. wilderness areas
 - c. camping areas
 - d. hiking areas
3. Smoking may cause _____.
 - a. bone defects
 - b. muscle damage
 - c. emphysema
 - d. poor vision
4. Excess plant growth in lakes or rivers is caused by _____.
 - a. oxygen
 - b. DDT
 - c. sulfur dioxide
 - d. phosphate
5. The purpose of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) is to _____.
 - a. educate the elderly
 - b. improve working conditions
 - c. design childcare centers
 - d. eliminate poverty
6. The governmental program that funds and regulates low-income housing is _____.
 - a. Housing and Urban Development
 - b. Supplemental Security Income
 - c. Affirmative Action
 - d. Social Security
7. The labor market in the United States has a shortage of _____.
 - a. laborers
 - b. unskilled workers
 - c. professional workers
 - d. skilled workers
8. Before enrolling in college, much consideration should be given to a choice of _____.
 - a. location
 - b. career
 - c. recreation
 - d. friends
9. The act of utilizing natural resources economically is called _____.
 - a. conservation
 - b. reforestation
 - c. nationalization
 - d. consumption
10. The experts who advise cities in matters of overpopulation and development are known as _____.
 - a. research analysts
 - b. environmentalists
 - c. educators
 - d. urban engineers



1. The line that divides the earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere is the _____ .
 - a. equator
 - b. circle
 - c. midway
 - d. half-line
2. Another term for half-sphere is _____ .
 - a. equator
 - b. midway
 - c. pole
 - d. hemisphere
3. The lines on the globe parallel to the equator are called the lines of _____ .
 - a. longitude
 - b. latitude
 - c. meridian
 - d. analemma
4. The entire earth is divided into _____ time zones.
 - a. seven
 - b. fifteen
 - c. twenty-four
 - d. ten
5. A map with a rough surface to represent mountains, valleys, and oceans is called a(n) _____ map.
 - a. mountain
 - b. relief
 - c. overview
 - d. land
6. The most common map used in our everyday life is called the _____ map.
 - a. star
 - b. life
 - c. house
 - d. road
7. A map is an important tool of a _____ .
 - a. physician
 - b. geographer
 - c. philanthropist
 - d. ecologist
8. Maps that show rivers, mountain ranges, valleys, lakes, and so on, show _____.
 - a. climates
 - b. types of soil
 - c. locations
 - d. physical features
9. Graphs and charts are a form of _____.
 - a. time zones
 - b. visual aids
 - c. spheres
 - d. road maps
10. The most accurate graph is a _____.
 - a. pie graph
 - b. chart
 - c. analemma
 - d. line graph

1a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

2a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

3a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

4a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

5a. ☐

b. ☐

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6a. ☐

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8a. ☐

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9a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

10a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐



1. Democracy is a system of government in which decisions are made by the _____.
 - a. president
 - b. legislature
 - c. people
 - d. lawyers
2. In choosing a career, we must remember God has a _____ for our lives.
 - a. salary
 - b. gift
 - c. enthusiasm
 - d. plan
3. An important factor in making a God-given decision regarding a career is _____.
 - a. what your friends say
 - b. what pays the most
 - c. what everybody else is doing
 - d. what the Bible says
4. A written summary of one's education, work experience, interests, and abilities for the purpose of getting a job is called one's _____.
 - a. directory
 - b. work chart
 - c. resumé
 - d. aptitude test
5. A person who immigrated to this country but has not obtained citizenship is called a (n) _____.
 - a. alien
 - b. subversive
 - c. partisan
 - d. totalitarian
6. An early civilization built on the banks of the rich Nile River was _____.
 - a. China
 - b. India
 - c. Egypt
 - d. Lydia
7. Cuneiform was an ancient form of _____.
 - a. writing
 - b. musical instrument
 - c. drama
 - d. sculpture
8. A universal code of law was first adopted by _____.
 - a. Germans
 - b. Hebrews
 - c. English
 - d. Babylonians
9. The nation that profited most from the early Industrial Revolution was _____.
 - a. Greece
 - b. Russia
 - c. England
 - d. Germany
10. Every twenty-four hours the earth rotates on its _____.
 - a. poles
 - b. equator
 - c. axis
 - d. sphere

1a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

2a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

3a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

4a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

5a. ☐

b. ☐

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6a. ☐

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d. ☐

7a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

8a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

9a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

10a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

d. ☐

1. God used _____ and the Hebrews to purge the Canaanites.
 - a. Jeremiah
 - b. Joshua
 - c. Moses
 - d. Abraham
2. The style of writing used in Sumer is called _____.
 - a. cuneiform
 - b. manuscript
 - c. hieroglyphic
 - d. demotic
3. The river on which Egypt was established was the _____.
 - a. Tigris
 - b. Congo
 - c. Euphrates
 - d. Nile
4. Mesopotamia was the home of the _____ civilization.
 - a. Greek
 - b. Babylonian
 - c. Athenian
 - d. Chinese
5. One major invention of the Egyptians was _____.
 - a. the sailing ship
 - b. paper
 - c. the calendar
 - d. printing
6. The most important contribution of Hammurabi, ruler of Babylonia, was _____.
 - a. mathematics
 - b. written code of law
 - c. music
 - d. the Old Testament
7. The belief that God started the evolutionary process and left it to work itself out according to His laws is called _____.
 - a. atheism
 - b. theory of evolution
 - c. theistic creation
 - d. theistic evolution
8. The first major event in the history of civilization was _____.
 - a. the Flood
 - b. the creation of man
 - c. the discovery of Mesopotamia
 - d. the creation of heaven and earth
9. The first people to use the concept of zero and to use place value were the _____.
 - a. Chinese
 - b. Egyptians
 - c. Babylonians
 - d. Assyrians
10. Both Genesis and the Gilgamesh Epic contain accounts of _____.
 - a. the fall of Adam
 - b. the Flood
 - c. the Ten Commandments
 - d. the destruction of Babylon

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1. The oldest and most widely held Indian religion is _____.
 - a. Christianity 1a. ☐
 - b. Hinduism b. ☐
 - c. Buddhism c. ☐
 - d. Taoism d. ☐
2. The country that built a wall thousands of miles long to keep out invaders was _____.
 - a. China 2a. ☐
 - b. India b. ☐
 - c. Greece c. ☐
 - d. Rome d. ☐
3. The Roman Empire reached its peak _____ the rise and fall of Greece.
 - a. before 3a. ☐
 - b. during b. ☐
 - c. after c. ☐
 - d. in spite of d. ☐
4. The body of water that was most important to Greek and Roman expansion was the _____.
 - a. Black Sea 4a. ☐
 - b. Atlantic Ocean b. ☐
 - c. Mediterranean Sea c. ☐
 - d. Rhine River d. ☐
5. The two most powerful Greek city-states were _____.
 - a. Athens and Sparta 5a. ☐
 - b. Crete and Macedonia b. ☐
 - c. Athens and Persia c. ☐
 - d. Rome and Sparta d. ☐
6. Homer was the most famous Greek _____.
 - a. poet 6a. ☐
 - b. statesman b. ☐
 - c. explorer c. ☐
 - d. god d. ☐
7. The Roman Republic arose in what is now _____.
 - a. France 7a. ☐
 - b. Italy b. ☐
 - c. the Holy Land c. ☐
 - d. Greece d. ☐
8. The Roman leader who was stabbed to death by senators who feared his growing power was _____.
 - a. Brutus 8a. ☐
 - b. Marc Anthony b. ☐
 - c. Octavian c. ☐
 - d. Julius Caesar d. ☐
9. A nonbeliever who saw a vision of Christ and spent the rest of his life as a Christian missionary was _____.
 - a. Peter 9a. ☐
 - b. Paul b. ☐
 - c. Augustine c. ☐
 - d. John d. ☐
10. When the Roman Empire fell, Christianity _____.
 - a. was founded 10a. ☐
 - b. almost disappeared b. ☐
 - c. survived and spread c. ☐
 - d. perished d. ☐



1. A major event leading to the Middle Ages was _____.
 - a. the Viking invasion of England
 - b. the discovery of gunpowder
 - c. the fall of the Roman Empire
 - d. the death of Alexander the Great
2. At the end of the Roman Empire, the center of the Roman Catholic Church was at _____.
 - a. Rome
 - b. Paris
 - c. Jerusalem
 - d. Constantinople
3. The various tribes that invaded Western Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire were called _____.
 - a. Huns
 - b. mercenaries
 - c. crusaders
 - d. barbarians
4. After the fall of the Roman Empire, the most powerful unifying force in Europe was _____.
 - a. Germany
 - b. Charlemagne
 - c. the Catholic Church
 - d. democracy
5. The best medieval architecture was found in _____.
 - a. cities
 - b. cathedrals
 - c. roads
 - d. palaces
6. Books were rare in the Middle Ages because they had to be copied by hand by _____.
 - a. peasants
 - b. authors
 - c. monks
 - d. troubadors
7. Under feudalism all the land was owned by the _____.
 - a. church
 - b. king
 - c. people
 - d. Holy Roman Emperor
8. In feudalism a fief is _____.
 - a. a parcel of land
 - b. loyalty
 - c. a musical instrument
 - d. a type of coin
9. The purpose of the crusades in the Middle Ages was to drive the Muslims from _____.
 - a. Spain
 - b. Italy
 - c. the Holy Land
 - d. North Africa
10. The center of most learning in the Middle Ages was _____.
 - a. village schools
 - b. monasteries
 - c. large universities
 - d. home teaching

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1. England's chief opponent in the Hundred Years' War was _____.
 - a. Scotland 1a. ☐
 - b. Germany b. ☐
 - c. Italy c. ☐
 - d. France d. ☐
2. The "black death" of the Middle Ages and Renaissance was a _____.
 - a. disease 2a. ☐
 - b. war b. ☐
 - c. crusade c. ☐
 - d. poison d. ☐
3. The "universal man" of the Renaissance who was skilled in painting, sculpture, architecture, botany, engineering, and other areas was _____.
 - a. Rembrandt 3a. ☐
 - b. Holbein b. ☐
 - c. da Vinci c. ☐
 - d. Cervantes d. ☐
4. The author who has been called the "father of humanism" and the "first modern man" was _____.
 - a. Petrarch 4a. ☐
 - b. Shakespeare b. ☐
 - c. Cervantes c. ☐
 - d. Sir Thomas More d. ☐
5. Movable type for the printing of books was invented in the fifteenth century by _____.
 - a. Gutenberg 5a. ☐
 - b. Bacon b. ☐
 - c. Newton c. ☐
 - d. Kepler d. ☐
6. A man who claimed the sun was the center of the solar system was _____.
 - a. Priestly 6a. ☐
 - b. Bacon b. ☐
 - c. Ptolemy c. ☐
 - d. Copernicus d. ☐
7. When the Reformation reached England, it led to the establishment of _____.
 - a. the Anglican Church 7a. ☐
 - b. a divine right king b. ☐
 - c. the Tudor dynasty c. ☐
 - d. universities d. ☐
8. A major cause of the Reformation was _____.
 - a. religious wars 8a. ☐
 - b. the death of Henry VIII b. ☐
 - c. corrupt clergymen c. ☐
 - d. the black death d. ☐
9. The man who started the Reformation by mailing his Ninety-Five Theses to the church door was _____.
 - a. Zwingli 9a. ☐
 - b. Luther b. ☐
 - c. Augsburg c. ☐
 - d. Huss d. ☐
10. The Swiss reformer who believed that before the Creation God chose certain individuals to be saved was _____.
 - a. Grebel 10a. ☐
 - b. Calvin b. ☐
 - c. Huss c. ☐
 - d. Zurich d. ☐



1. In the English civil war of the 1640s, the leader of the Puritan forces was _____.
 - a. Charles I
 - b. Oliver Cromwell
 - c. Guy Fawkes
 - d. Francis Drake
2. The divine-right French king whose symbol was the sun was _____.
 - a. Louis XIV
 - b. Charles II
 - c. William the Conqueror
 - d. Henry I
3. The divine-right theory states that a king's authority to rule comes directly from _____.
 - a. God
 - b. Parliament
 - c. the people
 - d. the pope
4. Mercantilism was a theory of _____.
 - a. politics
 - b. economics
 - c. astronomy
 - d. gravity
5. In the fifteenth century Portugal was a major _____ power.
 - a. religious
 - b. sea
 - c. banking
 - d. technological
6. The explorer who organized the first round-the-world voyage was _____.
 - a. Cortes
 - b. Magellan
 - c. Pizarro
 - d. Balboa
7. The first English explorers to the New World were looking for a sea route to the _____.
 - a. Far East
 - b. Bahamas
 - c. Great Lakes
 - d. British Isles
8. The Englishman who discovered a large river later named for him was _____.
 - a. Drake
 - b. Cabot
 - c. Raleigh
 - d. Hudson
9. The first successful English settlement in the New world was at _____.
 - a. Quebec
 - b. Detroit
 - c. St. Louis
 - d. New Orleans
10. The Spaniard who conquered and enslaved the Aztecs in Mexico was _____.
 - a. Balboa
 - b. Días
 - c. de Vaca
 - d. Cortes

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1. The most important result of the revolution in England in 1688 was the _____.
 - a. emergence of Parliamentary power
 - b. rise of the jury system
 - c. banishment of Cromwell
 - d. end of the War of the Roses
2. Before taking the throne in 1689, William and Mary signed the English _____.
 - a. Magna Carta
 - b. Constitution
 - c. Bill of Rights
 - d. common law
3. The Stamp Act of 1765 on the American colonies was an example of _____.
 - a. religious intolerance
 - b. taxation without representation
 - c. a successful trade law
 - d. the generosity of King George III
4. The Declaration of Independence declared the American colonies to be free from _____.
 - a. England
 - b. taxes
 - c. tea
 - d. French rule
5. The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution are called the _____.
 - a. Rights of Man
 - b. Bill of Rights
 - c. Declaration of Rights
 - d. Ten Rights
6. The three branches of government created by the United States Constitution are the executive, legislative, and _____.
 - a. federal
 - b. judicial
 - c. congressional
 - d. constitutional
7. A change in the Constitution is known as a (n) _____.
 - a. veto
 - b. law
 - c. proposal
 - d. amendment
8. The Frenchman who led his country to the conquest of Europe after the Revolution was _____.
 - a. Napoleon Bonaparte
 - b. Louis XIV
 - c. Danton
 - d. Versailles
9. Napoleon began his career as a (n) _____.
 - a. priest
 - b. teacher
 - c. politician
 - d. artillery officer
10. At one time the French under Napoleon managed to conquer nearly all of _____.
 - a. Russia
 - b. France
 - c. England
 - d. Europe



1. A major feature of the Industrial Revolution was that machines began to do work that had previously been done by _____.
 - a. water power
 - b. hand
 - c. steam
 - d. railroads
2. The average factory worker in the early Industrial Revolution worked _____.
 - a. shorter hours for more pay
 - b. part time
 - c. long hours for low pay
 - d. for himself
3. The rise of corporations produced a need for more _____.
 - a. farmers
 - b. towns
 - c. capital
 - d. peasants
4. Because of the Industrial Revolution, transportation _____.
 - a. expanded enormously
 - b. expanded slightly
 - c. declined
 - d. disappeared
5. An advanced steam engine was patented in 1769 by _____.
 - a. John McAdam
 - b. James Watt
 - c. Thomas Edison
 - d. Richard Arkwright
6. A steam locomotive was developed in 1814 by _____.
 - a. George Stephenson
 - b. Thomas Mills
 - c. Thomas Severy
 - d. Thomas Newcome
7. Robert Fulton developed the first _____.
 - a. paved road
 - b. iron plow
 - c. fire engine
 - d. steamboat
8. Samuel F.B. Morse in 1844 introduced the first _____.
 - a. typewriter
 - b. telegraph
 - c. telephone
 - d. radio
9. Before the Industrial Revolution the majority of workers lived _____.
 - a. in large cities
 - b. in small villages
 - c. in slums
 - d. in ghettos
10. An economic theory that arose from early factory conditions was _____.
 - a. capitalism
 - b. socialism
 - c. laissez-faire
 - d. profit

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1. Prior to World War I major alliances were formed in Europe with Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary on one side, and _____ on the other.
 - a. England, the United States, and Sweden
 - b. Spain, France, and Greece
 - c. England, France, and Russia
 - d. France, Serbia, and the United States
2. One major cause of World War I was _____.
 - a. taxation without representation
 - b. extreme nationalism
 - c. the rise of communism
 - d. yellow journalism
3. The United States entered World War I in time to help defeat the Germans _____.
 - a. at sea
 - b. in France
 - c. in Russia
 - d. in England
4. World War I on the Western front was characterized by _____.
 - a. huge cavalry charges
 - b. massive bombing of cities
 - c. trench warfare
 - d. large tank battles
5. A major cause of World War II was _____.
 - a. the treaty that ended World War I
 - b. the Russian Revolution
 - c. Wilson's Fourteen Points
 - d. the League of Nations
6. Adolf Hitler eased the economic depression in Germany by _____.
 - a. signing peace treaties
 - b. seizing Ethiopia
 - c. rearming
 - d. joining the League of Nations
7. Germany started World War II by invading _____.
 - a. Ethiopia
 - b. Russia
 - c. Poland
 - d. Spain
8. The United States' strategy against Japan in the Pacific was described as _____.
 - a. all-out nuclear war
 - b. trench warfare
 - c. psychological
 - d. island hopping
9. The main body of the United Nations is called the _____.
 - a. General Assembly
 - b. league of Nations
 - c. Committee of Nations
 - d. Secretariat
10. The United Nations Charter was endorsed in San Francisco by fifty nations in _____.
 - a. 1938
 - b. 1940
 - c. 1945
 - d. 1952

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1. The United Nations in the Korean War fought against troops from North Korea and _____.
 - a. China
 - b. Russia
 - c. Vietnam
 - d. Cambodia
2. As a United Nations member, the United States helped fight a major war against the communists in _____.
 - a. India
 - b. Vietnam
 - c. China
 - d. Europe
3. The purpose of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is _____.
 - a. to provide mutual defense
 - b. to halt oil sales to Japan
 - c. to regulate oil sales and trade
 - d. to protect Israel
4. The Commonwealth countries were once a part of the _____ Empire.
 - a. German
 - b. Holy Roman
 - c. French
 - d. British
5. Which of the following countries has *not* developed nuclear weapons?
 - a. India
 - b. France
 - c. Russia
 - d. Germany
6. Mexico's greatest hope for the future lies in _____.
 - a. farming
 - b. heavy industry
 - c. oil and gas
 - d. shipbuilding
7. In 1979 President Jimmy Carter's efforts brought about a historic peace treaty between _____.
 - a. France and Germany
 - b. Russia and the United States
 - c. Egypt and Israel
 - d. Israel and Iran
8. An above-ground atomic weapons testing halt has been signed by all but which of the following countries? _____
 - a. the United States
 - b. China
 - c. Great Britain
 - d. Russia
9. The first man to walk on the moon was _____.
 - a. Yuri Gagarin
 - b. John Glenn
 - c. Neil Armstrong
 - d. Alan Shepard
10. Earth Day is a day of public concern over _____.
 - a. whales
 - b. pollution
 - c. fires
 - d. war

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1. The Hebrews were descendants of _____.
 - a. Japheth
 - b. Moses
 - c. Abraham
 - d. John
2. Early rulers of Egypt who were considered divine were called _____.
 - a. Pharaohs
 - b. Hittities
 - c. polytheists
 - d. pyramids
3. Greek civilization began on the island of _____.
 - a. Sicily
 - b. Corsica
 - c. Knossos
 - d. Crete
4. The leader who conquered all of what is now France and was crowned emperor by the pope in A.D. 800 was _____.
 - a. Alexander the Great
 - b. Julius Caesar
 - c. Charlemagne
 - d. Constantinople
5. England's chief opponent in the Hundred Years' War was _____.
 - a. Scotland
 - b. Germany
 - c. Italy
 - d. France
6. The Spanish Armada was an attempt by Spain to invade and conquer _____.
 - a. England
 - b. France
 - c. Naples
 - d. Portugal
7. The Bastille was _____.
 - a. a royal prison in France
 - b. a French cathedral
 - c. a royal palace
 - d. a railroad
8. Poor working conditions in early factories led to the growth of _____.
 - a. democracy
 - b. strong government
 - c. labor unions
 - d. sanitation
9. The event that set off World War I was _____.
 - a. the Russian Revolution
 - b. the Industrial Revolution
 - c. the invasion of Belgium
 - d. the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
10. The United States entered World War II against Japan because of _____.
 - a. Hitler's attack on Russia
 - b. the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
 - c. the German bombing in London
 - d. the Japanese shelling of California

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1. According to the theory of mercantilism, wealth was measured by the amount of _____ a country accumulated.
 - a. ships
 - b. lands
 - c. gold and silver
 - d. new goods
2. One change that most influenced the exploration and colonization of the New World was _____.
 - a. the increase in trade
 - b. over population
 - c. unemployment
 - d. a new king
3. The House of Burgesses was a part of the first democratic government of the colony of _____.
 - a. Connecticut
 - b. New York
 - c. Virginia
 - d. Pennsylvania
4. The first permanent English settlement in the New World was _____.
 - a. Williamsburg
 - b. Charleston
 - c. Boston
 - d. Jamestown
5. The organization that financed the voyage to the New World for the colonists was the _____.
 - a. Mayflower Compact
 - b. London Company
 - c. Raleigh Company
 - d. Drake Investors
6. The people who settled in the colony of Plymouth were called _____.
 - a. Pilgrims
 - b. Quakers
 - c. Moravians
 - d. Anglicans
7. Religious toleration was guaranteed in which of the following English colonies? _____.
 - a. Maryland and Rhode Island
 - b. Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth
 - c. Florida and Virginia
 - d. Connecticut and New Jersey
8. The colony of Pennsylvania founded by William Penn was a haven for the _____.
 - a. Puritans
 - b. Pilgrims
 - c. Moravians
 - d. Quakers
9. The Protestants who left France to settle in the New World were the _____.
 - a. Quakers
 - b. Moravians
 - c. Anglicans
 - d. Huguenots
10. The colony that became a philanthropic colony led by James Oglethorpe was _____.
 - a. North Carolina
 - b. Georgia
 - c. Delaware
 - d. South Carolina

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1. The French and Indian War broke out over claims to the _____.
 - a. Mississippi River
 - b. Ohio River
 - c. Mohawk River
 - d. Hudson River
2. One effect of the French and Indian War was that England _____.
 - a. reduced taxes
 - b. gave the colonies freedom
 - c. wanted colonies to help pay for the war
 - d. erased all colonial dissatisfaction
3. The Stamp Act forced the colonists to pay a tax on _____.
 - a. tea
 - b. paper
 - c. sugar
 - d. coffee
4. The Intolerable Act caused the formation of _____.
 - a. political parties
 - b. the Minutemen
 - c. a continental army
 - d. a continental navy
5. The hero at Saratoga was _____.
 - a. Horatio Gates
 - b. George Rogers Clark
 - c. Nathaniel Greene
 - d. George Washington
6. General Cornwallis was trapped and surrendered at _____.
 - a. Charleston
 - b. New York
 - c. Guilford Courthouse
 - d. Yorktown
7. One weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that they provided for _____.
 - a. a weak bill of rights
 - b. a city manager system
 - c. separate states with an appointed governor
 - d. amendment to laws by unanimous vote
8. A serious dispute between the large and small states under the Articles was over the problem of _____.
 - a. control of the slave state
 - b. representation
 - c. disagreement between governors and the state
 - d. who should vote
9. The proposal that adopted both the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan into the Constitution was called the _____.
 - a. Missouri Compromise
 - b. Great Compromise
 - c. Philadelphia Agreement
 - d. Gentleman's Agreement
10. The Senate and the House of representatives together form the _____.
 - a. Committee
 - b. Convention
 - c. Congress
 - d. Confederation

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- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 2a. ☐
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- d. ☐
- 3a. ☐
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- d. ☐
- 4a. ☐
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- d. ☐
- 5a. ☐
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- 6a. ☐
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- 7a. ☐
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- 8a. ☐
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- 9a. ☐
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- d. ☐
- 10a. ☐
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- c. ☐
- d. ☐

1. The branch of government responsible for reviewing state laws and settling court cases is the _____.
 - a. legislative
 - b. executive
 - c. senate
 - d. judicial
2. The negotiations between the United States and France that almost caused a war around 1800 were called the _____.
 - a. XYZ Affair
 - b. Jay Treaty
 - c. Peace of Paris
 - d. Sedition Act
3. The important land decision Jefferson made was the _____.
 - a. Missouri Purchase
 - b. Louisiana Purchase
 - c. Oregon Annexation
 - d. Texas Annexation
4. The men who explored the newly acquired territory from France were _____.
 - a. Houston and Kidd
 - b. Lewis and Davis
 - c. Lewis and Clark
 - d. Boone and Crockett
5. The Era of Good Feelings was ended by _____.
 - a. nationalism
 - b. sectionalism
 - c. federalism
 - d. imperialism
6. A major dispute between sections developed over the issue of high tariffs that were favored by the _____.
 - a. Northwest
 - b. South
 - c. Northeast
 - d. Midwest
7. The section of the country that desired the construction of roads and canals was the _____.
 - a. West
 - b. South
 - c. Northeast
 - d. Middle West
8. Andrew Jackson's sympathy leaned more toward the _____.
 - a. federal level
 - b. states' rights interests
 - c. big business interests
 - d. United States Bank
9. Jackson opposed the National Bank because he believed it was mainly in the interest of businessmen in the _____.
 - a. West
 - b. South
 - c. Midwest
 - d. Northeast
10. Jackson's chosen state banks became known as _____.
 - a. Whig banks
 - b. pet banks
 - c. Jackson's banks
 - d. people's banks

1a. ☐

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1. One development that caused problems after the Era of Good Feelings and became a factor in sectionalism was the acquisition of _____.
 - a. immigrants 1a. ☐
 - b. territories b. ☐
 - c. industries c. ☐
 - d. water power d. ☐
2. Probably the most controversial issue that divided the nation was the question of _____.
 - a. slavery 2a. ☐
 - b. states' rights b. ☐
 - c. immigration c. ☐
 - d. protective tariffs d. ☐
3. The territory located in the Northwestern portion of the country in 1840 was the _____.
 - a. Mexican territory 3a. ☐
 - b. Oregon territory b. ☐
 - c. Canadian territory c. ☐
 - d. Spanish territory d. ☐
4. Diplomatic relations with Mexico were stopped by the Mexicans when the United States annexed _____.
 - a. California 4a. ☐
 - b. Oregon b. ☐
 - c. Washington c. ☐
 - d. Texas d. ☐
5. An important Supreme Court decision that stated that slaves who moved to free territories would not become free concerned the slave _____.
 - a. Dred Scott 5a. ☐
 - b. John Brown b. ☐
 - c. Nat Turner c. ☐
 - d. Simon Legree d. ☐
6. The Republican who debated in Illinois against the expansion of slavery in 1858 was _____.
 - a. Douglas 6a. ☐
 - b. Breckinridge b. ☐
 - c. Bell c. ☐
 - d. Lincoln d. ☐
7. Although some people have interpreted certain passages in the Bible as God's support of slavery, Christ denied this idea in His message that God _____.
 - a. was not predictable 7a. ☐
 - b. loved all people b. ☐
 - c. loved some more than others c. ☐
 - d. ignored the humble d. ☐
8. Most people who opposed slavery did so because they believed it was _____.
 - a. economically unfeasible 8a. ☐
 - b. morally wrong b. ☐
 - c. unnecessary c. ☐
 - d. expensive d. ☐
9. The most shocking and frightening black revolt in the South was led by _____.
 - a. Nat Turner 9a. ☐
 - b. Gabriel Prosser b. ☐
 - c. Joseph Cinque c. ☐
 - d. Denmark Vesey d. ☐
10. Those people who sympathized with the plight of the slaves and demanded that slaves be freed were called _____.
 - a. renegades 10a. ☐
 - b. carpetbaggers b. ☐
 - c. abolitionists c. ☐
 - d. fugitives d. ☐

1. All of the following items increased in the United States after the War of 1812 except _____.
 - a. agricultural production
 - b. industry
 - c. westward expansion
 - d. fair treatment of the Indians
2. The Civil War was caused by _____.
 - a. slavery
 - b. states' rights
 - c. differing economic systems
 - d. all of the above
3. The industrialized North differed dramatically from the South's dependence upon _____.
 - a. railroads
 - b. shipbuilding
 - c. hand crafts
 - d. agriculture
4. The factor that widened the split between the North and the South was _____.
 - a. new inventions
 - b. railroad rights
 - c. territorial expansion
 - d. treatment of Indians
5. The military advantage *not* held by the North was _____.
 - a. abundant manpower
 - b. adequate equipment
 - c. superior military leaders
 - d. transportation facilities
6. General Lee and his men were defeated at the battle of _____.
 - a. Fredericksburg
 - b. Chattanooga
 - c. Gettysburg
 - d. Vicksburg
7. General Sherman won a stunning victory against the South at _____.
 - a. Vicksburg
 - b. New Orleans
 - c. Richmond
 - d. Atlanta
8. The Civil Rights Act of 1866 granted citizenship to all people born in the United States except _____.
 - a. Indians
 - b. Negroes
 - c. Mexicans
 - d. all of these
9. The President of the United States impeached during Reconstruction was President _____.
 - a. Lincoln
 - b. Jackson
 - c. Johnson
 - d. Davis
10. The act that divided the South into five military districts was _____.
 - a. Sumner's Act
 - b. the Reconstruction Act
 - c. the Army governing Act
 - d. the Civil Rights Act

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- d. ☐

1. Potential power for United States industry lay in its _____.
 - a. coal fields
 - b. rivers and streams
 - c. oil deposits
 - d. a, b, and c
2. Factors making the United States ripe for industry included _____.
 - a. willing investors
 - b. abundant resources
 - c. immigrants
 - d. a, b, and c
3. Inventions of the agricultural revolution included all *except* the _____.
 - a. sewing machine
 - b. cotton gin
 - c. threshing machine
 - d. steel plow
4. Communication improvements included all *except* the _____.
 - a. telegraph
 - b. typewriter
 - c. telephone
 - d. transatlantic cable
5. Government checks on big business included all *except* the _____.
 - a. consolidation
 - b. laws controlling monopolies
 - c. Clayton Anti-Trust Act
 - d. Federal Trade Commission
6. Early labor organizations included _____.
 - a. the Knights of Columbus
 - b. Standard Oil
 - c. the National Labor Union
 - d. The American Federation of Workers
7. Trade between the United States and Central and South American countries increased after the construction of _____.
 - a. railroads
 - b. the Panama Canal
 - c. mountain roads
 - d. bridges
8. The man who was instrumental in working out a successful Japanese-American treaty was _____.
 - a. Walter Reed
 - b. William Gorgas
 - c. Theodore Roosevelt
 - d. Matthew Perry
9. The loyalty, devotion, and unity of people for their respective countries promoted the spirit of _____.
 - a. nationalism
 - b. conservatism
 - c. isolationism
 - d. militarism
10. The countries of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy joined together to form the _____.
 - a. Big Three
 - b. Fascist Trio
 - c. Triple Alliance
 - d. Triple Entente

1a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐2a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐3a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐4a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐5a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐6a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐7a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐8a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐9a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐10a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

1. United States reinforcements in World War I contributed greatly to Allied victories in France in all except _____.
 - a. Cantigny
 - b. Berlin
 - c. Argonne Forest
 - d. Chateau-Thierry
2. The Germans desperately tried to end the First World War before the entry into the conflict by the _____.
 - a. Chinese
 - b. Australians
 - c. United States
 - d. Russians
3. Allied countries represented at the Paris peace talks included all of the following countries except _____.
 - a. Britain
 - b. Russia
 - c. United States
 - d. France
4. The purpose of the proposed League of Nations was to _____.
 - a. regulate international relations
 - b. cease imperialism
 - c. increase armaments
 - d. settle monetary problems
5. The Eighteenth Amendment that made it illegal to buy or sell alcoholic beverages marked the beginning of _____.
 - a. higher morale
 - b. Prohibition
 - c. more amendments
 - d. the Teapot Dome Scandal
6. An influx of immigrants and rural people to the towns and cities caused widespread _____.
 - a. disease epidemics
 - b. violence
 - c. urbanization
 - d. unemployment
7. Causes of the Great Depression include all except _____.
 - a. a weak national economy
 - b. agricultural overproduction
 - c. exports supported by loans
 - d. the stock market stability
8. The incident that abruptly brought about the Depression was _____.
 - a. more imports than exports
 - b. over employment
 - c. stock market crash
 - d. over-stocked inventories
9. The program that provided jobs in the area of conservation was the _____.
 - a. Energy Saver Agency
 - b. Civilian Conservation Corps
 - c. Agricultural Act
 - d. National Economy Act
10. The program that provided for flood control, water power source, and soil conservation was the _____.
 - a. Tennessee Valley Authority
 - b. Hoover Dam
 - c. Social Security Act
 - d. Emergency Banking Act

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1. Because the people of Germany had endured severe hardships caused by the Depression and were desperate for a change in leadership, they fell victim to the ruthless dictator _____.
 - a. Mussolini
 - b. Hitler
 - c. Castro
 - d. Stalin
2. Hitler's massive military build-up was in direct violation of _____.
 - a. NATO
 - b. the Truman Doctrine
 - c. the Versailles Treaty
 - d. the Marshall Plan
3. Diversionary actions taken in the battle of Normandy in World War II were led by _____.
 - a. the French army
 - b. American paratroopers
 - c. German sympathizers
 - d. Italians
4. A factor hindering the German invasion of Russia in World War II was _____.
 - a. Italian warfare
 - b. a mild winter
 - c. Russia's burning as they retreated
 - d. British reinforcements
5. The United States believed an international conspiracy was underway for a communist takeover in Asia when _____.
 - a. Chinese Reds drove the Chinese Nationalists to Formosa
 - b. China and Russia signed the Sino-Soviet Pact
 - c. war erupted in Korea
 - d. fighting broke out in Japan
6. The purpose of NATO was _____.
 - a. to prevent the spread of communism in Western Europe
 - b. to aid Russia in case of Chinese attack
 - c. to help South Korea
 - d. to defend Germany
7. Steps leading the United States into involvement in Vietnam included all of the following actions except _____.
 - a. the Gulf of Tonkin resolution
 - b. military advisors sent by Kennedy
 - c. American involvement in Burma
 - d. commitments of aid by Eisenhower
8. Problems confronting United States servicemen in Vietnam included all of these items except the _____.
 - a. frustrating situation in Southeast Asia
 - b. rising resentment at home to the war in Vietnam
 - c. increasing participation by friendly nations
 - d. increasing drug addiction and alcoholism
9. President Kennedy initiated a program to send volunteers to foreign countries to help underdeveloped countries enjoy a better life style that was called the _____.
 - a. CIA
 - b. Peace Corps
 - c. Engineers Corps
 - d. CARE
10. Rather than immediate withdrawal, Nixon chose a policy of _____.
 - a. pacification
 - b. rehabilitation
 - c. Vietnamization
 - d. occupation

1a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐2a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐3a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐4a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐5a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐6a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐7a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐8a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐9a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐10a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

1. The domestic problems that faced the Kennedy administration included all except _____.
 - a. racial tension
 - b. the Berlin Wall
 - c. threat of nuclear war
 - d. depression
2. The political scandal that caused the resignation of a Republican President in 1974 and created problems for his successor was the _____.
 - a. Teapot Dome Scandal
 - b. Bay of Pigs fiasco
 - c. Watergate Scandal
 - d. Payola Incident
3. During the Johnson administration, the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution _____.
 - a. barely passed in the House of Representatives
 - b. scaled back American involvement in the Vietnam War
 - c. was not approved
 - d. opened the door for more American involvement in Vietnam
4. The Secretary of State who guided the foreign policy of President Nixon was _____.
 - a. Barry Goldwater
 - b. Henry Kissinger
 - c. Earl Warren
 - d. Robert McNamara
5. To stop the flow of refugees to West Berlin, Russia built the _____.
 - a. Great Wall of East Germany
 - b. Berlin Wall
 - c. Berlin Check Gate
 - d. Tower of Berlin
6. The Soviet leader _____ made changes that led to the end of the Cold War.
 - a. Mikhail Gorbachev
 - b. Joseph Stalin
 - c. Nikita Khrushchev
 - d. Boris Yeltsin
7. The leader of the black civil rights movement was _____.
 - a. Roy Wilkins
 - b. James Meredith
 - c. Martin Luther King
 - d. Thurgood Marshall
8. In 1971 the Supreme Court ruled that in order to achieve a racial balance children must _____.
 - a. be reassigned
 - b. wear uniforms
 - c. attend schools out of their neighborhood
 - d. attend schools in shifts
9. President _____ was impeached in 1998.
 - a. Richard Nixon
 - b. Jimmy Carter
 - c. Bill Clinton
 - d. Lyndon Johnson
10. *Roe v. Wade* was controversial because it _____.
 - a. ended segregation
 - b. legalized abortion
 - c. forbade self-incrimination
 - d. ended prayer in schools

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1. English Puritans held which of the following beliefs? _____.
 - a. Man is not his brother's keeper.
 - b. God requires that men wear plain clothing.
 - c. Good behavior determines whether a man finds salvation.
 - d. Men are predestined before birth, either to salvation or to eternal damnation.
2. The man who believed in religious freedom and founded Providence Plantations was _____.
 - a. John Winthrop
 - b. Martin Luther
 - c. Roger Williams
 - d. Thomas Hooker
3. The first Secretary of Treasury and the man responsible for setting up the first financial plan for the United States was _____.
 - a. Monroe
 - b. Jackson
 - c. Hamilton
 - d. Madison
4. A factor that divided people in terms of priorities and interests was _____.
 - a. patriotism
 - b. nationalism
 - c. republicanism
 - d. sectionalism
5. The belief that the United States had a God-given right to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific was called _____.
 - a. expansionism
 - b. manifest destiny
 - c. right of claims
 - d. acquisitionism
6. The commander of the Union forces at the end of the Civil War was General _____.
 - a. Butler
 - b. McClellan
 - c. Grant
 - d. McDowell
7. The commander of the Confederate forces was General _____.
 - a. Stuart
 - b. Lee
 - c. Jackson
 - d. Davis
8. Franklin Roosevelt's program to bring the country out of the Depression was called the _____.
 - a. Square Deal
 - b. Great Society
 - c. New Deal
 - d. New Frontier
9. The name associated with Lyndon Johnson's domestic problems was the _____.
 - a. New Deal
 - b. Great Society
 - c. Square Deal
 - d. New Frontier
10. In 1969 the Supreme Court ruled that all public school districts must end _____.
 - a. segregation
 - b. school lunches
 - c. free textbooks
 - d. integration

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- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
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- 3a. ☐
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- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 4a. ☐
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- b. ☐
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- 9a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐
- 10a. ☐
- b. ☐
- c. ☐
- d. ☐

1. A form of government where the public can have input into various areas of interest is called _____.
 - a. autocracy
 - b. pluralism
 - c. communism
 - d. oligarchy
2. A leader who has total control over a country and is unrestrained by law is a _____.
 - a. monarch
 - b. president
 - c. dictator
 - d. prime minister
3. A legal writ requiring the police to prove they have just cause to hold someone in jail is _____.
 - a. Habeas Corpus
 - b. Proletariat
 - c. Res Ipsa Loquitur
 - d. Veto
4. The ancient philosopher who was the father of political science was _____.
 - a. John Milton
 - b. Macedonia
 - c. Machiavelli
 - d. Aristotle
5. The legislature of the United States includes _____.
 - a. the Supreme Court
 - b. the lobbyists and the bureaucracy
 - c. the House of Representatives and the Senate
 - d. the president and the vice-president
6. Great Britain has a _____ form of government.
 - a. parliamentary
 - b. presidential
 - c. communist
 - d. autocratic
7. One-party governments are usually associated with _____.
 - a. dictators
 - b. monarchs
 - c. presidents
 - d. republics
8. Thomas Aquinas was _____.
 - a. an ancient philosopher who wanted citizens to find their function within the state
 - b. a medieval philosopher who focused on the moral responsibilities of governments
 - c. a modern radical who advocated a mixture of socialism and capitalism
 - d. a modern conservative philosopher who attacked the development of the welfare state
9. Freidrich Engels contributed to the philosophy of _____.
 - a. divine law
 - b. protestantism
 - c. communism
 - d. anarchy
10. The author of *Das Kapital* was _____.
 - a. Karl Marx
 - b. Machiavelli
 - c. John Milton
 - d. Idi Amin

1a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐2a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐3a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐4a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐5a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐6a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐7a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐8a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐9a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐10a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

1. Freedom of religion in America is protected by the _____.
 - a. Constitution, Article I
 - b. First Amendment
 - c. Tenth Amendment
 - d. Freedom of Religion Law
2. The Bill of Rights does not include _____.
 - a. the right of all citizens to vote
 - b. freedom of the press
 - c. the right to a jury trial in a criminal case
 - d. the right to due process of law when losing life, liberty or property
3. All powers not delegated to the federal government in the Constitution _____.
 - a. are spelled out in Article VII
 - b. can be acquired by the federal government with the approval of Congress
 - c. are reserved for the states or the people
 - d. are not available to any state government either
4. The head of the executive branch of the government is the _____.
 - a. Speaker of the House
 - b. President Pro Tempore of the Senate
 - c. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - d. President
5. The President of the United States _____.
 - a. commands the armed forces
 - b. must carry out judicial review
 - c. can sponsor legislation
 - d. can serve only three terms
6. The Chief of State in America is the _____.
 - a. Army's most senior general
 - b. longest serving state governor
 - c. President
 - d. Secretary of State
7. The judiciary system was established by _____.
 - a. Congress
 - b. the Sixth Amendment
 - c. a presidential decree in 1790
 - d. Article III of the Constitution
8. Before the whole House or Senate will vote on a bill, it must be approved by the correct _____.
 - a. hearing
 - b. agency
 - c. committee
 - d. bureaucrat
9. If the House and Senate pass very different versions of the same bill _____.
 - a. it does not become a law
 - b. they must start the legislative process all over again
 - c. the differences are worked out in a conference committee
 - d. both chambers vote on which version they prefer
10. A bill becomes law after it is passed by both Houses of Congress and _____.
 - a. the President vetoes it
 - b. the President does nothing about it for 10 days while Congress is in session
 - c. the Supreme Court accepts it
 - d. Congress repasses it in a general vote at the end of the legislative session

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1. The Anti-Federalist Party wanted _____ the Constitution.
 - a. to change the executive power in
 - b. to ratify, without any changes,
 - c. strict construction of
 - d. to make Washington president for life under
2. During the "Era of Good Feelings" the only viable national political party was the _____.
 - a. Federalist
 - b. Democratic-Republican
 - c. Whig
 - d. Free-Soil
3. The party led by Theodore Roosevelt in 1912 was the _____.
 - a. Bull Moose Party
 - b. Prohibition Party
 - c. Liberal Republicans
 - d. Mugawumps
4. Third parties in America _____.
 - a. are very rare and have never been an important part of a national election
 - b. only occasionally win the presidency
 - c. force the major parties to adopt their ideas if they become popular
 - d. damage the American political process
5. Political parties in America are financed by _____.
 - a. membership dues
 - b. the government
 - c. private donations
 - d. sales of literature and material
6. To vote in America, you must _____.
 - a. be of age and pay the voting fee
 - b. register and announce your vote to the election official
 - c. vote in the state where you were born
 - d. be eighteen and registered to vote
7. Which of the following was not a Republican president? _____.
 - a. Ronald Reagan
 - b. Ulysses S. Grant
 - c. Abraham Lincoln
 - d. Grover Cleveland
8. The political parties' national conventions meet _____.
 - a. every year to vote on party business
 - b. every four years to nominate a presidential candidate and agree on a platform
 - c. only when primary elections fail to produce a nominee
 - d. every other year to nominate candidates for national and state office
9. In a closed primary, _____.
 - a. only party officials can vote for that party's candidate
 - b. only party members can vote for that party's candidate
 - c. any registered voter can vote for any party's candidate
 - d. the primary is closed, without voting, because the candidate was already chosen in a caucus
10. Most candidates for local offices get on the ballot by _____.
 - a. winning their party's primary election
 - b. being selected by the state convention
 - c. being chosen by the local party leaders
 - d. filing the correct papers and paying a fee

1. Which is not an essential pillar to establishing a government? _____.
 - a. Law and order must be maintained.
 - b. Safety is a priority.
 - c. A legislature must be elected.
 - d. Leadership is needed.
2. Democracy began in ancient _____.
 - a. Persia
 - b. Greece
 - c. Rome
 - d. Judea
3. The first important republic was in _____.
 - a. Sparta
 - b. the United States
 - c. Greece
 - d. Rome
4. Under feudalism, a vassal gave military aid in exchange for _____.
 - a. money
 - b. land
 - c. a wife
 - d. food and farm animals
5. A theocracy is a government under the authority of _____.
 - a. specially trained bureaucrats
 - b. priest-kings
 - c. God or a god
 - d. soldiers
6. The *Sharia* is the _____.
 - a. religious and moral principles of Islam
 - b. ceremony at which a man becomes a vassal to a lord
 - c. government set up by Moses
 - d. supreme leader of the Islamic community, successor to Muhammad
7. Which is not an essential pillar of democracy? _____.
 - a. Equality before the law
 - b. Stability of income
 - c. Voting rights
 - d. Citizen's freedom
8. Italy under Mussolini and Nazi Germany had _____ governments.
 - a. communist
 - b. fascist
 - c. democratic
 - d. socialist
9. Most of the Protestant churches in Germany _____ the Nazi government.
 - a. fought against
 - b. had no opinion on
 - c. refused to recognize
 - d. supported
10. A *fasces* is a _____.
 - a. military buildup
 - b. a single party government
 - c. another name for a swastika
 - d. bundle of rods with an axe blade sticking out

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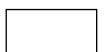
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1. The American Civil Liberties Union is an organization that _____.
 - a. promotes the civil rights of African-Americans 1a. ☐
 - b. wants to rewrite the Constitution to require more personal responsibility b. ☐
 - c. defends freedom of expression and equal protection with an anti-religious bias c. ☐
 - d. none of the above d. ☐
2. The Supreme Court of the United States _____.
 - a. permitted Bible reading in public schools in 1962 2a. ☐
 - b. banned the use of public funds to bus children to parochial schools in 1947 b. ☐
 - c. disagreed with Madelyn Murray O'Hare on the issue of Bible reading c. ☐
 - d. all of the above d. ☐
3. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution _____.
 - a. banned slavery 3a. ☐
 - b. made the former slaves citizens b. ☐
 - c. gave all men the right to vote c. ☐
 - d. prohibited the sale of alcohol d. ☐
4. Jews in Medieval Europe were often _____.
 - a. welcomed as full citizens of the state 4a. ☐
 - b. put in charge of translating the Bible b. ☐
 - c. required to wear distinctive clothing c. ☐
 - d. forced to work as slaves d. ☐
5. Slavery in ancient Rome was _____.
 - a. based on race 5a. ☐
 - b. a social class b. ☐
 - c. very rare c. ☐
 - d. declared illegal in A.D. 320 d. ☐
6. Opinions are only as good as the _____.
 - a. facts behind them 6a. ☐
 - b. persuasiveness of the proponent b. ☐
 - c. propaganda supporting them c. ☐
 - d. time it took to make them d. ☐
7. Magazines, newspapers and television all have _____ in what they report.
 - a. reliability 7a. ☐
 - b. the truth b. ☐
 - c. a bias c. ☐
 - d. an ethical viewpoint d. ☐
8. Equal access rules by the Federal Communication Commission requires broadcasters _____.
 - a. to allow small advertisers to buy prime time advertising 8a. ☐
 - b. to have all minority groups represented on their staffs b. ☐
 - c. to present both sides of a controversial issue c. ☐
 - d. to include representatives from both political parties on their editorial staff d. ☐
9. All of the following are propaganda techniques, except _____.
 - a. glittering generalities 9a. ☐
 - b. debating b. ☐
 - c. bandwagon c. ☐
 - d. testimonials d. ☐
10. Politics is _____.
 - a. something Christians should be involved in 10a. ☐
 - b. a corrupt activity Christians should avoid b. ☐
 - c. not very important in a democracy like ours c. ☐
 - d. limited to the art of getting elected to office d. ☐



1. The American economic system is _____.
 - a. communist
 - b. socialist
 - c. capitalist
 - d. mercantilist
2. The "father of economics" who wrote about a free market in the late 1700s was _____.
 - a. Karl Marx
 - b. Adam Smith
 - c. John Keynes
 - d. Thomas Hobbes
3. Under the law of supply and demand _____.
 - a. greater quantities usually mean lower prices
 - b. prices can be higher if the demand is greater
 - c. low demand means low prices
 - d. all of the above
4. A company's capital includes all of the following except _____.
 - a. the money it has in the bank
 - b. the old factory building that will be only be used two more years
 - c. the machines and tools used in the factory
 - d. the nearby coal reserves it plans to buy
5. Capital goods are _____.
 - a. products made for sale to the prime or "capital" market
 - b. the best product line made by a company
 - c. a company's own product which it uses to make more product
 - d. all of the above
6. Gross National Product is _____.
 - a. the value of all products built by a nation's factories in a year
 - b. the value of the services produced by a nation's government in a year
 - c. the daily average of money that changes hands in a country
 - d. the value of all of a nation's goods and services in a year
7. A closed shop is a business that _____.
 - a. forces all employees to join a certain union after being hired
 - b. will only hire members of a certain union
 - c. does not allow unions
 - d. has gone bankrupt due to union activity
8. The primary use of money is as _____.
 - a. a way to pay taxes
 - b. the only real form of wealth
 - c. a medium of exchange
 - d. a means of barter
9. The international exchange rate determines _____.
 - a. fees that must be paid crossing international borders
 - b. the tariff rates on imports
 - c. the value of a nation's banking system on the international market
 - d. the price of one country's currency as compared to another's
10. All of the following are true about currency in American history except _____.
 - a. it was printed by many states and local banks in the 1800s
 - b. at one time postage stamps were used as substitutes for coins to make change
 - c. very little paper money was made prior to the founding of the Federal Reserve System
 - d. greenbacks were backed by gold until 1933

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1. Which of the following is not true of management? _____.
 - a. Entrepreneurial management is concerned with what product will be produced and what chances will be taken to get into new markets. 1a. ☐
 - b. Modern management is less authoritarian than in the early years of industry. b. ☐
 - c. Operational management is concerned with hiring, firing, wages and record keeping. c. ☐
 - d. The Bible has nothing to say about how a Christian should manage. d. ☐
2. All of the following are good practices for a consumer except _____.
 - a. having a mechanic check out a used car before buying it 2a. ☐
 - b. get information from several sources about the product you want to buy b. ☐
 - c. check the store's return and warranty policies before buying c. ☐
 - d. trading in a car every three or four years for a new one d. ☐
3. Local city governments regulate _____.
 - a. professional licensing 3a. ☐
 - b. the airlines b. ☐
 - c. fire and building codes c. ☐
 - d. monopoly practices d. ☐
4. A wage-price spiral _____.
 - a. forces prices up to compensate for increased wages 4a. ☐
 - b. is fueled by workers need for more wages to pay for more expensive goods b. ☐
 - c. is wages and prices alternately pushing each other up c. ☐
 - d. all of the above d. ☐
5. The Federal Reserve does all the following except _____.
 - a. set the discount rate for loans to banks 5a. ☐
 - b. set the reserve requirements for banks b. ☐
 - c. regulate the stock market c. ☐
 - d. manage the American money supply d. ☐
6. One of the dangers of a monopoly is _____.
 - a. higher prices 6a. ☐
 - b. limitation or elimination of certain goods b. ☐
 - c. poor service c. ☐
 - d. all of the above d. ☐
7. The Federal Reserve System _____.
 - a. has twenty districts across the U.S. 7a. ☐
 - b. is an independent agency of the U.S. government b. ☐
 - c. was created in 1834 c. ☐
 - d. all of the above d. ☐
8. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 _____.
 - a. awards victims of a monopoly three times the value of their losses 8a. ☐
 - b. forbade the merger of companies with intertwining boards of directors b. ☐
 - c. deregulated the railroad industry c. ☐
 - d. all of the above d. ☐
9. A Chapter 13 bankruptcy _____.
 - a. is a liquidation of the debtor's assets 9a. ☐
 - b. pays off important debts at full value and the others in equal shares of what is left b. ☐
 - c. is a plan to reorganize the debts and repay them within five years, if possible c. ☐
 - d. does not involve bankruptcy court d. ☐
10. Secured debts _____.
 - a. are credit cards 10a. ☐
 - b. are not mortgages b. ☐
 - c. are loans that have been secured by another person besides the debtor c. ☐
 - d. are loans that have collateral d. ☐



1. The New York Stock Exchange began as _____.
 - a. "curb trading" of stocks not good enough for the main stock market 1a. ☐
 - b. as trading under a tree in East Manhattan during the Revolution for shares in ship cargoes b. ☐
 - c. a center for financing trusts in the early 1900s c. ☐
 - d. none of the above d. ☐
2. The NASDAQ is a system for trading stocks, mainly _____ companies.
 - a. blue chip 2a. ☐
 - b. automobile b. ☐
 - c. service c. ☐
 - d. high tech d. ☐
3. Individuals can purchase stock by _____.
 - a. ordering it from the company 3a. ☐
 - b. calling or e-mailing the stock exchange to order it b. ☐
 - c. buying it on the floor of a local stock exchange c. ☐
 - d. paying a commission to a broker or brokerage firm who buys it for them d. ☐
4. A mutual fund is a _____.
 - a. a bank account used for the mutual benefit of several members of a group, like a trust fund 4a. ☐
 - b. a pool of money which a group of investors use to speculate on stock prices b. ☐
 - c. fund in which many people put money which a professional then invests in stocks and bonds c. ☐
 - d. a group of stocks held for a certain minimum number of years, usually ten, for tax purposes d. ☐
5. When investing in the stock market it is important _____.
 - a. to watch the market closely so as to buy and sell as the market goes up and down each day 5a. ☐
 - b. to invest in stocks of companies that are not showing a profit, they will be cheaper b. ☐
 - c. only to invest money you can afford to lose c. ☐
 - d. to make sure you always get stock certificates delivered after you purchase your shares d. ☐
6. A stock market crash _____.
 - a. has only happened once in American history 6a. ☐
 - b. is usually caused by fear b. ☐
 - c. does not affect the economy, just the stock market c. ☐
 - d. makes shareholders' stocks more valuable d. ☐
7. Stocks that receive their dividend first, but are limited to a fixed return are called _____ stocks.
 - a. common 7a. ☐
 - b. penny b. ☐
 - c. blue chip c. ☐
 - d. preferred d. ☐
8. A bull investor _____.
 - a. is pulling out of the market for fear of falling prices 8a. ☐
 - b. is someone committing securities fraud b. ☐
 - c. believes the stock market is going up in value c. ☐
 - d. balances his stocks purchases to ride out the market changes d. ☐
9. A portfolio is _____.
 - a. a collection of stock certificates created by a company 9a. ☐
 - b. a report on the potential of an investment, including the risks and possible profits b. ☐
 - c. a calculation of the price-earnings ratio of a set of stock c. ☐
 - d. all of the stocks and bonds owned by a person d. ☐
10. To determine how widely a stock's price fluctuated during a certain day check the stock's _____ in the financial section of the newspaper.
 - a. volume 10a. ☐
 - b. net change b. ☐
 - c. high, low and close c. ☐
 - d. percent yield d. ☐



1. Which of the following is not true about personal finances? _____.
 - a. Even Christians can struggle with financial responsibility. 1a. ☐
 - b. A budget will help you plan and control your spending. b. ☐
 - c. God expects us to be stewards of the money He gives us. c. ☐
 - d. The Bible has little to say about money. d. ☐
2. A good monthly budget should include _____.
 - a. lottery tickets 2a. ☐
 - b. savings b. ☐
 - c. more expenses than income c. ☐
 - d. all of the above d. ☐
3. The best way to use credit cards is _____.
 - a. make slightly more than the minimum payments to reduce your debt 3a. ☐
 - b. shop around for a card with a good interest rate b. ☐
 - c. to not use them unless you can pay the total off within the grace period c. ☐
 - d. never use them, except in emergencies d. ☐
4. NSF on a bank notice means _____.
 - a. that your bank is changing the fees it charges on your account 4a. ☐
 - b. you have earned interest on your checking account this quarter b. ☐
 - c. you are no longer allowed to write checks until you meet with the account manager c. ☐
 - d. you wrote a check for more than you have in your account d. ☐
5. A Pell Grant is _____.
 - a. a student loan insured by the Pell Foundation that charges no interest if repaid on time 5a. ☐
 - b. a subsidized loan b. ☐
 - c. a federal grant to colleges to encourage minority enrollment c. ☐
 - d. given to students by the federal government for college and does not have to be repaid d. ☐
6. An IRA is _____.
 - a. a retirement savings account that is tax deferred 6a. ☐
 - b. a bank account that holds funds owed to the IRS b. ☐
 - c. a tax-free savings account for students that maintain a minimum balance of less than \$100 c. ☐
 - d. an account used by parents to save for their children's college costs d. ☐
7. A credit union is _____.
 - a. an organization that focuses on lending to home buyers 7a. ☐
 - b. an organization that helps people who have overused credit to restore their finances b. ☐
 - c. a cooperative that provides some banking services to a restricted group of people c. ☐
 - d. a bank that focuses on credit card sales d. ☐
8. Interest is _____.
 - a. the amount the bank pays you for keeping money in a savings account 8a. ☐
 - b. the additional amount you pay for not paying off a credit card each month b. ☐
 - c. any payment for the use of money c. ☐
 - d. all of the above d. ☐
9. An ATM _____.
 - a. gives you 24-hour access to your bank accounts 9a. ☐
 - b. requires a PIN b. ☐
 - c. can require fees to use, particularly if you use one that does not belong to your bank c. ☐
 - d. all of the above d. ☐
10. Traveler's checks _____.
 - a. function almost like cash, but they can be replaced if lost or stolen 10a. ☐
 - b. are accepted at most banks worldwide and a few major stores b. ☐
 - c. are another form of credit card c. ☐
 - d. all of the above d. ☐



1. Which of the following is not a member of the European Union ? _____
 - a. the United Kingdom
 - b. Ireland
 - c. Germany
 - d. Switzerland
2. A euro is _____.
 - a. a tour guide booklet for traveling in Europe
 - b. the main unit of linear measurement used in the European Union
 - c. a European citizen
 - d. an new unit of currency for most of the nations of the European Union
3. Sydney is an important trading city in _____.
 - a. Austria
 - b. Australia
 - c. Tunisia
 - d. Burma
4. The capital of Hong Kong is _____.
 - a. there is none
 - b. Victoria
 - c. Kowloon
 - d. Beijing
5. A visa is _____.
 - a. a passport
 - b. means of international exchange
 - c. an enquiry as to travel conditions in a country
 - d. an official permit to travel in a country
6. The largest city in the U.S. in 1790 and 1990 was _____.
 - a. Boston, Massachusetts
 - b. New York, New York
 - c. Los Angeles, California
 - d. Chicago, Illinois
7. One of the dependent territories of the U.S. is _____.
 - a. Hawaii
 - b. Puerto Rico
 - c. the Northwest Territories
 - d. Cuba
8. The nation of Canada has _____.
 - a. 14 provinces
 - b. 13 states
 - c. 11 provinces and 1 federal district
 - d. 10 provinces and 3 territories
9. The process of selling government owned business to individuals is called _____.
 - a. NAFTA
 - b. socialization
 - c. privatization
 - d. capitalism
10. In Israel, the Gaza Strip is _____.
 - a. land along the Mediterranean, taken from Egypt
 - b. highlands in the north, taken from Syria
 - c. the west bank of the Jordan River, taken from Jordan
 - d. part of the Negev Desert, part of Israel when it became a nation in 1948

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HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

Placement Test Answer Keys

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701

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- 3a. ☐
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- 4a. ☐
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- 5a. ☒
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- 6a. ☒
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- 7a. ☐
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- 8a. ☐
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- 9a. ☐
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- 10a. ☐
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1003

- 1a. ☐
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- 2a. ☒
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- 3a. ☐
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- 4a. ☐
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- 5a. ☐
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- 6a. ☐
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- 7a. ☐
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- 8a. ☒
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- 9a. ☐
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- 10a. ☐
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1004

- 1a. ☐
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- 2a. ☒
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- 3a. ☐
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- 4a. ☒
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- 5a. ☒
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- 6a. ☐
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- 7a. ☒
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- 8a. ☐
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- 9a. ☐
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- 10a. ☐
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1005

- 1a. ☐
b. ☒
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- 2a. ☒
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- 3a. ☒
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- 4a. ☐
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- 9a. ☒
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- 10a. ☐
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1006

- 1a. ☒
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- 2a. ☐
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- 3a. ☐
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- 9a. ☐
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- 10a. ☐
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1007

- 1a. ☐
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- 2a. ☐
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- 3a. ☐
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- 4a. ☒
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1008

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- 10a. ☐
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1009

- 1a. ☒
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- 2a. ☐
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- 3a. ☐
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- 4a. ☐
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- 9a. ☐
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- 10a. ☐
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1010

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- 2a. ☒
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- 9a. ☐
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- 10a. ☐
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1101

- 1a. ☐
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- 2a. ☒
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- 3a. ☐
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1102

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1103

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1104

- 1a. ☐
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- 2a. ☒
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1105

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1106

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1107

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1108

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1109

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1110

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1201

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1202

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1203

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1204

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1205

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1206

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1207

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1208

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1209

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c. ☐
d. ☒

- 2a. ☐
b. ☒
c. ☐
d. ☐

- 3a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☒
d. ☐

- 4a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☒

- 5a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☒

- 6a. ☒
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☐

- 7a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☒
d. ☐

- 8a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☒

- 9a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☒

- 10a. ☒
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☐

1210

- 1a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☒

- 2a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☒

- 3a. ☐
b. ☒
c. ☐
d. ☐

- 4a. ☐
b. ☒
c. ☐
d. ☐

- 5a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☒

- 6a. ☐
b. ☒
c. ☐
d. ☐

- 7a. ☐
b. ☒
c. ☐
d. ☐

- 8a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☒

- 9a. ☐
b. ☐
c. ☒
d. ☐

- 10a. ☒
b. ☐
c. ☐
d. ☐

History & Geography 700 – 1200 Placement Worksheet

Student Name	Age
Date	Grade Last Completed

	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
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	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL SCORE	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

This student places at grade level _____.

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

Learning gap LIFEPAACs for this student are _____

Note: It is not unusual for a student to place at more than one level in various subjects when beginning the LIFEPAAC curriculum. For example, a student may be placed at 9th level in Bible, math, science and history & geography but 8th 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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