

2018 STAAR US History Rationales

Item #	Rationales	
1	Option B is correct	Edison patented the light bulb in 1880. With the light provided by light bulbs, factory workers could work productively and efficiently through the night.
	Option A is incorrect	Edison did not invent refrigerated railroad cars. Andrew Chase and Gustavus Swift developed refrigerated railroad cars beginning in 1877.
	Option C is incorrect	Edison did not invent the diesel engine. Rudolf Diesel patented the diesel engine in 1892.
	Option D is incorrect	Edison did not invent sonar technology. Teams of European and American scientists developed sonar in the early to mid-1900s.
2	Option F is correct	In the 1930s the United States was experiencing the effects of the Great Depression. The Great Depression began after the stock market crash of 1929 and left millions of people without jobs. Country-and-western performers entertained people by singing songs that reflected the struggles of common, ordinary people during the Great Depression.
	Option G is incorrect	Country-and-western performers did not gain popularity by focusing on stories about wealthy people during this period.
	Option H is incorrect	Although the U.S. government did create work programs for rural communities, country-and-western performers did not gain popularity by focusing on these programs.
	Option J is incorrect	Country-and-western performers did not gain popularity by bringing attention to global human rights issues through their performances.
3	Option C is correct	In 1948 President Truman asked Congress to make recommendations based on the results of a commission on civil rights. Truman experienced opposition in the U.S. Senate, so he used his executive powers and issued Executive Order 9981 to desegregate the military.
	Option A is incorrect	Executive Order 9981 did not address the funding of veteran pensions.
	Option B is incorrect	Military enlistment rates did decline during peacetime after World War II, but Executive Order 9981 was not related to this.
	Option D is incorrect	Executive Order 9981 did not have to do with a desire to end the drafting of civilians into the military.
4	Option J is correct	Computer hardware producers responded to public demand and competition from other producers by developing new and improved computer memory storage systems.
	Option F is incorrect	The time line illustrates a steady increase in computer storage capacity. The time line does not address the production methods used to make computers.
	Option G is incorrect	Globalization refers to increased interaction between people and businesses around the world. During the years 1974–2000 there was an increase in globalization, not a decrease.
	Option H is incorrect	The time line illustrates a steady increase in computer storage capacity. The time line does not address either demand or production costs.
5	Option D is correct	The Dust Bowl was the name given to the drought-stricken southern Great Plains region of the United States in the 1930s. Over time, settlers built farms and ranches on the semiarid grassland of the region. Overfarming and overgrazing destroyed large areas of the grassland. This left the land exposed and vulnerable to drought, which occurred in the 1930s. The lack of rainfall dried out the soil and turned it into dust. Strong winds picked up the dusty soil and blew it away in massive dust storms.
	Option A is incorrect	During the 1930s the government did pay subsidies, or sums of money, to farmers. However, farmers did not use the money to plant native grasses.
	Option B is incorrect	There was increased demand for tobacco after World War I, but tobacco was grown mostly in the South, not the Great Plains. Tobacco was not a cause of the Dust Bowl.
	Option C is incorrect	Tornadoes do frequently occur in the Great Plains, but they were not a cause of the Dust Bowl.

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6	Option G is correct	<i>The Great Gatsby</i> is a novel set in America during the 1920s. The 1920s is also known as the Jazz Age. During this time young people sought freedom and independence from the older generation and engaged in activities that challenged traditional ways.
	Option F is incorrect	<i>The Great Gatsby</i> does not focus on the Spanish-American War, which happened in 1898, not the 1920s.
	Option H is incorrect	During the Gilded Age, most immigrant workers lived in crowded city tenement buildings. The excerpt does not describe that experience.
	Option J is incorrect	Although the United States did experience industrial progress following World War I, this excerpt does not describe industrial production.
7	Option D is correct	U.S. foreign policy at this time was influenced by the idea that if a noncommunist country fell to communism, neighboring countries would also fall to communism. Based on this theory, U.S. leaders saw communist North Vietnam's invasion of South Vietnam as a threat to all of Southeast Asia. The United States entered the conflict to prevent communism from spreading throughout Southeast Asia.
	Option A is incorrect	U.S. military intervention in Vietnam was about preventing the spread of communism, not about eliminating trade barriers.
	Option B is incorrect	U.S. military intervention in Vietnam was about preventing the spread of communism, not normalizing U.S.-Chinese relations.
	Option C is incorrect	U.S. military intervention in Vietnam was about preventing the spread of communism, not promoting economic growth in the Pacific region.
8	Option H is correct	Following the end of World War II (1945), the United States experienced a baby boom as returning soldiers settled down into family life. Military veterans received the benefits of the G.I. Bill, which included low-interest mortgages. With the help of low-interest mortgages and a booming economy, growing families purchased homes in suburbs near major cities.
	Option F is incorrect	Although the number of family farms did decline during the period shown on this graph, the decline was not caused by an increased number of births. It was caused by a variety of other social and economic factors.
	Option G is incorrect	The baby boom did not cause a spread of new diseases. The baby-boom era was a time when many diseases were being controlled or eliminated.
	Option J is incorrect	The baby boom did not cause a reduction in defense spending. During this era defense spending rose and fell in response to changes in international affairs and national-security needs.
9	Option D is correct	During the 1970s the United States experienced gas rationing and shortages due to an oil embargo, which resulted in an energy crisis. President Carter joined with businesses and environmental advocates to promote energy and fuel conservation and to develop new sources of energy.
	Option A is incorrect	President Carter did support the development of wind power, but he did not propose contractual agreements with foreign nations to build wind-power facilities.
	Option B is incorrect	President Carter supported the development of alternative energy sources such as solar technology and would not have reduced federal spending on this research.
	Option C is incorrect	In response to the energy crisis, President Carter supported increased oil and gas production in the United States. He supported the drilling of more wells, not fewer wells.

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10	Option H is correct	Journalists and writers reported unsanitary conditions and corruption that surrounded the food-packing industry during the early 1900s. These conditions resulted in significant public outcry and prompted Congress to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act to protect consumers.
	Option F is incorrect	The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 prohibited monopolies and other practices that interfered with economic competition.
	Option G is incorrect	Companies did import foreign foods during this time. However, most foods sold in the United States were produced locally. The corruption and unsanitary conditions were in domestic food production.
	Option J is incorrect	Although labor unions did seek to improve working conditions in factories during this time, the cartoon refers to problems affecting the quality of food rather than issues affecting workers.
11	Option A is correct	The Great Depression began after the stock market crash of 1929. Many banks failed or went out of business. Customers who had money in these banks lost their money. The federal government did not insure bank deposits at that time. In response to the problem, in 1933 the federal government created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to help prevent this from happening again.
	Option B is incorrect	President Franklin Roosevelt closed all banks by declaring a national bank holiday in March 1933. This was an effort to stop additional bank failures. The bank holiday was a response to the Great Depression, not a cause of it.
	Option C is incorrect	Bank failures occurred when large numbers of American citizens withdrew their funds from banks, not because of high interest rates.
	Option D is incorrect	Bank failures occurred when large numbers of American citizens withdrew their funds from banks, not due to lack of foreign investment.
12	Option J is correct	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a leader of the modern U.S. Civil Rights movement. He used nonviolent resistance and civil disobedience to help achieve legal, economic, and social equality for African Americans.
	Option F is incorrect	The focus of the Civil Rights movement did not shift to migrant workers because of Dr. King's assassination.
	Option G is incorrect	The Civil Rights movement continued to be influential and continues to influence public policy in the United States today.
	Option H is incorrect	Protests against the Vietnam War were already taking place during this time. Dr. King's assassination increased public attention to the Civil Rights movement.
13	Option A is correct	In this excerpt Alexis de Tocqueville describes the value of individualism, or the principle of being independent and self-reliant. De Tocqueville was a French diplomat, political scientist, and historian who came to the United States in 1831 to study U.S. institutions and culture. His observations about the United States and its people are presented in his book <i>Democracy in America</i> .
	Option B is incorrect	De Tocqueville is not describing populism in this excerpt.
	Option C is incorrect	De Tocqueville is not describing liberty in this excerpt.
	Option D is incorrect	De Tocqueville is not describing laissez-faire in this excerpt.
14	Option J is correct	During World War II the government of Nazi Germany ordered the systematic government-sponsored killing of Jewish people in a genocide that is today known as the Holocaust. Some Jews were able to escape areas under German control and come to the United States.
	Option F is incorrect	During the World War II era, most Jewish immigrants to the United States were fleeing Europe. Concern for their personal safety, not a desire to vote, was their major reason for leaving Europe.
	Option G is incorrect	During the World War II era, most Jewish immigrants to the United States were fleeing Europe. Concern for their personal safety, rather than escaping the effects of a natural disaster, was their major reason for leaving Europe.
	Option H is incorrect	During the World War II era, most Jewish immigrants to the United States were fleeing Europe. Concern for their personal safety, not educational opportunity, was their major reason for leaving Europe.

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15	Option A is correct	An assembly line includes a series of workers. Each worker does one specific part of the production process. Material is moved from workstation to workstation, allowing pieces to be put together until the product is completed. This method increases the speed at which items are made and helps lower the cost of production.
	Option B is incorrect	Workers on the assembly line were not required to have a license.
	Option C is incorrect	Automobiles produced on the assembly line were of high quality. However, the more efficient means of production made them available to consumers at lower costs.
	Option D is incorrect	Assembly lines are used for the production of products, not research or planning. Safety testing occurs after products have been completed.
16	Option J is correct	When the United States entered World War II in 1941, men volunteered or were drafted into military service. As a result a labor shortage existed, and women were hired to do jobs previously done by men. In November 1942, the National War Labor Board issued General Order No. 16 to ensure that women received equal pay for equal work.
	Option F is incorrect	While union discrimination against unskilled workers did exist, it was not the subject of this order.
	Option G is incorrect	The image of “Rosie the Riveter” and the policy of “equal pay for equal work” were both part of an effort to recruit and support female workers, not weaken them, during World War II.
	Option H is incorrect	This order did not deal with military production levels but sought to pay women and men working in the war industry the same amount of money for doing the same job.
17	Option D is correct	The gold standard is a monetary system in which the value of money is tied to the amount of gold held by the government. The United States used this system from 1879 to 1933. To stabilize the economy during the Great Depression, the government wanted to put more money in circulation. Changing the relationship between gold and money made this possible.
	Option A is incorrect	These actions were not designed to encourage bank customers to make deposits but to stabilize the U.S. economy.
	Option B is incorrect	The time line does not address government regulation of businesses.
	Option C is incorrect	These actions were not designed to stop the use of credit to buy stocks but to stabilize the U.S. economy.
18	Option F is correct	Immigrants from Norway were mostly families who came from rural farming areas in Norway. Many of them settled in the Midwest region of the United States. The immigrants were pleased when they finally reached land that looked good for farming.
	Option G is incorrect	In the late 1800s, most immigrants who settled in the Midwest went to work on farms, not in factories.
	Option H is incorrect	In the late 1800s, most immigrants who settled in the Midwest went to work on farms, not in gold mines.
	Option J is incorrect	In the late 1800s, most immigrants who settled in the Midwest went to work on farms, not on railroads.
19	Option D is correct	The New York City Mayor’s office in 2015 upgraded building codes to solve problems caused by aging infrastructure. The city also reduced carbon emissions that cause pollution and added trees and reflective rooftops.
	Option A is incorrect	New York City’s efforts to improve aging infrastructure and pollution were not related to domestic and foreign terrorist threats.
	Option B is incorrect	New York City’s efforts to improve aging infrastructure were not designed to address social and economic differences between people.
	Option C is incorrect	New York City’s efforts to improve aging infrastructure were not a way to address the rising costs of health care for the elderly.

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20	Option H is correct	Bill Gates earned the title “World’s Richest Man” by establishing a very profitable computer-software company.
	Option F is incorrect	Bill Gates earned his money by developing computer software, but he did not create social media sites.
	Option G is incorrect	Bill Gates earned his money by developing computer software, not by creating cell phone technology.
	Option J is incorrect	Bill Gates earned his money by developing computer software, not by investing in global satellite communications.
21	Option C is correct	During the civil rights movement of the 1960s, several organizations took different approaches to gain equality for minorities. The Black Panthers were willing to use weapons to achieve their goals. The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) enforced nonviolence among demonstrators. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) used the court system to challenge discrimination laws.
	Option A is incorrect	The NAACP did not encourage members to arm themselves. The Black Panthers did not enforce nonviolence.
	Option B is incorrect	SNCC did not encourage members to arm themselves.
	Option D is incorrect	The Congress for Racial Equality (CORE) did not encourage members to arm themselves. The American Indian Movement (AIM) did not focus on rights for African Americans.
22	Option G is correct	During World War I, Britain’s blockade cut the flow of war supplies, food, and fuel to Germany. Germany retaliated by declaring unrestricted submarine warfare to stop neutral ships that were supplying the Allies. Germany sank thousands of ships, including many from the United States. This was a cause of U.S. entry into World War I. At the end of the war, President Wilson presented his Fourteen Points to Congress. President Wilson’s speech included Point II about freedom of the seas. Wilson wanted to prevent naval blockades and submarine warfare.
	Option F is incorrect	The question is about Point II of the Fourteen Points. While other portions of the Fourteen Points did address nationalism and militarism, the guarantee in Point II would not prevent them.
	Option H is incorrect	The question is about Point II of the Fourteen Points. While other portions of the Fourteen Points did address secret treaties and alliances, the guarantee in Point II would not prevent them.
	Option J is incorrect	The question is about Point II of the Fourteen Points. While other portions of the Fourteen Points did address imperialism and self-determination, the guarantee in Point II would not prevent them.
23	Option A is correct	Skateboarding was introduced in the United States, and its popularity has spread to countries such as Germany and Australia. This is an example of cultural diffusion, or the spread of items from one culture to another culture.
	Option B is incorrect	These images do not provide any information about student exchange programs.
	Option C is incorrect	Cultural imperialism is the forced imposition of a culture or civilization onto another nation or community. The voluntary adoption of a leisure activity does not fit the definition of cultural imperialism.
	Option D is incorrect	Affirmative action is an active effort to improve opportunities for groups who have been discriminated against. These images do not illustrate efforts to improve opportunities.
24	Option F is correct	On July 4, 1776, the thirteen American colonies issued the Declaration of Independence and ended their political connections with Great Britain. The Declaration presented the American colonists’ motivations for seeking independence. By declaring themselves an independent nation, the new United States was able to be recognized by friendly foreign governments.
	Option G is incorrect	Issuing the Declaration of Independence heightened the state of war between the colonists and Great Britain. The Declaration of Independence did not lead to an increase in trade.
	Option H is incorrect	The Declaration of Independence states the colonists’ reasons for wanting independence. The Declaration of Independence does not include a request that Great Britain pay reparations.
	Option J is incorrect	The Declaration of Independence states the colonists’ reasons for wanting independence. The Declaration of Independence contains no information about immigration.

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25	Option B is correct	During the presidential election of 2000, an issue arose regarding the counting of votes in Florida. The outcome of the election hinged on Florida, where George W. Bush led Al Gore by less than 500 votes. Because the vote was so close, Florida law allowed for a recount of votes. However, the U.S. Supreme Court declared the recount to be unconstitutional. George Bush received Florida's electoral college votes and won the presidential election.
	Option A is incorrect	The Supreme Court ruled on the procedures for counting votes. It did not rule that any specific type of ballot violated the Equal Protection Clause.
	Option C is incorrect	The status of campaign contributions was not a question in this Supreme Court case.
	Option D is incorrect	The constitutionality of literacy tests was not a question in this Supreme Court case.
26	Option H is correct	In the 1880s Jane Addams visited Toynbee Hall in London, England, and applied this model to immigrant communities in the United States. Her settlement houses helped immigrants assimilate into U.S. society and provided other social services to the immigrants.
	Option F is incorrect	Frances Willard was a reformer in the temperance movement, which was an effort to limit alcohol consumption in the United States. She was not involved in the settlement house movement.
	Option G is incorrect	A. Philip Randolph was a reformer who protested racial discrimination. He was not involved in the settlement house movement.
	Option J is incorrect	Eugene V. Debs was a socialist political leader and labor union organizer. He was not involved in the settlement house movement.
27	Option D is correct	During the 1950s the United States was committed to a foreign policy of containment, or preventing the spread of communism. When communist North Korea invaded noncommunist South Korea, the United States sent soldiers to help stop the invasion. President Harry Truman referred to this conflict as a police action since Congress had not declared war.
	Option A is incorrect	South Korea's government did not collapse in 1950.
	Option B is incorrect	The leader of North Korea was not assassinated in 1950.
	Option C is incorrect	South Korea did not blockade North Korea in 1950.
28	Option H is correct	During World War II, the U.S. government initiated the Manhattan Project, the top secret, scientific military program to develop the atomic bomb. Facilities in remote areas in Washington, Tennessee, and New Mexico were established to conduct research and to perform atomic tests.
	Option F is incorrect	The installations at these sites were not established to develop long-range submarines during World War II.
	Option G is incorrect	The installations at these sites were not established to develop radio-navigation technology during World War II.
	Option J is incorrect	The installations at these sites were not established to develop jet engines during World War II.
29	Option A is correct	In the late 1800s the United States became more industrialized and dependent on factory labor. Workers were expected to work long hours for little pay in unsafe conditions. Labor unions, such as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, developed in response to the increasing need to protect worker interests.
	Option B is incorrect	Political machines were local political parties that provided public services in exchange for political votes and support, while labor unions were created to protect worker interests.
	Option C is incorrect	The Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor focused on protecting mostly unskilled workers, not skilled workers.
	Option D is incorrect	The Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor focused on industrial workers and were not developed in response to changes in the agricultural sector.

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30	Option H is correct	President Theodore Roosevelt was an early conservationist, and John Muir was an early advocate for the preservation of natural places. Based on this shared concern for the environment, the two men were both interested in setting aside land as national parks. A few years after the meeting shown in the photograph, Yosemite National Park was established.
	Option F is incorrect	President Theodore Roosevelt was known for his policy of “trust-busting” to break up railroad and business monopolies, but this is not what he would have likely been discussing with John Muir.
	Option G is incorrect	President Theodore Roosevelt was involved with building the Panama Canal, but this is not what he would have likely been discussing with John Muir.
	Option J is incorrect	President Theodore Roosevelt and John Muir were both concerned about the environment and would likely have desired an increased influence, not a reduced influence, of environmental lobbyists.
31	Option B is correct	During the 1960s and 1970s, the term “credibility gap” was widely used by journalists to describe the difference between actual situations, policies, and events that took place and the information that the government provided to the public.
	Option A is incorrect	“Hawk mentality” was a term used during the 1960s and 1970s to describe people who favored the continuation or the escalation of the Vietnam War.
	Option C is incorrect	“Living-room war” was a term used during the 1960s and 1970s to describe the Vietnam War because it was the first war to be televised and given extensive media coverage.
	Option D is incorrect	“Flexible response” was a policy that was introduced in 1961 during the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union. Rather than relying solely on nuclear weapons, flexible response proposed using a variety of diplomatic, political, and military strategies to respond to communist aggression.
32	Option F is correct	In an effort to stop racial discrimination in voting, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act. This legislation outlawed measures such as literacy tests that required minorities to prove they could read and write before voting. The table shows that the percent of the population casting votes increased between the two election years. This was due in part to the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
	Option G is incorrect	The Voting Rights Act of 1965 had no impact on the revenue raised from poll taxes. Poll taxes were abolished when the Twenty-Fourth Amendment was ratified in 1964.
	Option H is incorrect	Lobbyists are individuals who try to influence legislators and officials regarding particular issues. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 did not have to do with lobbyists.
	Option J is incorrect	The Voting Rights Act of 1965 banned the use of literacy tests for voting. It did not impact educational policy.
33	Option C is correct	As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States acquired Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam. These territories provided natural resources and new markets for trade.
	Option A is incorrect	The acquisition of several overseas territories by the United States would increase the need for a larger fleet of ships. Shipbuilding did not decline.
	Option B is incorrect	While the United States made treaties with developing countries after the Spanish-American War, the treaties were not focused on free and fair trade.
	Option D is incorrect	The acquisition of new territories, ports, and markets would require more coal and petroleum for shipping and supplying naval vessels and military bases. Demand for coal and petroleum increased rather than decreased.
34	Option H is correct	Sandra Day O’Connor was the first female Supreme Court Justice.
	Option F is incorrect	Frances Perkins was the first woman to serve as a cabinet secretary. She served under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
	Option G is incorrect	Hillary Clinton was the first woman to run for president from a major political party.
	Option J is incorrect	Barbara Jordan was the first African American state senator in the United States since 1883 and the first African American in the twentieth century elected to Congress from the South.

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35	Option D is correct	When the Constitution was originally adopted, U.S. senators were chosen by the state legislatures. Several problems such as those in the bulleted list emerged over time. The Seventeenth Amendment provided for the direct election of U.S. senators by popular vote.
	Option A is incorrect	The method of selecting senators was changed by the Seventeenth Amendment, not by a political party convention.
	Option B is incorrect	The method of selecting senators was changed by the Seventeenth Amendment, not by a national referendum.
	Option C is incorrect	The method of selecting senators was changed by the Seventeenth Amendment, not by an open primary.
36	Option H is correct	In <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954), the Supreme Court determined that state laws requiring separate but equal schools violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The decision in the <i>Brown</i> case provided a constitutional and legal basis for helping the Civil Rights movement strive for equality in other areas of life besides education.
	Option F is incorrect	The <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> case encouraged, not discouraged, activists to use the court system to ensure that reform laws were enacted and upheld.
	Option G is incorrect	The <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> case did not address the need for scholarships.
	Option J is incorrect	The <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> case did not eliminate social barriers having to do with hiring practices.
37	Option B is correct	After the Civil War, the construction of railroad lines linked the United States from East to West. The railroad lines allowed passengers and freight to travel to the western territories more easily and more quickly. This helped increase the populations of the regions. The territories were able to meet the required minimum population needed to apply for statehood.
	Option A is incorrect	Barbed wire on the Great Plains was used to identify and protect properties owned by different settlers. Barbed wire did not help western territories achieve statehood.
	Option C is incorrect	Although Mormons did move west during this time period, their movement was not caused by acceptance in the East. Mormons moved west to escape discrimination against them in the East.
	Option D is incorrect	The integration of settlers with American Indians was not peaceful. The nature of relations between settlers and American Indians was not included in the requirements for statehood.
38	Option G is correct	In his Farewell Address, President George Washington advised political leaders to avoid permanent alliances or involvement in the political affairs of other countries. The Treaty of Versailles after World War I included a provision establishing the League of Nations, an international organization. Isolationists, like President Washington, opposed getting too involved in international alliances. Isolationists therefore opposed the Treaty of Versailles.
	Option F is incorrect	Expansionists in the United States supported U.S. participation in the Spanish-American War in order to gain territory owned by Spain. They did not follow the advice in President Washington's address.
	Option H is incorrect	Hawks were representatives in Congress who supported continued U.S. participation in the Vietnam War. They did not follow the advice in President Washington's address.
	Option J is incorrect	The advice in this address is about relations with foreign countries, not civil liberties.
39	Option C is correct	In 1875 U.S. sugar plantation owners, including Sanford B. Dole, organized a coup that deposed Hawaii's queen. These men then declared Hawaii an independent republic and asked Congress to annex the Hawaiian islands. The annexation was completed in 1898.
	Option A is incorrect	Sanford B. Dole was not involved in the annexation of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico was annexed as a result of the Spanish-American War.
	Option B is incorrect	The Panama Canal Zone was not annexed by the United States. The United States leased the Panama Canal Zone from 1903 until 1979.
	Option D is incorrect	Sanford B. Dole was not involved in the annexation of the Philippines. The Philippines were annexed as a result of the Spanish-American War.

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40	Option H is correct	A large number of Chinese moved to California and the West Coast in the mid-1800s during the Gold Rush. The Chinese labored in gold mines, helped build railroads, and worked in factories. In 1882 the U.S. government passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which limited the future immigration of Chinese workers to the United States in reaction to fears that the Chinese were responsible for unemployment and declining wages.
	Option F is incorrect	The limitation on Chinese immigrants by the U.S. government was not an attempt to conserve natural resources.
	Option G is incorrect	Immigration limitations were not imposed to discourage anti-American activism.
	Option J is incorrect	Shortages of urban housing became an issue during the time period, but they were not the reason for restrictions on immigration.
41	Option A is correct	In 1987 U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev signed a treaty whereby the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to reduce their nuclear arsenals. This reduced tensions associated with the threat of nuclear war and helped lead to the end of the Cold War.
	Option B is incorrect	The Iran-Contra Affair involved the exchange of weapons in an attempt to gain the release of U.S. hostages being held by Iran. Iran was not a party to the missile treaty described in the newspaper headline.
	Option C is incorrect	The United States and the Soviet Union did not agree to share military or weapons technology in the missile treaty described in the newspaper headline.
	Option D is incorrect	There was no armed conflict between the United States and Soviet Union that required a cease-fire.
42	Option J is correct	During the early 1970s, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) imposed an oil embargo against the United States in retaliation for the U.S. decision to support Israel in an Arab-Israeli War. The embargo contributed to gasoline shortages and price increases in the United States. One solution that the U.S. government considered was using rationing stamps.
	Option F is incorrect	These coupons, printed in 1974, are not related to the collapse of the Soviet Union that occurred in 1991.
	Option G is incorrect	The coupons were printed in 1974. There was no shortage of consumer goods at that time.
	Option H is incorrect	Deflation has to do with decreasing prices. The rationing plans were in response to gasoline shortages and increasing prices, not decreasing prices.
43	Option A is correct	Tele-medicine involves two-way, real-time, interactive communication between the patient and health care provider at distant sites. Advances in robotics make it possible for a doctor to perform an operation by directing movement of a machine. The doctor could therefore perform surgery on a patient without being in the same location as the patient.
	Option B is incorrect	Aeronautics is the science of travel through the air. Tele-medicine does not involve travel on the part of the doctor.
	Option C is incorrect	Chemistry is the study of matter, substances, and their interactions. A better knowledge of chemistry is not most likely to make tele-medicine surgery possible.
	Option D is incorrect	Nursing is a profession that focuses on medical care for individuals, families, and communities. It is technology, not better nursing, that makes tele-medicine surgery possible.
44	Option H is correct	The Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920. It expanded the democratic process by granting women the right to vote.
	Option F is incorrect	The Fifteenth Amendment prohibited discrimination in voting on the basis of race.
	Option G is incorrect	The Twenty-Fourth Amendment eliminated the poll tax.
	Option J is incorrect	The Twenty-Sixth Amendment lowered the voting age to 18.

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45	Option B is correct	The aerospace industry develops technology for manned and unmanned flight through air and space. The industry developed the satellite technology used for weather forecasting. High-tech insulation and other climate control technology, first developed for use in space travel, have influenced the home-building industry.
	Option A is incorrect	While the media and communications industry uses satellites to gather and broadcast information, it is not responsible for developing the technology that makes weather forecasting more accurate. The media and communications industry is not responsible for developing technology that improves energy efficiency.
	Option C is incorrect	Medical researchers are not involved in weather prediction or improving the energy efficiency of homes.
	Option D is incorrect	The transportation industry is not involved in weather prediction or improving the energy efficiency of homes.
46	Option G is correct	The movement of people described in this excerpt is called the Great Migration. During the Great Migration, approximately six million African Americans moved from rural communities in the South to other parts of the United States. During and after World War I, factories in northern and western cities had many job openings. African Americans moved away from the South to get the jobs and to escape poor economic conditions and social problems in the rural South.
	Option F is incorrect	Sharecropping is a type of farming in which families rent small plots of land from a landowner in exchange for part of the annual crop. It was very common in the South.
	Option H is incorrect	Manufactured goods may have been more available in the North than in the South. However, most African Americans moved North to seek better jobs, not more goods.
	Option J is incorrect	Educational opportunities for African Americans were limited in both the South and the North. A primary reason for migration to the North was job opportunities, not educational opportunities.
47	Option C is correct	A Venn diagram is used to compare objects. This Venn diagram compares the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and the War Powers Act. Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in 1964. It gave the president the executive authority to take all necessary measures to retaliate against armed attacks and to prevent further aggression. Over time a growing number of people thought the resolution gave the president too much power, so Congress passed the War Powers Act in 1973. It required the president to consult with and report to Congress before involving U.S. soldiers in fighting. The two legislative actions in the diagram both have to do with a debate over the division of executive (presidential) and legislative (congressional) authority.
	Option A is incorrect	The line-item veto is the power to veto part of a law without rejecting the entire law. The legislative actions in the diagram are not about the line-item veto.
	Option B is incorrect	Due process requires that certain rules be followed so that people are treated fairly by the police and courts. These legislative actions are not about the arrest or trial of individuals.
	Option D is incorrect	Judicial review is the Supreme Court's power to determine whether or not laws are constitutional. The Supreme Court did not review these legislative actions.
48	Option J is correct	The "Hollywood Ten" were ten motion-picture producers, directors, and screenwriters who appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) in October 1947. They were asked to answer questions about their possible associations with members of the Communist Party. The "Hollywood Ten" refused to answer questions and were sent to jail.
	Option F is incorrect	The HUAC was most active after World War II (1945) and focused on the spread of communism in the United States. The HUAC did not support isolationism.
	Option G is incorrect	The HUAC was focused on investigating communism, not civil rights abuses.
	Option H is incorrect	The HUAC was focused on the spread of communism in America, not on economic conditions in the United States.

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49	Option B is correct	The Office of War Information was created shortly after the United States entered World War II in order to give the public information about the war. This poster was designed to remind Americans about the danger of discussing information that could be overheard and used by enemy spies. It helped the public understand its role in national security.
	Option A is incorrect	The poster encourages Americans to limit their speech. The poster contains no information about jobs.
	Option C is incorrect	The poster encourages Americans to limit their speech. The poster contains no information about joining the war effort.
	Option D is incorrect	The First Amendment guarantees individual freedoms such as speech. The poster is encouraging that speech be limited, not protected.
50	Option H is correct	The first question mark refers to the First Amendment right to freedom of religion, and the second question mark refers to the Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable searches.
	Option F is incorrect	The Fifth Amendment guarantees due process, and the Eighth Amendment protects against excessive punishments. These two amendments do not correctly replace the question marks.
	Option G is incorrect	The Third Amendment protects against quartering soldiers, and the Seventh Amendment guarantees the right to trial by jury. These two amendments do not correctly replace the question marks.
	Option J is incorrect	The Second Amendment guarantees the right to bear arms, and the Sixth Amendment guarantees the right to a speedy and public trial. These two amendments do not correctly replace the question marks.
51	Option D is correct	In 1972 several burglars were caught wiretapping phones and stealing documents in the Democratic National Committee headquarters, located in the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C. The burglars were eventually associated with Republican President Richard Nixon's reelection campaign, and in 1974 President Nixon resigned. The Watergate scandal caused many Americans to have less trust in government and elected officials.
	Option A is incorrect	Because the Watergate scandal involved the actions of an elected president, it did not encourage confidence in the presidential selection process.
	Option B is incorrect	The Watergate scandal was not about containing communism. The public's opinion of containment was not affected by the scandal.
	Option C is incorrect	Although the Vietnam War and the Civil Rights movement took place around this time, the Watergate scandal was not related to these events.
52	Option F is correct	In October 2001 President George W. Bush held a news conference in response to a series of terrorist attacks on the United States. The Islamic group al-Qaeda attacked the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001.
	Option G is incorrect	The USS <i>Cole</i> was attacked by terrorists on October 12, 2000. This event did not prompt this speech by President George W. Bush.
	Option H is incorrect	Theodore (Ted) Kaczynski, also known as the Unabomber, was a domestic terrorist responsible for a mail-bombing campaign between 1978 and 1995. He was captured in 1996. This event did not prompt this speech by President George W. Bush.
	Option J is incorrect	The federal building in Oklahoma City was bombed in 1995 by the domestic terrorist Timothy McVeigh. This event did not prompt this speech by President George W. Bush.

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53	Option C is correct	World War I began in Europe in 1914, and the United States entered the war in 1917. With the arrival of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF), British and French soldiers, who had been fighting since 1914, were able to launch a major counterattack on the western front that led to Germany's defeat.
	Option A is incorrect	Prior to World War I, Italy was allied with Germany and Austria. In 1915, Italy left that alliance and entered the war on the side of the Allied Powers. The AEF did not arrive until near the end of the war in 1917, so they had no impact on Italy's decision to change sides.
	Option B is incorrect	Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated by a Bosnian in June of 1914, before the war began. The AEF did not arrive until near the end of the war in 1917.
	Option D is incorrect	The AEF arrived in Europe in 1917, but they did not fully engage in the fighting until 1918. By that time, Russian forces had already been withdrawn from the war as a result of the Russian Revolution.
54	Option J is correct	In the early 1900s, many Americans were concerned about the ill effects of drinking alcoholic beverages. These concerns evolved into a widespread temperance movement that sought to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcohol. Members of the Progressive Party, a political party that focused on social reforms, contributed to the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. The Eighteenth Amendment established Prohibition in the United States.
	Option F is incorrect	Although efforts to improve health care occurred during this time, those efforts are not the subject of this cartoon.
	Option G is incorrect	Although antitrust legislation outlawing corporate monopolies was passed during this time, it is not the subject of this cartoon.
	Option H is incorrect	Tenement houses were buildings in cities where many poor immigrant families lived during the early 1900s. Although women did work to improve tenement houses, that work is not the subject of this cartoon.
55	Option C is correct	During World War I, Congress passed the Espionage Act. This act made it illegal to make statements that would interfere with the military defense of the nation. Charles Schenck printed and distributed pamphlets urging men to resist being drafted into the armed forces. Schenck was arrested and convicted of violating the Espionage Act. The case went to the Supreme Court. Schenck's lawyer argued that Schenck was exercising his First Amendment freedom of speech. In 1919 the Supreme Court ruled that freedom of speech could be restricted if the words spoken or printed resulted in a "clear and present danger." Schenck's conviction was upheld.
	Option A is incorrect	The Supreme Court decision was not related to voting and voting restrictions.
	Option B is incorrect	The Supreme Court decision was not related to freedom of religion.
	Option D is incorrect	The Supreme Court decision was not related to due process and the rights of people accused of crimes.
56	Option F is correct	During the late 1930s and early 1940s, Japan invaded China, joined an alliance with the Axis powers of Germany and Italy, and occupied French Indochina. As a result, the United States froze Japanese assets in the United States and declared an embargo on oil and other materials to Japan. On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, causing the United States to enter World War II.
	Option G is incorrect	The United States did not send soldiers to fight the Chinese during this period of time.
	Option H is incorrect	The United States did not ban the sale of weapons to the Chinese during this period of time.
	Option J is incorrect	Appeasement means meeting the demands of an aggressor in order to avoid war. The United States disapproved of Japan's invasion of Southeast Asia and imposed an embargo on Japan. The United States did not appease the Japanese.

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57	Option B is correct	The Great Depression began in 1929 when the stock market crashed. The nation's money supply diminished, companies went bankrupt, banks failed, and the unemployment rate rose greatly. In 1932 Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected president. He implemented a broad series of social and economic programs known as the New Deal. The New Deal changed the federal government's role.
	Option A is incorrect	Income tax rates did not fall. As part of the New Deal, the government raised federal income taxes to help fund government programs.
	Option C is incorrect	Intrastate trade is trade that happens within a state. States have always had the power to regulate trade within their borders.
	Option D is incorrect	While states may assist in the enforcement of immigration laws, they are not the sole enforcers of those laws. The primary responsibility for making and enforcing immigration laws rests with the federal government.
58	Option G is correct	The Pendleton Act replaced the "spoils system" in which supporters of presidents and federal officials were rewarded with government positions. After the assassination of President James Garfield by a disappointed, unsuccessful job seeker, Congress passed the Pendleton Act in 1883. The act changed the way federal government jobs were to be awarded to people. The jobs were to be based on merit, and applicants had to take competitive exams.
	Option F is incorrect	The Pendleton Act required that jobs be awarded on the basis of merit determined by competitive exams, not by membership in a particular political party.
	Option H is incorrect	The Pendleton Act required that jobs be awarded on the basis of merit determined by competitive exams, not by the recommendations of lawmakers.
	Option J is incorrect	The Pendleton Act required that jobs be awarded on the basis of merit determined by competitive exams, not by a person's status in the business community.
59	Option D is correct	This address was the basis for the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), an organization seeking to challenge discrimination and promote equal protection for all people by using the court system.
	Option A is incorrect	Booker T. Washington, not W. E. B. Du Bois, focused on vocational education as the means by which African Americans could gain economic security and gradually win racial acceptance.
	Option B is incorrect	Unlike W. E. B. Du Bois, Marcus Garvey called for separate self-development of African Americans within the United States and the resettlement of black Americans in Liberia. The Black Star Line was part of his effort to create a separate economy run for and by African Americans.
	Option C is incorrect	Jim Crow laws were state and local laws that enforced racial segregation in the South. Civil rights activists like Du Bois opposed Jim Crow laws.
60	Option J is correct	The Social Security Act was signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935. The act created the Social Security Administration. Social Security is a social insurance program designed to pay workers an income after retirement. It also helps people with disabilities and other needs.
	Option F is incorrect	The Federal Housing Administration was not specifically designed to serve only the types of people shown in the table. The Federal Housing Administration insures home loans for qualified buyers.
	Option G is incorrect	The Securities and Exchange Commission was not specifically designed to serve only the types of people shown in the table. The Securities and Exchange Commission was created to regulate the stock market and protect investors.
	Option H is incorrect	The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was not specifically designed to serve only the types of people shown in the table. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was created to protect deposits against bank failures.

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61	Option A is correct	Title IX is a federal law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender in any federally funded education program or activity. The main goal of Title IX is to avoid the use of federal money to support gender discrimination in education programs. A principal who refuses to organize athletic programs for female sports teams would be in violation of this law.
	Option B is incorrect	The decision to cut funding for the music program was not based on gender and therefore does not violate Title IX legislation.
	Option C is incorrect	Participation in the basketball game was not based on gender and therefore does not violate Title IX legislation.
	Option D is incorrect	Cancellation of the class was not based on gender and therefore does not violate Title IX legislation.
62	Option J is correct	By the early 1900s, concerns about child labor were gaining increasing support. Lewis Hine became an investigative photographer for the National Child Labor Committee. He traveled across the United States photographing and documenting working conditions of children. By 1916 Congress passed a law establishing child-labor standards. These laws were later expanded to increase protections for children.
	Option F is incorrect	Photographs such as this one did not provide information about schools of the time period. Ending segregation was not the goal of this photographer.
	Option G is incorrect	Economic crises during the time were short-lived and did not significantly impact working conditions. Depicting the impact of an economic crisis was not the purpose of photographs such as this one.
	Option H is incorrect	Photographs such as this one were not primarily intended to be used in communist publications. There was not a strong communist movement in the United States at this time.
63	Option C is correct	Lacrosse is based on a sport first played by American Indians and then adopted by American settlers. The student could use the excerpt as one example of contributions by American Indians to U.S culture.
	Option A is incorrect	The excerpt is not about traditional American Indian clothing.
	Option B is incorrect	The excerpt does not reference American Indian schools.
	Option D is incorrect	This excerpt demonstrates the assimilation of American Indian culture into U.S. culture, not pressure on American Indians to give up their culture.
64	Option H is correct	In the 1920s many people purchased goods using credit-installment plans. After the stock market crashed in 1929, people were unable to make the payments on these plans. As a result the demand for goods declined, and manufacturers reduced the amount of goods they produced. Companies needed fewer employees and began to lay off people.
	Option F is incorrect	Many banks in the late 1920s were raising interest rates, not lowering them.
	Option G is incorrect	Elected leaders raised, not lowered, tariff rates to protect domestic industry from foreign competition.
	Option J is incorrect	As manufacturers reduced production and were struggling, labor unions were unlikely to demand higher wages.
65	Option B is correct	During World War II, the Marine Corps used the Navajo language to create a secret code. This code was used to transmit military information in the Pacific Theater of the war. The men who transmitted this military information were Navajo and were known as the Navajo Code Talkers.
	Option A is incorrect	The volunteer group of U.S. pilots who flew missions in China to protect against Japanese aggression were known as the Flying Tigers.
	Option C is incorrect	Members of the first squadron of African American military pilots in the U.S. Army Air Corps were known as the Tuskegee Airmen.
	Option D is incorrect	The Navajo Code Talkers served in the Pacific Theater, not in France.

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66	Option H is correct	The counterculture, the Civil Rights movement, the Vietnam War, and the Space Race all took place during the 1960s.
	Option F is incorrect	These are characteristics of the 1920s.
	Option G is incorrect	These are characteristics of the 1930s.
	Option J is incorrect	These are characteristics of the 1980s and early 1990s.
67	Option A is correct	The photographs show a French steel plant during and after World War II. After World War II, the U.S. government implemented the European Recovery Program, more commonly known as the Marshall Plan. The plan sent more than \$13 billion dollars to help rebuild and finance the recovery of western and southern European economies. The Marshall Plan helped rebuild factories like the steel plant in the photograph.
	Option B is incorrect	The United States and the Soviet Union became rivals after World War II. They were not in alliance.
	Option C is incorrect	U.S. leaders did not create the United Nations. It was created primarily to prevent future conflicts.
	Option D is incorrect	The Iron Curtain is a name referring to the division of Europe between communist countries in Eastern Europe, under the influence of the Soviet Union, and democratic countries in Western Europe. The Iron Curtain had nothing to do with the rebuilding of the French factory in the photo.
68	Option H is correct	Voting is one of the most important duties associated with continuing the American tradition of representative government.
	Option F is incorrect	Writing an editorial is protected by the First Amendment's freedom of speech and press. Not all citizens are able to write and publish an editorial in a newspaper.
	Option G is incorrect	This action is known as volunteerism, or choosing to spend time doing something for a community. The purpose of this raffle is not clear. Selling raffle tickets is not a civic responsibility.
	Option J is incorrect	Opening a business is an economic activity. It is not a civic responsibility.