

World and U.S. History (0940)

Test at a Glance

Test Name	World and U.S. History		
Test Code	0940		
Time	2 hours		
Number of Questions	130		
Format	Multiple-choice questions		
	Content Categories	Approximate Number of Questions	Approximate Percentage of Questions
	I. Ancient and Non-Western Civilizations	17	13%
	II. Western Civilization	35	27%
	III. U.S. History Through 1828	26	20%
	IV. U.S. History 1828–1914	19	15%
	V. U.S. History 1914 to the Present	33	25%

About This Test

The World and U.S. History test is designed for prospective teachers of world and U.S. history in secondary schools. The 130 multiple-choice questions assess knowledge of historical facts and movements and comprehension of historical trends and theories across the content areas of ancient and non-Western civilizations, Western civilization, U.S. history through 1828, U.S. history from 1828 to 1914, and U.S. history from 1914 to the present. Within each content area, questions concern events, facts, movements, trends, the general social/cultural setting, and individuals of historical significance.

Examinees have typically completed a bachelor's degree program in education, with appropriate coursework in history.

This test may contain some questions that will not count toward your score.

Topics Covered

Representative descriptions of topics covered in each category are provided below.

I. Ancient and Non-Western Civilizations

- Ancient civilizations before A.D. 500:
 - law and writing in Mesopotamia
 - religion and culture in Egypt
 - cultures of the Indus and Yellow River valleys
 - democracy and culture in Greece
 - Republicanism, Caesarism, culture, and Judeo-Christian aspects of Rome
 - pre-European, Empire, and cultural aspects related to Ghana
- Non-Western civilizations from A.D. 500 to the present:
 - culture, religion, geography, colonialism, nationalism, and contemporary developments in Asia, including China, Japan, India, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia
 - Africa, including both Saharan and sub-Saharan Africa
 - Latin America, including the pre-Columbian era, Spanish and Portuguese rule, and the national era

II. Western Civilization

- Medieval: Charlemagne; feudalism; chivalry; the Crusades and Islam; nationalism; monarchism; and Christianity, including both religion and the Church
- Renaissance and Reformation: the Italian Renaissance and the Northern Renaissance, explorations, Catholicism and Protestantism, science, and culture
- The early modern period: the rise of nation-states, the Enlightenment, absolutism, the English civil wars, and mercantilism
- The French Revolution to 1914: the causes, events, and results of the French and other revolutions; Napoleon and culture; nationalism; industrialism; reform; Marxism; militarism; and imperialism
- World War I to 1939: the causes, events, and results of World War I; communism; the Depression; and the rise of fascism and totalitarianism
- World War II to the present: the causes, events, and results of World War II; the Holocaust; the Cold War; economic recovery; political and economic internationalism; and postcolonialism

III. U.S. History Through 1828

- Pre-Columbian history: North American Indian cultures; European explorations, including the motivations and outcome of explorations, the areas claimed by different nations, and the personalities involved
- The colonial and revolutionary period: exploration, religious freedom, Puritanism, the growth of democracy, the colonial wars, mercantilism, imperial policy, the origins and development of slavery, the Revolutionary War's causes and consequences, culture, and personalities
- The constitutional and early national periods: the Articles of Confederation, the Constitutional Convention, the principles and ratification of the Constitution, the origins of political parties, Jeffersonianism, expansionism, foreign policy, including the War of 1812, economics and industrialism, nationalism, Supreme Court decisions, culture, and personalities

IV. U.S. History 1828–1914

- Sectionalism, the Civil War, and Reconstruction:
 - transportation
 - Jacksonian democracy
 - Indian policy
 - foreign policy such as the Monroe Doctrine
 - Manifest Destiny
 - slavery and abolition
 - reform movements
 - immigration
 - sectional controversies
 - causes, events, and results of the Civil War
 - events and results of Reconstruction
 - Supreme Court decisions
 - culture
 - personalities
- Gilded Age and Progressivism:
 - accommodation and protest of racial segregation
 - westward movement and Indian policy
 - industrialism
 - Social Darwinism and the Social Gospel

- immigration
- urbanization and ethnicity
- labor movements
- Populism
- foreign policy and imperialism
- causes, events, and results of progressivism
- Supreme Court decisions
- culture
- personalities

V. U.S. History 1914–Present

- World War I, the Depression, and the New Deal:
 - causes, events, and results of World War I
 - foreign policy and isolationism
 - culture including the Harlem Renaissance
 - women’s rights
 - Fundamentalism
 - immigration restrictions
 - big business
 - the causes, events, and results of the Depression
 - the causes, events, and results of the New Deal
 - Supreme Court decisions
 - culture
 - personalities

- World War II and the Cold War:
 - causes, events, and results of World War II in Europe and the Pacific
 - causes, policies, and results of the Cold War, including the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan
 - foreign policy
 - the Korean War
 - the nuclear age
 - McCarthyism
 - domestic policy
 - the development of the Civil Rights Movement
 - space policy
 - Supreme Court decisions
 - culture
 - personalities
- Recent U.S. history:
 - civil rights
 - women’s rights
 - Vietnam
 - reform movements
 - foreign policy
 - domestic policy, including Watergate
 - labor and economics
 - technological expansion
 - space exploration and development
 - Supreme Court decisions
 - culture
 - personalities

Sample Test Questions

The sample questions that follow illustrate the kinds of questions in the test. They are not, however, representative of the entire scope of the test in either content or difficulty. Explanations of the correct responses follow the questions.

Directions: Each of the questions or statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case.

1. During which of the following Chinese dynasties was the original "Great Wall" completed?
 - (A) Ch'in
 - (B) Chou
 - (C) T'ang
 - (D) Shang
2. The Phoenicians are best known for their achievements in which of the following areas?
 - (A) Weapons technology
 - (B) Trade and exploration
 - (C) Literature
 - (D) Agriculture
3. "Man being . . . by nature free, equal, and independent, no one can be . . . subjected to the political power of another, without his consent."

The statement above was most likely made by

 - (A) John Locke
 - (B) Edmund Burke
 - (C) Bishop Jacques Bossuet
 - (D) Adam Smith
4. Which of the following families ruled France from 987 until the death of Charles IV in 1328, and is commonly regarded as having founded the modern French state?
 - (A) Carolingian
 - (B) Franconian
 - (C) Capetian
 - (D) Capuchin
5. Which of the following best summarizes the attitude of most delegates to the United States Constitutional Convention in 1787 toward the development of political parties?
 - (A) Parties would be beneficial to the growth of democracy.
 - (B) Parties would eventually return the country to dependence on Great Britain because they were suggestive of rule by monarchy.
 - (C) Parties would divide the country into hostile camps and would be disruptive to the conduct of political affairs.
 - (D) Parties would ensure that the delegates would control the government of the new nation.
6. The United States presidential elections of 1800 and 1824 had which of the following in common?
 - (A) The vote in the electoral college was tied.
 - (B) The sitting party was turned out of power.
 - (C) The election was resolved by a vote of the House of Representatives.
 - (D) An incumbent vice president succeeded to the presidency.
7. Which of the following served as the primary precedent for the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification?
 - (A) The Missouri Compromise
 - (B) The Hartford Convention
 - (C) The Essex Junto
 - (D) The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions

8. Which of the following was the main issue over which Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson disagreed during the 1912 presidential campaign?
- (A) Whether government should accept and regulate economic concentration or work to eliminate economic concentration
 - (B) Whether the United States should enter the First World War on the side of the Allies
 - (C) Whether the states and the federal government should be responsible for passing laws concerning suffrage for women
 - (D) Whether the federal government should pursue conservation policies on public lands or rely on private initiatives to establish nature preserves
9. The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 did all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) establish a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour
 - (B) require the hiring of women and members of minority groups for some government jobs
 - (C) fix the work week at 40 hours
 - (D) forbid the hiring of workers under the age of sixteen
10. Which of the following first used the phrase “Iron Curtain” to describe the division of Europe after the Second World War?
- (A) Franklin Roosevelt
 - (B) Winston Churchill
 - (C) Joseph Stalin
 - (D) Harry Truman

Answers

1. The correct answer is A. The original (Great Wall) was completed during the reign of Shih Huang-ti of the Ch'in dynasty (221–206 B.C.). Subsequent extensions and reconstructions occurred during the Han, Northern Wei, Sui, and Ming dynasties.
2. The correct answer is B. The Phoenicians concentrated on trade and exploration and pioneered ship building and navigational techniques.
3. The correct answer is A. John Locke believed that the state existed to preserve the natural rights of its citizens. Should the state fail in that task, Locke believed, citizens had the right to withdraw their support for the state.
4. The correct answer is C. The Capetians ruled parts of France beginning in the mid-tenth century and held the throne for the dates shown.
5. C is the correct answer. The delegates believed that political parties would be disruptive, and for that reason no provision was made in the Constitution for their creation. Most delegates preferred that the new government be a republic rather than a democracy.
6. The correct answer is C. In both instances, the House of Representatives decided the election. In 1800, Jefferson and Burr received the same number of electoral votes, but in 1824 Jackson received a plurality of the electoral votes; in 1800, the Republicans ousted the Federalists, but in 1824 all the candidates (including the victor, John Quincy Adams) ran as Republicans; neither of the victors in the 1800 or the 1824 race was an incumbent vice president.
7. The correct answer is D. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, by introducing the so-called compact theory of government—that the American union was a compact among the several sovereign states and could be dissolved by consent—served as the precedent for nullification, the final step of which might well be secession from the Union.
8. The correct answer is A. Both Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson discussed this issue during the 1912 election campaign. Roosevelt advocated using government in conjunction with business to achieve democratic and egalitarian goals. Wilson called for the federal government to restore the competition among small economic units rather than regulate huge monopolies.
9. The correct answer is B. All of the other choices were provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The federal government at this time made little or no effort to promote any kind of quotas to promote hiring of women and members of minority groups.
10. The correct answer is B. Winston Churchill coined the phrase during an address he gave in Missouri in 1946. It was considered to be the first official recognition of the existence of a Cold War between the Soviet Union and the West.



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