

Name: _____

Date: _____

FIFTH GRADE-SOCIAL STUDIES (SS5_1)

1. These are important periods in United States history. What is the correct order of these periods?

1. New Deal

2. Great Depression

3. Roaring Twenties

- A. 3, 2, 1
- B. 2, 3, 1
- C. 2, 1, 3
- D. 1, 2, 3

2. The government of the United States guarantees citizens certain rights and offers certain privileges. Which of these is the BEST example of a privilege that the government offers?

- A. getting a driver's license
- B. going to college
- C. having a job
- D. owning a home

3. The following are important events in United States history.

1. Reconstruction

2. The Battle at Fort Sumter

3. General Lee's surrender at Appomattox

Which of the following lists these events in the order that they happened?

- A. 1, 2, 3
- B. 3, 2, 1
- C. 2, 1, 3
- D. 2, 3, 1

4. William Howard Taft became president of the United States in 1909. He made many contributions to reform. Which is an example of his reforms?

- A. acquiring more land for the public
 - B. continuing the policies of the past
 - C. eliminating the Republican and Democratic Parties
 - D. prosecuting monopolies and trusts
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5. Charles Richard Drew was an African American physician and surgeon. By 1940, he helped develop "blood banks" to process and store blood plasma for transfusions. What impact did his discovery have during and after World War II?

- A. Blood plasma helped save the lives of injured servicemen and accident victims.
 - B. Blood plasma became an important source of revenue for the United States.
 - C. Blood plasma helped stop the spread of disease through the military during the war.
 - D. Blood plasma research helped develop new drugs to protect children from diseases.
-

6. Many countries are trying to use hydroelectric power and solar energy to make electricity. These are better than using coal, iron, and natural gas because

- A. the power plants are not expensive to build.
 - B. they do not pollute the air.
 - C. the power plants are easy to build.
 - D. they do not cost the customer anything.
-

7. The factors of production is a term used for all the elements that go together to produce goods and services. Which factor of production is the term used to describe natural resources?

- A. land
 - B. labor
 - C. capital
 - D. consumption
-

8. Historians have compared the South, before the Civil Rights Movement, to South Africa during apartheid. Which would be true about the South and South Africa?

- A. Segregation and apartheid would both become illegal.
 - B. The South and South Africa segregated people based on religion.
 - C. Apartheid would be the first to be made illegal.
 - D. The South and South Africa segregated people based on income.
-

9. As a result of Abraham Lincoln being elected president in November, 1860, six states seceded from the Union. By the time of his inauguration in March of 1861, five more states had seceded. In his inaugural address on March 4, 1861, Lincoln said,

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of

slavery where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

What does this statement say about Lincoln's purpose?

- A. Lincoln did not plan on forcing the southern states back into the Union.
 - B. Lincoln planned to end slavery.
 - C. Lincoln did not plan on interfering with slavery where it was already allowed.
 - D. Lincoln planned to continue slavery.
-

10. Certain regions of the United States are better suited for certain economic activities. For example, the climate, physical features, and natural resources of the Pacific Northwest are suited for

- A. raising sheep and cattle.
 - B. drilling and mining.
 - C. growing cotton and soybeans.
 - D. commercial fishing.
-

11. In the 1950s and 1960s, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and others led nonviolent protests, like marches to gain civil rights for African Americans. How did protesting help African Americans gain their civil rights?

- A. Army soldiers protected civil rights protestors from violence.
 - B. Civil rights protestors collected money to help fight discrimination.
 - C. Protesters sought to bring people together to solve differences.
 - D. Congress passed a law forbidding civil rights protestors to use violence.
-

12. Many scientists and environmentalists are concerned about the "greenhouse effect." What is the greenhouse effect?

- A. The trapping of gases in the atmosphere and the warming of the planet.
 - B. The construction of buildings that do not use fossil fuels.
 - C. The dumping of trash in the oceans, rivers, and lakes around the world.
 - D. The burning of the rain forests in the jungles of South America.
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13. What was the MAIN reason why some Americans felt threatened by immigrants coming to the United States in the early 1900s?

- A. Movies and television pictured immigrants as being uneducated and unskilled.
 - B. Immigrants were often willing to work for wages that were lower than other workers' wages.
 - C. Americans were not used to immigrants coming to the United States.
 - D. Immigrants did not want to learn English and become part of American society.
-

14.

Use the situations listed below to answer this question.

- Consumers decide what will be made.
- Consumers decide how much will be made.
- Consumers decide the price that will be paid.

These are situations that are present in which type of economic system?

- A. communist
 - B. socialist
 - C. free enterprise
 - D. traditional
-

15. One of the important parts of economics is interdependence. Which of the following is an example of interdependence?

- A. People make their own clothing.
 - B. People often move to places that aren't as crowded.
 - C. People need goods and services provided by other people.
 - D. People grow their own food.
-

16. Every day your town throws away lots of plastic bottles. What can you do to show better citizenship?

- A. take the trash to an incinerator
 - B. support a recycling center
 - C. take the trash to the next town
 - D. use a larger trash receptacle
-

17. Citizen participation is an important part of self-government. Which of the following is an example of citizen participation in government?

- A. attending a school
 - B. driving a car
 - C. owning a business
 - D. running for elected office
-

18. How might a bill that passes in Congress be defeated?

- A. The Senate vetoes it.
 - B. The president vetoes it.
 - C. The public vetoes it.
 - D. The states veto it.
-

19. Labor unions became more active in the United States in the late 1800s and early

- 1900s. What was one of the main goals of labor unions?
- A. to buy factories in order to provide more jobs
 - B. to shorten work hours
 - C. to make goods less expensive
 - D. provide more jobs for women and children
-

20. Many things go together to produce goods and services. Someone has to get an idea for something to sell (a product). What do we call the skills of workers and the hours they work to make the product?
- A. investment
 - B. capital
 - C. market
 - D. labor
-

21. Land, labor, and capital (machines) are used to produce goods and services. These are known as
- A. natural resources.
 - B. the laws of consumption.
 - C. the law of supply and demand.
 - D. the factors of production.
-

22. In 1861, the United States was almost to the point of a civil war. The firing on Ft. Sumter by Confederate troops would force President Abraham Lincoln to take action. He had several options, but he chose to
- A. ask people in the South to overthrow their leaders.
 - B. surrender Ft. Sumter and raise an army for battle.
 - C. meet with Confederate leaders to find a settlement.
 - D. surrender Ft. Sumter and hope that would be the end.
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23. How did the 1929 stock market crash affect the United States economy in the 1930s?
- A. Unemployment reached its highest level in United States history.
 - B. Stock prices were higher than investors could afford.
 - C. Congress voted to reject New Deal policies.
 - D. Agriculture replaced manufacturing as the primary industry.
-

24. The land, water, and air of the United States have become more polluted during this century. All of the following are reasons why the air has become more polluted EXCEPT the
- A. burning of the rain forests.
 - B. destruction of the ozone layer.
 - C. exhaust fumes from automobiles.
 - D. use of materials that cannot be recycled.

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25. Harry Truman became president of the United States after Franklin Roosevelt died. Truman had to make a decision on how to end the war with Japan. He chose to
- A. wait until Japanese political and military leaders asked to surrender.
 - B. use atomic bombs to force the Japanese to surrender.
 - C. prepare for an invasion that would have cost many American lives.
 - D. form a blockade to prevent Japan from getting aid.

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(Answer Key)

- 1. 3, 2, 1
- 2. getting a driver's license
- 3. 2, 3, 1
- 4. prosecuting monopolies and trusts
- 5. Blood plasma helped save the lives of injured servicemen and accident victims.
- 6. they do not pollute the air.
- 7. land
- 8. Segregation and apartheid would both become illegal.
- 9. Lincoln did not plan on interfering with slavery where it was already allowed.
- 10. commercial fishing.
- 11. Protesters sought to bring people together to solve differences.
- 12. The trapping of gases in the atmosphere and the warming of the planet.
- 13. Immigrants were often willing to work for wages that were lower than other workers' wages.
- 14. free enterprise
- 15. People need goods and services provided by other people.
- 16. support a recycling center
- 17. running for elected office
- 18. The president vetoes it.
- 19. to shorten work hours
- 20. labor
- 21. the factors of production.
- 22. surrender Ft. Sumter and raise an army for battle.
- 23. Unemployment reached its highest level in United States history.

24. use of materials that cannot be recycled.
25. use atomic bombs to force the Japanese to surrender.