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This is a sample test that high school students would take to determine individual mastery of a unit of American History. The unit covered on the test is about the social reforms before the Civil War, and understanding of these reforms are crucial to understanding the Civil War unit. Based on the information gathered from this test, the teacher would either move on to the next unit, or recover non-mastered information. For re-teaching, 60% of the students would have to score a D or worse on the test. The grade scale of D would be set by the school. If individual students need more help mastering the information, tutoring will be available in prime time. The test would last one class period, or approximately 50 minutes.

This is not a complete test that would be given to students, but rather an example of the type of questions that could be asked. If I was teaching this unit, I would give a mixture similar to the samples given. However, I would also include some essay or short answer questions.

Matching:

Match one item from the right column with a statement on the left. Use each answer only once, and not all answers will be used.

	1. I led a successful slave revolt in Virginia and was hung for it.	A. George Fitzhugh
	2. I was a Southern Reformer who attacked the inhumanity of slavery	B. Sarah Bagley
	3. I was raised a Quaker and was the "voice" for the women's movement	C. Jesse Burton Harrison
	4. I was a runaway slave who spoke eloquently against slavery	D. Horace Mann
	5. I was a former slave known for my speech "Ain't I a Woman?"	E. Joseph Smith
	6. I thought I was the female version of Christ, and founded the Shakers	F. Denmark Vessey
	7. I first wrote about the pleasures of factory work, but later formed a labor Union	G. Nat Turner
	8. I translated gold plates given by God, and founded the Mormons	H. Harriet Tubman
	9. I argued slaves were not moral creatures and needed masters to watch them	I. Elizabeth Cady Staton
	10. I was a leading abolitionist and printed the newspaper the "Liberator."	J. Susan B. Anthony
	11. I conducted 300 on the Underground Railroad	K. Sojourner Truth
	12. I was known as the first American Feminist	L. Fredrick Douglass
	13. I said women belong in the home and NOT petitioning the government	M. William Lloyd Garrison
	14. My "Declaration of Sentiments" caused quite a fuss.	N. "Mother" Ann Lee
	15. I reformed the education system and became known as the father of American Education.	O. Sarah Grimke
		P. Catherine Beecher
		Q. Lucretia Mott

Multiple Choice

Pick the most correct answer from the four provided.

1. Which of these was a result of Nat Turner's Rebellion?
 - A. Whites allowed blacks to keep separate churches
 - B. Slaves were allowed to go to school
 - C. Movement was allowed between plantations for slaves
 - D. Slave codes got stricter

2. The American Colonization Society recommended what suggestion for abolition?
 - A. Slaves to be sent to Liberia
 - B. Immediate freeing of ALL slaves
 - C. Slave owners to pay to send slave over
 - D. A colony for slaves in Texas

3. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton are best known for their efforts to further:
 - A. Prison Reform
 - B. Abolition
 - C. World Peace
 - D. Women's Suffrage

4. Many reformers supported the Temperance Movement as a way to:
 - A. Eliminate many social ills
 - B. Eliminate German and Irish Immigrants
 - C. Keep people out of the poorhouse
 - D. Encourage church membership

5. Carrie Nation was known in the Temperance Movement for carrying a(n)
 - A. Axe
 - B. Gun
 - C. Handcuffs
 - D. Machete

6. Which was **NOT** a skilled occupation of the German immigrants during the Industrial Revolution?
 - A. Brewers
 - B. Factory Workers
 - C. Butchers
 - D. Cigar Makers

7. Industrialization developed more slowly in the South, partly because
 - A. It would make slave escapes more difficult.
 - B. It would encourage immigration
 - C. Wealthy Southerners continued to invest money in land and slaves.
 - D. There were NO Southern cities to industrialize.

True/False

Pick the correct answer for the statement.

- T F One political reform the “Know-Nothing” party endorsed was to allow Irish to hold public office.
- T F Dorothea Dix stressed that mental illness was a curable disease.
- T F The Shakers invented many time saving devices that were readily adopted in popular American culture, such as the clothespin.
- T F Men were allowed to participate in the Seneca Falls Convention.
- T F Factory workers were considered part of the “middle class.”
- T F Horace Mann worked hard to eliminate organized school systems.
- T F Lowell, Mass. became a model town for the Factory System.
- T F Irish Immigrants were hated only because they were Catholic.
- T F Joseph Smith thought he was a prophet of God.