

# Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program

# TCAP

## U.S. History Test Practice





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## Metadata—Social Studies

### Items

Page Number	Grade	Item Type	Key	TN Standards	Social Studies Practices
1	EOC	MC	D	US.09	SSP.04
2	EOC	MC	C	US.14	SSP.04
3	EOC	MC	B	US.26	SSP.04
4	EOC	MC	D	US.64	SSP.02
5	EOC	MC	B	US.55	SSP.05
6	EOC	MC	C	US.92	SSP.02
7	EOC	MC	A	US.17	SSP.02
8	EOC	MC	B	US.30	SSP.01
9	EOC	MC	B	US.62	SSP.05
10	EOC	MC	A	US.80	SSP.02
11	EOC	MC	D	US.15	SSP.02
12	EOC	MC	D	US.27	SSP.04
13	EOC	MC	D	US.09	SSP.05
14	EOC	MC	B	US.58	SSP.05
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16	EOC	MC	C	US.41	SSP.02
17	EOC	MC	C	US.86	SSP.02
18	EOC	MC	A	US.72	SSP.02
19	EOC	MS	B,E	US.16	SSP.01
20	EOC	MC	C	US.20	SSP.05
21	EOC	MC	A	US.91	SSP.04
22	EOC	MC	A	US.54	SSP.02
23	EOC	MC	A	US.32	SSP.01
24	EOC	MC	B	US.50	SSP.04
25	EOC	MC	C	US.82	SSP.05
26	EOC	MC	C	US.71	SSP.04
27	EOC	MC	C	US.33	SSP.02
28	EOC	MC	D	US.43	SSP.02
29	EOC	MC	A	US.18	SSP.04
30	EOC	MC	D	US.76	SSP.04
31	EOC	MC	C	US.38	SSP.05
32	EOC	MC	D	US.56	SSP.02
33	EOC	MC	C	US.05	SSP.05
34	EOC	MC	A	US.70	SSP.05
35	EOC	MC	B	US.75	SSP.02
36	EOC	MC	A	US.52	SSP.02
37	EOC	MC	A	US.90	SSP.05

38	EOC	MS	D,E	US.46	SSP.02
40	EOC	MC	A	US.03	SSP.02
41	EOC	MC	C	US.37	SSP.05
42	EOC	MC	C	US.83	SSP.02
43	EOC	MC	D	US.40	SSP.05
44	EOC	MC	A	US.06	SSP.04
45	EOC	MS	C,E	US.61	SSP.05
46	EOC	MC	D	US.60	SSP.05
47	EOC	MC	C	US.78	SSP.02
48	EOC	MC	C	US.04	SSP.04
49	EOC	MC	B	US.44	SSP.05
50	EOC	MC	C	US.28	SSP.05
51	EOC	MC	B	US.25	SSP.04

### Metadata Definitions

<b>Grade</b>	Grade level or Course.
<b>Item Type</b>	Indicates the type of item. MC= Multiple Choice; MS= Multiple Select.
<b>Key</b>	Correct answer.
<b>TN Standards</b>	Primary educational standard assessed.
<b>Social Studies Practices</b>	Skills that students are expected to develop and apply as they learn the core disciplines of Social Studies: History, Politics, Economics, and Geography.

**00.** The excerpt is from *The Souls of Black Folk* by W.E.B. Du Bois.

And above all, we daily hear that an education that encourages aspiration, that sets the loftiest of ideals and seeks as an end culture and character rather than bread-winning, is the privilege of white men and the danger and delusion of black.

— W.E.B. Du Bois, *The Souls of Black Folk*

How did these ideas contrast with those of Booker T. Washington?

- A.** Washington wanted African Americans to challenge segregation policies in court, while Du Bois believed vocational education was the key to equality.
- B.** Washington believed African Americans should fight to expand their voting and civil rights, while Du Bois promoted wealth accumulation.
- C.** Washington believed African Americans should elect minority leaders into political offices, while Du Bois encouraged professional advancement.
- D.** Washington wanted African Americans to focus on developing agricultural and industrial skills, while Du Bois championed higher education.

**00.** The excerpt is from an article by Lincoln Steffens published in 1902.

Men empowered to issue peddlers' licenses and permits to citizens who wished to erect awnings or use a portion of the sidewalk for storage purposes charged an amount in excess of the prices stipulated by law, and pocketed the difference. The city's money was loaned at interest, and the interest was converted into private bank accounts. City carriages were used by the wives and children of city officials. Supplies for public institutions found their way to private tables.

— Lincoln Steffens, "Tweed Days in St. Louis," 1902

How did voters react to this information?

- A.** demanded safer working conditions in factories
- B.** pushed for legislation to end monopolies
- C.** called for reforms to end local government corruption
- D.** supported equal rights for immigrants

- 00.** Which statement summarizes the Supreme Court's decision in *Schenck v. United States*?
- A.** Freedom of religion does not justify conscientious objection.
  - B.** Freedom of speech may be limited if it encourages unlawful behavior.
  - C.** Freedom of the press does not allow for criticism of the government.
  - D.** Freedom of assembly may be restricted if it causes civil unrest.

00. The photographs show information about life in the 1950s.

## Public Fallout Shelters



Source: U.S. Department of Energy

## School Duck and Cover Drill



Source: Library of Congress

What do these sources reveal about the United States in the 1950s?

- A. The public pressured the U.S. government to limit national defense.
- B. The government increased restrictions on U.S. nuclear development.
- C. The public became more tolerant of Soviet propaganda.
- D. The government responded to fears of nuclear conflict.

- 00.** What was the **main** reason for rationing programs during World War II?
- A.** Agricultural output declined when farmers joined the military.
  - B.** The United States needed to control allocation of resources for defense needs.
  - C.** City populations increased due to refugees fleeing conflict in Europe.
  - D.** United States citizens were living in poverty due to economic depression.

- 00.** The source below is from the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT ACT) Act of 2001.

Any investigative or law enforcement officer, or attorney for the Government, who . . . has obtained knowledge of the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, or evidence derived therefrom, may disclose such contents to any other Federal law enforcement, intelligence, protective, immigration, national defense, or national security official to the extent that such contents include foreign intelligence or counterintelligence . . . to assist the official who is to receive that information in the performance of his official duties.

Source: Public Domain/Government Printing Office

Based on the source, which was one way the U.S. Congress responded to the events of September 11, 2001?

- A.** by increasing the security of personal data
- B.** by establishing new agencies for national security
- C.** by improving cooperation among security agencies
- D.** by developing new national-security measures for airports

- 00.** The excerpt is from a book written by President Woodrow Wilson.

We have come upon an age when we do not do business in the way in which we used to do business, —when we do not carry on any of the operations of manufacture, sale, transportation, or communication as men used to carry them on. . . . In most parts of our country men work, not for themselves, not as partners in the old way in which they used to work, but generally as employees, —in a higher or lower grade, —of great corporations. There was a time when corporations played a very minor part in our business affairs, but now they play the chief part, and most men are the servants of corporations.

You know what happens when you are the servant of a corporation. You have in no instance access to the men who are really determining the policy of the corporation. If the corporation is doing the things that it ought not to do, you really have no voice in the matter and must obey the orders, and you have oftentimes with deep mortification to co-operate in the doing of things which you know are against the public interest.

—*President Woodrow Wilson, The New Freedom, 1913*

Which action did President Wilson take to address the problem described in the excerpt?

- A.** secured the passage of tougher antitrust legislation
- B.** created the Federal Reserve System
- C.** instituted a federal income tax through a constitutional amendment
- D.** created the Interstate Commerce Commission

- 00.** How did W.C. Handy contribute to American society?
- A.** by writing novels about the African-American experience
  - B.** by helping make African-American blues music popular
  - C.** by helping create African-American vocational schools
  - D.** by writing poetry featuring African-American themes

- 00.** Which statement correctly describes the domino theory?
- A.** If one nation develops nuclear weapons, then the neighboring nations will also develop nuclear weapons.
  - B.** If one nation's government becomes communist, then the governments of neighboring states will also become communist.
  - C.** If one nation develops the technology to reach space, then the neighboring nations will also compete to reach space.
  - D.** If one nation accumulates weapons, then the neighboring nations will also compete to accumulate weapons.

00. The excerpt is from a flyer distributed in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1968.

### **Portions of a Flyer Distributed in Memphis, Tennessee, 1968**

Have Sanitation Workers A Future? Yes, If You Will Help To Build It!  
How? That's Simple —

- Support the workers with letters and telegrams to the Mayor and the City Council.
- Join us in the daily marches downtown.
- Do not place your garbage at the curb. Handle it the best way you can without helping the city and the Mayor's effort to break the strike.
- Support the relief efforts for the workers and their families with gifts of money and food.

These instructions were used by Martin Luther King Jr. to organize

- A.** nonviolent protests for equal wages.
- B.** sit-ins at segregated restaurants.
- C.** desegregation of public schools.
- D.** voting drives in urban areas.

**00.** The text is from the 16th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Which goal of the Progressive movement did the ratification of this amendment **most** directly advance?

- A.** reduction in federal land sales
- B.** expansion of participation in federal elections
- C.** decreased participation of women in the workforce
- D.** increased revenue for the federal government

00. The adapted excerpt comes from a 1919 speech by Senator William Borah.

Sir, we are told that this treaty means peace. Even so, I would not pay the price. Would you purchase peace at the cost of any part of our independence? . . . Peace upon any other basis than national independence, peace purchased at the cost of any part of our national integrity is fit only for slaves, and even when purchased at such a price it is a delusion, for it cannot last.

But your treaty does not mean peace far, very far, from it. If we are to judge the future by the past, it means war. Is there any guarantee of peace other than the guarantee which comes of the control of the war-making power by the people? Yet what great rule of democracy does the treaty leave unassailed? The people in whose keeping alone you can safely lodge the power of peace or war nowhere, at no time and in no place, have any voice in this scheme for world peace. Autocracy which has bathed the world in blood for centuries reigns supreme. Democracy is everywhere excluded. This, you say, means peace.

— Senator William Borah, 1919

Which argument against the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles is **best** expressed in this excerpt?

- A. It could force leaders to cooperate with other nations that directly threaten harm.
- B. It would make a significant amount of domestic legislation subject to international approval.
- C. It could prevent the nation from using military force without the consent of allies.
- D. It would involve commitments that might force the nation into future conflicts.

- 00.** Which statement **best** compares the beliefs of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois on the status of the African-American community?
- A.** While both men believed that agriculture provided needed opportunities for African Americans, only Du Bois believed that land ownership was necessary.
  - B.** While both men believed that educational opportunities for African Americans were important, only Washington believed that higher education was necessary.
  - C.** While both men believed that the legislative process would help African Americans achieve equality, only Du Bois believed that patience with the pace of change was necessary.
  - D.** While both men believed that economic development for African Americans was important, only Washington believed that accommodating white society was necessary.

- 00.** What was one way Cordell Hull contributed to American foreign policy?
- A.** He helped the U.S. military rewrite Japan's constitution after World War II.
  - B.** He helped the Allies create an international organization focused on maintaining peace.
  - C.** He ensured the growth of U.S. industry by passing tariffs on foreign goods.
  - D.** He protested the use of nuclear weapons against the Japanese in World War II.

**00.** The image contains a headline about an event in 1925.



What ideological conflict does this source represent?

- A.** role of religion vs. role of science
- B.** individual rights vs. public safety
- C.** value of nativism vs. value of diversity
- D.** freedom of speech vs. national security

- 00.** The table gives the number of real estate foreclosures in the United States from 1926 to 1933.

**Real Estate  
Foreclosures,  
1926–1933**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Foreclosures</b>
1926	68,000
1927	91,000
1928	116,000
1929	135,000
1930	150,000
1931	194,000
1932	249,000
1933	252,000

Which factor contributed to the trend in the table?

- A.** The prices of consumer goods increased.
- B.** Regulations were enacted to prevent bank failures.
- C.** The number of unemployed people increased.
- D.** Reforms were passed to safeguard bank deposits.

- 00.** The excerpt is from a pardon issued by President Gerald Ford in 1974.

It is believed that a trial of Richard Nixon, if it became necessary, could not fairly begin until a year or more has elapsed. In the meantime, the tranquility to which this nation has been restored by the events of recent weeks could be irreparably lost. . . .

*Now, Therefore, I, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States, pursuant to the pardon power conferred upon me by Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution, have granted and by these presents do grant a full, free, and absolute pardon unto Richard Nixon for all offenses against the United States which he, Richard Nixon, has committed or may have committed or taken part in during the period from January 20, 1969 through August 9, 1974.*

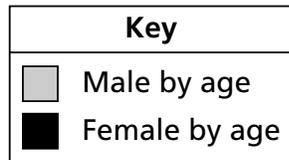
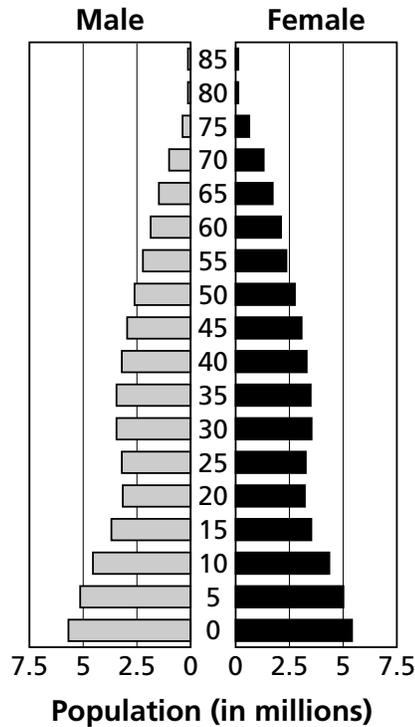
— President Gerald R. Ford, September 8, 1974

Why was this proclamation so controversial?

- A.** It began the investigation into the Watergate break-in.
- B.** It resulted in the restoration of Richard Nixon to the presidency.
- C.** It prevented punishment of Richard Nixon for his role in Watergate.
- D.** It prevented legal actions against future presidents.

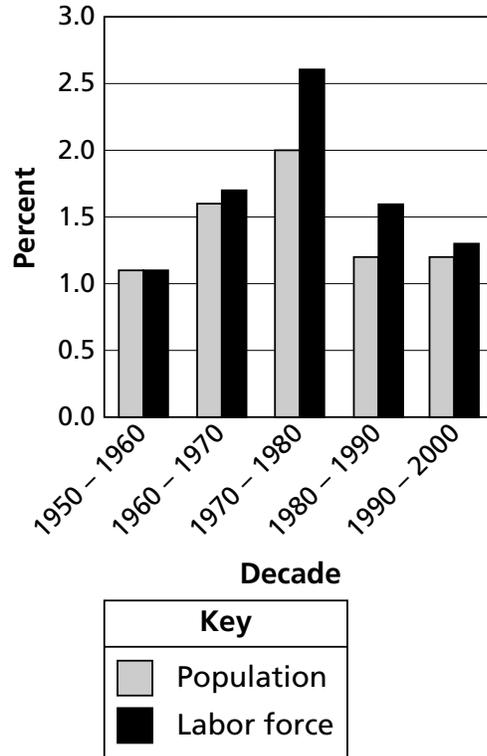
00. The graphs provide information about the population of the United States from 1950 to 2000.

**U.S. Population Pyramid, 1960**



Source: United Nations

**U.S. Population and Labor Force Growth Rates, 1950 – 2000**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Which conclusion about the baby boom is supported by the data in these graphs?

- A. The rising birthrate during the baby boom provided a growing labor market for the United States economy during the 1970s.
- B. The rising birthrate during the baby boom led to an increased need for labor in the United States economy during the 1950s.
- C. The growth of families during the baby boom required many women to enter the labor force during the 1970s.
- D. The growth of families during the baby boom led to a contraction of the labor force during the 1960s.

00. The table contains information about President Theodore Roosevelt.

<b>Domestic Accomplishments of President Theodore Roosevelt</b>
Passage of the American Antiquities Act to preserve national monuments
Legislation with new requirements for meat quality
?
?

Which **two** accomplishments correctly complete this source?

- A. Laws requiring racial integration of public schools
- B. Legislation requiring stricter standards for food and drugs
- C. Establishment of the Social Security Administration to aid the elderly
- D. Extension of suffrage to women in federal elections
- E. Enforcement of antitrust legislation

- 00.** The excerpt is from an article by Mark Twain published in 1900.

I wanted the American eagle to go screaming into the Pacific. . . .Why not spread its wings over the Philippines, I asked myself? . . . here are a people who have suffered for three centuries. We can make them as free as ourselves, give them a government and country of their own, put a miniature of the American constitution afloat in the Pacific, start a brand new republic to take its place among the free nations of the world. . . . But I have thought some more, since then, and I have read carefully the treaty of Paris, and I have seen that we do not intend to free, but to subjugate the people of the Philippines. We have gone there to conquer, not to redeem. . . .

— Mark Twain, *New York Herald*, October 15, 1900

Why did Mark Twain change his opinion about the Philippines?

- A.** He realized the casualties and cost of a war would be too great.
- B.** He learned the welfare of the country was more certain under Spanish rule.
- C.** He realized the motive for occupation of the area was more economic than social.
- D.** He considered foreign social structures too different from American society.

**00.** The source below is from a document published by the U.S. government in 1999.

In his conduct while President of the United States, William Jefferson Clinton, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has willfully corrupted and manipulated the judicial process of the United States for his personal gain.

Source: Public Domain/Government Printing Office

Which action caused the U.S. House of Representatives to bring this charge against President Bill Clinton?

- A.** his testimony before a federal grand jury
- B.** his support for a federal investigation
- C.** his dismissal of a federal prosecutor
- D.** his appointment of a federal judge

- 00.** The excerpt is from President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Executive Order 9066, issued in 1942.

I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War . . . to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion.

— President Franklin D. Roosevelt, *Executive Order 9066*, 1942

Which constitutional question resulted from Executive Order 9066?

- A.** Did the order violate the 5th Amendment protection of due process?
- B.** Did the order deny the 1st Amendment freedom of speech?
- C.** Did the order violate the 7th Amendment right to a trial by jury?
- D.** Did the order deny the 6th Amendment right to legal counsel?

**00.** The sources give information about automobiles in America.

**Source 1**

And while there were 4,000 automobiles in America in 1900, by 1929 there were 26 million — one for every five people.

— The Henry Ford Library

**Source 2**

It was here in Michigan 100 years ago that Henry Ford announced he was doubling his workers' wages. And at the time, some of his fellow business leaders thought he had lost his mind.

— President Barack Obama

The sources support the conclusion that in the 20th century automobile production

- A.** was a profitable industry creating a popular product.
- B.** suffered from the development of competition.
- C.** required few raw materials to create.
- D.** was making a means of transportation that became obsolete.

- 00.** Which statement **best** explains how D-Day contributed to the outcome of World War II?
- A.** The invasion allowed the Allies to liberate occupied territory in Northern Africa.
  - B.** The invasion forced Germany to concentrate on the Western Front of Europe.
  - C.** The invasion forced Italy to withdraw from battles in Southern Europe.
  - D.** The invasion encouraged Russia to declare war on Japan.

- 00.** Which right did the American Indian Movement seek during the 1960s and 1970s?
- A.** to approve federal treaties
  - B.** to live in urban areas
  - C.** to govern tribal lands
  - D.** to form tribal unions

- 00.** Which statement describes an effect of the G.I. Bill on the U.S. economy?
- A.** Veterans are expected to reenter the workforce upon military discharge.
  - B.** Companies are required to provide health care benefits to veterans.
  - C.** Veterans are able to find housing and continue pursuing education.
  - D.** Companies are required to give employment priority to veterans.

00. The table lists novels written by Zora Neale Hurston.

### Novels by Zora Neale Hurston

Title	Year
<i>Jonah's Gourd Vine</i>	1934
<i>Mules and Men</i>	1935
<i>Their Eyes Were Watching God</i>	1937

The author's novels in the table are significant because a

- A. muckraker wrote about the terrible working conditions she saw in factories.
- B. nurse wrote about her service with the military in Europe during World War II.
- C. woman wrote about the point of view of African Americans living in the South.
- D. suffragist wrote about her efforts to gain the right to vote for women.

**00.** This excerpt is from a book by Neil Maher.

Every National Park in the East was basically built from the ground up by the \_\_\_\_\_. Shenandoah National Park, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, all the infrastructure in those parks were built by the \_\_\_\_\_. In the West, they improved many of the parks that were out there by building roads that connected these parks, by building visitor centers, campgrounds, shelters. Grand Canyon National Park, many of the trails in Grand Canyon National Park are there today because the \_\_\_\_\_ established several camps in the canyon. And they built trails that went down the canyon and back up the other side. They strung telephone lines across the Grand Canyon so the North rim and the South rim could communicate. They created a shelter belt along the Rocky Mountains that was trying to protect the foothills from fire. What else? The \_\_\_\_\_ built Camp David, the Presidential retreat that many presidents now use. . . .

— Neil Maher, *Nature's New Deal*, 2008

Which component of the New Deal is described by this historian?

- A.** National Recovery Administration
- B.** Fair Labor Standards Act
- C.** Agricultural Adjustment Act
- D.** Civilian Conservation Corps

- 00.** How did Carrie Chapman Catt **most** influence American society?
- A.** by organizing reformers to expand the voting rights of citizens
  - B.** by writing to national newspapers about the unsafe living conditions of immigrants
  - C.** by organizing union leaders to expand the rights of unskilled workers
  - D.** by appealing to the government for the protection of natural resources

- 00.** Why was Stax Records founded in Memphis during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century?
- A.** because the city was considered the epicenter of the music industry, which was heavily influenced by gospel music
  - B.** because the city had a well-established swing and country music scene, which was heavily influencing gospel music
  - C.** because the city was considered the epicenter of the youth movement, which was heavily influenced by rock 'n' roll music
  - D.** because the city had a well-established blues and soul music scene, which was heavily influencing rock 'n' roll music

- 00.** During the 1920s, which sector of the economy grew as a direct result of availability of appliances and household goods?
- A.** agriculture
  - B.** education
  - C.** consumer credit
  - D.** news publications

00. The excerpt is from a statement made by President Harry Truman on August 6, 1945.

We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city. We shall destroy their docks, their factories, and their communications. Let there be no mistake; we shall completely destroy Japan's power to make war.

Which reason **best** describes why President Truman made the statement?

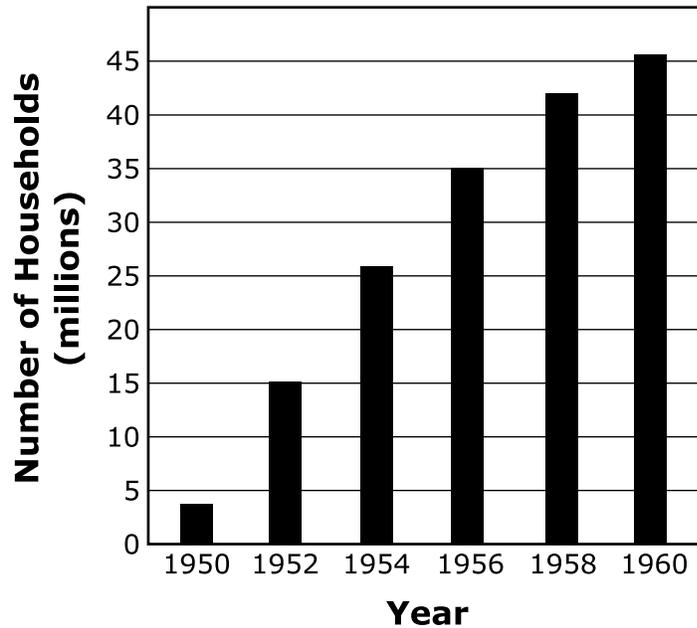
- A. to justify American opposition to the spread of communism
- B. to explain why the United States was declaring war on the Axis powers
- C. to explain why the United States was building a military-industrial complex
- D. to justify American use of nuclear weapons to end a war

- 00.** How did the innovation of Henry Bessemer change American life?
- A.** by ensuring quality in food production
  - B.** by improving long-distance communication systems
  - C.** by making the building of skyscrapers possible
  - D.** by enabling factories to remain open during the night

- 00.** Which event symbolically marked the end of the Cold War?
- A.** the fall of the Berlin Wall
  - B.** the overthrow of Shah Pahlavi
  - C.** Chinese occupation of Hong Kong
  - D.** U.S. occupation of the Panama Canal

00. The graph provides information on American households between 1950 and 1960.

## Number of American Households with Televisions, 1950 – 1960



Source: Buffalo History Museum

Which statement **best** describes how the information in the graph affected politics?

- A. Political campaigns became less expensive and divisive.
- B. Candidates studied the effects of images and campaign ads on voters.
- C. Political parties focused campaign messages on a single issue.
- D. Voters found it more difficult to understand campaign issues.

00. The table provides information about women who served in the U.S. military during World War II.

### Women in the United States Military, World War II

Unit	Number
Women's Army Corps (WAC)	150,000
Navy's Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service (WAVES)	100,000
Marine Corps Women's Reserve	23,000
Army Nurse Corps	60,000
Navy Nurse Corps	14,000
Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASP)	1,074

Source: National World War II Museum

What was one direct result of the participation shown in the table?

- A. Women gained new employment opportunities.
- B. Women were guaranteed the same pay as men for jobs.
- C. The president ordered the desegregation of the military.
- D. Congress created tuition assistance programs for military veterans.

- 00.** Which war was prompted by the Iraqi invasion of the oil-rich country of Kuwait in 1990?
- A.** Gulf War
  - B.** Bosnian War
  - C.** Rwandan Civil War
  - D.** Soviet Afghanistan War

00. The excerpt is from a speech given by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on January 6, 1941.

I address you, the Members of the Seventy-seventh Congress, at a moment unprecedented in the history of the Union. I use the word "unprecedented," because at no previous time has American security been as seriously threatened from without as it is today. . . .

It is true that prior to 1914 the United States often had been disturbed by events in other Continents. We had even engaged in two wars with European nations and in a number of undeclared wars in the West Indies, in the Mediterranean and in the Pacific for the maintenance of American rights and for the principles of peaceful commerce. But in no case had a serious threat been raised against our national safety or our continued independence. . . .

Every realist knows that the democratic way of life is at this moment being directly assailed in every part of the world — assailed either by arms, or by secret spreading of poisonous propaganda by those who seek to destroy unity and promote discord in nations that are still at peace.

During sixteen long months this assault has blotted out the whole pattern of democratic life in an appalling number of independent nations, great and small. The assailants are still on the march, threatening other nations, great and small.

Therefore, as your President, performing my constitutional duty to "give to the Congress information of the state of the Union," I find it, unhappily, necessary to report that the future and the safety of our country and of our democracy are overwhelmingly involved in events far beyond our borders. . . .

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

Which **two** actions were influenced by the ideas expressed in this speech?

- A.** The U.S. Congress passed a series of Neutrality Acts in order to prevent the United States from becoming involved in foreign wars.
- B.** The United States participated in the Washington Naval Conference in order to reduce growing tensions in Europe and the Pacific.
- C.** The U.S. Senate voted to join the League of Nations to allow the United States to send peacekeeping forces to Europe and the Pacific.
- D.** The United States signed the Atlantic Charter committing the United States to cooperate with foreign nations in protecting global trade and commerce.
- E.** The U.S. Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act to provide military equipment to foreign nations that were deemed vital to the security of the United States.

00. The newspaper headline provides information on an event in 1877.



What was one goal of this colony?

- A. to expand the economic opportunities available to African Americans
- B. to encourage African Americans to vote in federal elections
- C. to petition lawmakers to expand the rights of African Americans
- D. to encourage greater understanding of African American culture

- 00.** Which sentence **best** describes an impact of Prohibition on American society?
- A.** State and local government services expanded due to greater tax revenue.
  - B.** The crime rate across the country decreased.
  - C.** The number of speakeasies expanded across the country.
  - D.** Grain and barley prices increased due to greater supply.

00. The two sources are about President Lyndon B. Johnson’s Great Society.

**Source 1**

The Great Society is a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and to enlarge his talents. It is a place where leisure is a welcome chance to build and reflect, not a feared cause of boredom and restlessness. It is a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community.

— President Lyndon B. Johnson, Remarks at the University of Michigan, 1964

**Source 2**

Taken together, these programs have played a pivotal role in recasting America’s demographic profile. In 1964, life expectancy was 66.6 years for men and 73.1 years for women (69.7 years overall). In a single generation, by 1997, life expectancy jumped 10 percent: for men, to 73.6 years; for women, to 79.2 years (76.5 years overall). The jump was highest among the less advantaged, suggesting that better nutrition and access to health care have played an even larger role than medical miracles. Infant mortality stood at 26 deaths for each 1,000 live births when LBJ took office; today it stands at only 7.3 deaths per 1,000 live births, a reduction of almost 75 percent.

—Joseph A. Califano Jr., *The Washington Monthly*, October 1999

How do the statistics about the Great Society support the claims of President Johnson?

- A. Private hospitals were subsidized by the federal government.
- B. The number of school closings decreased in the last century.
- C. Americans were living longer due to federal funding for medical costs.
- D. The number of American citizens dependent on federal aid declined.

- 00.** What was an **immediate** result of the Dust Bowl?
- A.** Irrigation was installed to save agricultural productivity.
  - B.** Most areas in the Great Plains became major industrial centers.
  - C.** Government programs provided jobs for displaced farmers.
  - D.** Many farming families migrated to California to seek work.

00. The table provides information on the population of New York City between 1820 and 1900.

### The Population of New York City

Year	Population
1820	123,706
1840	312,710
1860	813,669
1880	1,206,299
1900	3,437,202

Which factor **best** explains the change shown in the table?

- A. a rise in industrial production
- B. the development of political machines
- C. an increase in farming production
- D. the passage of immigration quotas

- 00.** What were **two** effects of the Second Red Scare during the late 1940s and the 1950s?
- A.** internment camps created by the federal government
  - B.** violence used to achieve civil rights
  - C.** loyalty tests given to federal employees
  - D.** immigration quotas raised by the government
  - E.** intimidation used to determine loyalty of citizens

- 00.** After World War II, how did the Truman Doctrine attempt to restrain the growth of communism in Europe?
- A.** by repealing the Marshall Plan
  - B.** by seeking reparation payments from Germany
  - C.** by establishing the lend-lease program
  - D.** by providing aid to democratic governments

00. The excerpt comes from a 1954 Supreme Court decision.

Segregation of white and Negro children in the public schools of a State solely on the basis of race, pursuant to state laws permitting or requiring such segregation, denies to Negro children the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment — even though the physical facilities and other “tangible” factors of white and Negro schools may be equal. . . . We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

—*U.S. Supreme Court decision, 1954*

What was the **most** direct and immediate effect of this Supreme Court decision?

- A. The government was ordered to avoid racial discrimination when hiring for federal jobs.
- B. Affirmative action programs were established in private sector hiring.
- C. States were required to desegregate public schools.
- D. Multicultural programs were included in the school curriculum.

00. The cartoon by Thomas Nast was published in 1871.

## “New York Under Tweed’s Thumb,” by Thomas Nast



Source: Public Domain

Which phrase **best** describes the impact of the issue illustrated in the cartoon?

- A. increasing demand for the passage of immigration quotas
- B. expanding efforts to provide voting rights to minorities
- C. increasing demand to implement reforms to end political corruption
- D. expanding efforts to promote interstate commerce

- 00.** What was the **main** reason President Franklin Roosevelt proposed adding justices to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1937?
- A.** to encourage early retirement by judges in federal courts
  - B.** to appoint judges more favorable to his legislative agenda
  - C.** to shift judicial authority to lower courts
  - D.** to add new qualifications for his judicial appointments

- 00.** Which change was a result of the Great Migration?
- A.** Segregation laws were abolished in the Northeast.
  - B.** Agricultural practices were abandoned in the Midwest.
  - C.** An African-American urban culture developed in northern cities.
  - D.** The southern states experienced industrial growth.

**00.** The list shows new technologies used in World War I.

**New Technologies Used in World War I**

- chemical warfare
- machine guns
- airplanes
- tanks

These new technologies affected World War I by

- A.** ending the use of field hospitals.
- B.** increasing the loss of life in battle.
- C.** allowing combat soldiers to be safer.
- D.** restricting the conflict to military personnel.



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