The purpose of these practice test materials is to orient teachers and students to the types of questions on the paper-based NGSSS U.S. History EOC Assessment. By using these materials, students will become familiar with the types of items and response formats that they may see on a paper-based test. The practice questions and answers are not intended to demonstrate the length of the actual test, nor should student responses be used as an indicator of student performance on the actual test. The practice test is not intended to guide classroom instruction.

Directions for Answering the U.S. History Practice Test Questions

Mark your answers in this booklet. If you don’t understand a question, ask your teacher to explain it to you. Your teacher has the answers to the practice test questions.
1. After World War I, what did the U.S. government hope to achieve by lending money to Germany?

- A. technological and military assistance from Europe
- B. political and economic stability in Europe
- C. investments for United States industries
- D. profits for United States banks
2. The photograph below shows President Richard Nixon on a 1972 overseas diplomatic trip.

![Photograph of President Richard Nixon](Source: Public Domain / National Archives and Records Administration)

What was a long-term consequence of the event shown in the photograph?

- the easing of Cold War tensions
- the easing of Vietnam War protests
- a commitment to preserve historical landmarks
- a commitment to continue humanitarian missions
3. The table below provides information about the African-American population in several cities after the Civil War.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chicago</th>
<th>Detroit</th>
<th>New York</th>
<th>Pittsburgh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>6,480</td>
<td>2,821</td>
<td>27,763</td>
<td>4,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>14,852</td>
<td>3,454</td>
<td>36,609</td>
<td>7,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>30,150</td>
<td>4,111</td>
<td>60,666</td>
<td>17,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>44,103</td>
<td>5,741</td>
<td>91,709</td>
<td>25,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>109,458</td>
<td>40,383</td>
<td>152,467</td>
<td>37,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>233,908</td>
<td>120,066</td>
<td>327,607</td>
<td>54,983</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Domain / U.S. Census Bureau

Which condition in society was primarily responsible for the change in urban population?

- absence of agricultural employment in Southern communities
- lack of political representation in Southern communities
- availability of job opportunities in Northern cities
- prevalence of racial equality in Northern cities
4. The newspaper headline below describes a significant event in U.S. foreign affairs.

How did this event contribute to the United States’ entry into World War I?

A. It furthered anti-government protests in the United States.
B. It encouraged anti-immigration campaigns in the United States.
C. It became necessary for President Wilson to propose a plan for peace.
D. It became difficult for President Wilson to defend a policy of neutrality.
5. The cartoon below depicts a social issue in United States history.

With which social issue is this cartoon associated?

A. the power of political machines during the Second Industrial Revolution
B. the power of big businesses during the Second Industrial Revolution
C. the influence of immigration quotas during the Gilded Age
D. the influence of suffrage reformers during the Gilded Age
6. The graph below provides information about world oil supplies in 2007.

How has the relationship between oil reserves, production, and consumption influenced United States foreign policy?

A The United States maintains military bases in Western European countries.
B The United States contributes humanitarian aid to Central African countries.
C The United States is committed to trade relations with Central Asian countries.
D The United States is interested in maintaining stability in Middle Eastern countries.