**Fayette County Public Schools**

**U.S. History**

**Benchmark Assessment**

**Spring 2025 (Boom & Bust, WWII, Cold War)**

**HS.UH.CH.1 Examine the ways diverse groups viewed themselves and contributed to the identity of the United States in the world from 1877-present.**

1. Which of the following demonstrates advocacy for African American visibility and activism in the 1920s and 30s?

* A. The establishment of sharecropping farms in the American South.
* B. The establishment of organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
* C. The establishment of literacy tests and poll taxes for voter registration and eligibility.
* D. The implementation of President Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points.

1. Which of the following best describes cultural impacts and changes among American culture during the Roaring Twenties?

* A. The strict obedience to the prohibition of alcoholic consumption and sales.
* B. A rise in attendance of religious institutions and instilling traditional family values.
* C. A divestment in the stock markets at-large, which culminated in the events of Black Friday, 1929.
* D. A challenge to social norms and advocacy for women’s rights, sexual liberation, and artistic experimentation.

1. Which group played a significant role in American culture during the 1920s and 1930s through contributions to literature (Ayn Rand), music (Al Jolson), arts (Josef Albers), science (Sigmund Freud) and engineering (Albert Einstein), despite facing discrimination in their native homelands and in some instances, the United States?

* A. Jewish Americans
* B. Russian Americans
* C. African Americans
* D. Native Americans

**HS.UH.CE.3 Explain the political, social and economic causes and effects of economic boom and bust cycles between 1877-1945**.

4. What impact did the Great Depression have on the role of government in the economy, leading to increased federal intervention and regulation?

* A. It prompted a return to laissez-faire economic policies
* B. It resulted in the dismantling of social welfare programs
* C. It led to the expansion of government programs and the establishment of new regulatory agencies
* D. It encouraged privatization and deregulation of industries

5. Despite the intention to protect American businesses and farmers, how did the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 actually worsen the economic conditions of the Great Depression?

* A. It reduced government spending on social welfare programs
* B. It imposed high tariffs on imported goods, leading to retaliation from other countries and a decline in international trade
* C. It increased government regulation of financial markets
* D. It provided subsidies to struggling industries, promoting economic recovery

6. What impact did the Dust Bowl have on agricultural communities in the Great Plains during the 1930s?

* A. Increased crop yields and agricultural productivity
* B. Migration of farmers to urban areas in search of employment
* C. Expansion of agricultural land through government subsidies
* D. Adoption of sustainable farming practices to prevent soil erosion

**HS.UH.CO.3 Analyze the role of the United States in global compromises and conflicts between 1890-1945 in the Spanish American War, World War I, the Interwar years and World War II.**

7. What was the primary objective of the United States' foreign policy of isolationism during the interwar years following World War I?

* A. To promote international trade and economic growth
* B. To avoid entangling alliances and involvement in foreign conflicts
* C. To assert dominance in global affairs through military expansion
* D. To support the spread of democracy and human rights worldwide

8. What was a major consequence of the Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919, in terms of global politics and diplomacy?

* A. The establishment of democratic governments in Europe
* B. The rise of authoritarian regimes and nationalist movements in Europe
* C. The formation of military alliances to prevent future conflicts
* D. The expansion of colonial empires in Africa and Asia

9. What was the primary goal of the U.S. policy of appeasement towards Hitler in the 1930s?

* A. To support Germany's expansionist ambitions
* B. To prevent the outbreak of another world war
* C. To promote democracy and human rights in Europe
* D. To establish economic partnerships with Nazi Germany

**HS.UH.CO.4 Analyze the conflicting ideologies and policies of the United States and Soviet Union and their impact, both domestically and globally, during the Cold War Era between 1945- 1991.**

10. What impact did the Cold War have on American society and politics during the 1950s, particularly in terms of domestic policies and national security measures?

* A. It led to the expansion of civil rights and social welfare programs
* B. It fueled anticommunist hysteria and the Red Scare, resulting in McCarthyism and the rise of the surveillance state
* C. It promoted international cooperation and diplomacy through the United Nations
* D. It encouraged isolationism and withdrawal from global affairs

11. Which term describes the policy of strategic military buildup and nuclear deterrence pursued by both the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War, aimed at preventing mutual destruction through the threat of overwhelming force?

* A. Arms race
* B. Proxy war
* C. Containment
* D. Detente

12. What was the primary objective of the policy of containment, adopted by the United States during the Cold War, in response to Soviet expansionism?

* A. To promote democracy and human rights worldwide
* B. To prevent the spread of communism beyond its existing borders
* C. To establish economic partnerships with Eastern Bloc countries
* D. To negotiate arms control agreements with the Soviet Union

**HS.UH.CH.5 Analyze the impact of technology and new ideas on American culture from 1877- present.**

13. Which of the following best describes the impact of the radio in the 1920s and 1930s?

* A. It was transformational to entertainment and leisure, particularly through the spread of music, shows, and news broadcasts.
* B. It was transformational to the transportation industry as they were regularly installed in early automobile models.
* C. They were only briefly popular with the development of early televisions, which were immediately widespread in households in the 1930s.
* D. They played a little role in informing the public about local, state, and national affairs on a wide scale.

14. What was a significant consequence of the development of mass production techniques, such as the assembly line, in the early 20th century on American industry and consumerism?

* A. The decline of labor unions and worker rights
* B. The rise of monopolies and corporate consolidation
* C. The increase in efficiency and affordability of consumer goods
* D. The expansion of agricultural production and rural economies

15. What was the primary effect of the widespread availability of television in American households, especially during the Elections from the 1950s and 1960s?

* A. The decentralization of media ownership and increased diversity of perspectives
* B. The decline of political engagement and civic participation
* C. The growth of political advertising and campaign strategies
* D. The expansion of public access to government information and transparency