

# DOINGWHATWORKS



SAMPLE MATERIAL

## Standards-Based Assessment

Foxfire Center for Student Success, Ohio

**Topic:** Dropout Prevention

**Practice:** Academic Supports

This is an example of a standards-based assessment that is aligned in content and format with the Ohio Graduation Test. Multiple-choice and short-answer questions from social studies are included on this assessment. Teachers at Foxfire Center for Student Success use this format because it is aligned to the format used in the Ohio Graduation Tests to assess their students' progress toward mastering the standards.

**Social Studies Unit 1 Standards Based Assessment**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Geography 1**

1. British towns such as Manchester, in particular, grew at a phenomenal rate from 25,000 inhabitants in the early 1770's to 350,000 by 1850. One reason for this population increase in urbanization was
  - A. The spread of industrialization around the world.
  - B. An increase in air pollution in industrialized cities.
  - C. A decrease in birthrates in Great Britain.
  - D. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War.

**History 1**

2. During the Industrial Revolution of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, farmers in the United States worked to increase their land holdings and modernize their equipment. A lasting effect of these changes was
  - A. Higher prices for crops
  - B. Increased rural population
  - C. A shortage of land for farming
  - D. Greater productivity of farming

**History 1**

3. Why was the formation of labor unions an effect of U.S. industrialization in the late 1800's?
  - A. Unions were needed to guarantee a steady supply of workers.
  - B. Union membership was required for employment in new industries.
  - C. Factory owners set up labor unions in order to control their large workforce.
  - D. Unions organized industrial workers to protest unsafe working conditions and long hours.

**History 1**

4. One effect of industrialization in the United States in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century was
  - A. A decrease in child labor
  - B. An increase in demand for handicraft goods
  - C. A decrease in immigration to the United States
  - D. An increase in urbanization

## History 1

5. Industrialism in the United States resulted in
- A. Politics not being affected by the economic changes.
  - B. The country becoming more urban than rural.
  - C. Workers seeing no need to unite and form labor unions.
  - D. The transformation from an urban to rural society.

## Geography 4

6. Consider the following changes that occurred in the United States in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century:
- Improvements in agricultural production;
  - Increases in immigration from Europe;
  - Advancements in transportation.
- These changes led to the
- A. Rapid growth of urban areas.
  - B. Acquisition of overseas territories.
  - C. Elimination of large suburbs around many cities.
  - D. Movement of people from urban to rural areas.

## History 3

7. Why did labor unions come into existence?
- A. Factory workers were underpaid.
  - B. Working conditions were often unsafe and dangerous.
  - C. Businesses required their employees to work long-inflexible hours.
  - D. All of the above

## History 1/Geography 3

8. Which of the following problems was **NOT** a result of rapid urbanization during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- A. Overcrowding in cities
  - B. Unsanitary conditions
  - C. Lack of social services
  - D. Improved healthcare

## History 1

9. Which of the following was **NOT** an effect of the Industrial Revolution?
- A. An increasing number of people left the family farms
  - B. An increasing number of people worked on family farms
  - C. An increasing number of people lived in cities
  - D. An increasing number of people worked in factories

## History 1

10. Of the following, which was a problem faced by immigrant workers in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- A. Discrimination from the American citizens
  - B. Unfair conditions of employment
  - C. Hate crimes
  - D. All of the above

## History 1

11. What laws came into effect because of children working in the factories?
- A. Child Labor Laws
  - B. The Cotton Factories Regulation Act of 1819
  - C. The Ten-Hours Bill of 1847
  - D. All of the above

**Short Answer**

## History 3

12. The cotton-gin was an extremely important invention created during the Industrial Revolution. Who invented the cotton-gin? What job did the cotton-gin perform? Explain how the cotton-gin revolutionized farming.

## History 1

13. Explain the difference between urban and rural. Give an example of each area.

## Geography 3

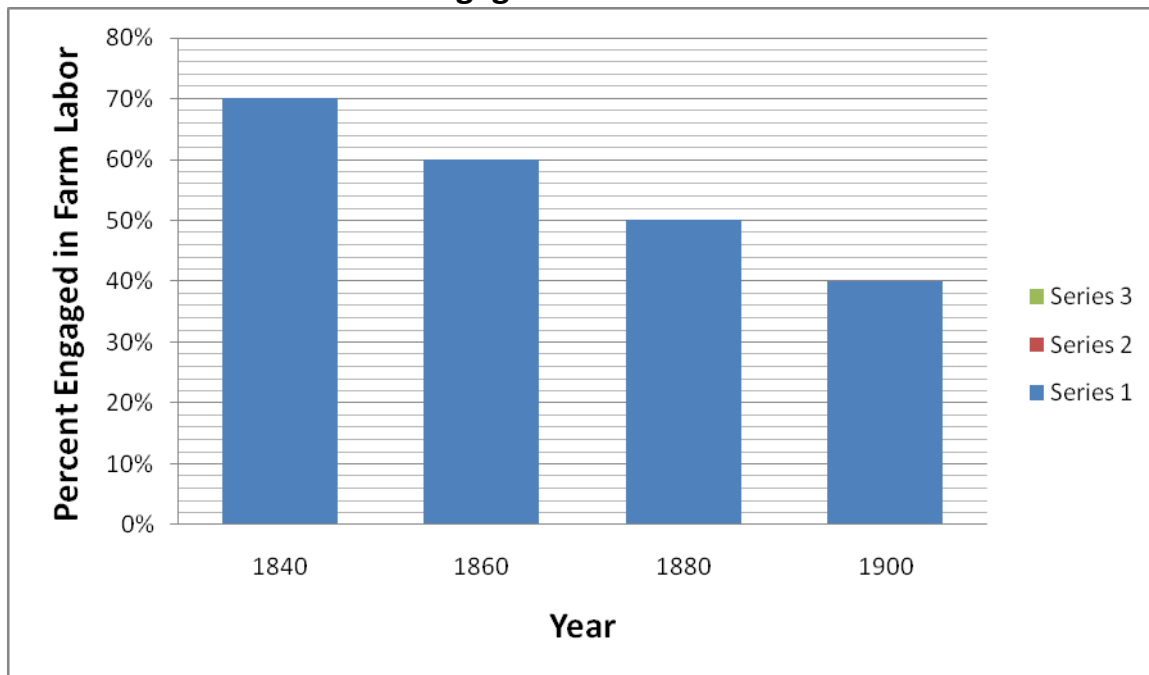
14. Explain at least 3 reasons as to why Immigrants moved to the United States during the Industrial Revolution. Be sure to include what areas of the United States Immigrants moved to and how they were treated when they arrived.

## History 1

15. Explain at least 3 causes that led to sanitation problems in the cities of Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution.

## History 1

Use the following graph to answer question number 16.

**Percent of U.S. Workforce Engaged in Farm Labor**

16. What effect of 19<sup>th</sup> century Industrialization in the United States is represented by the changes shown in the above graph?

- A. Decreased regulation of child labor
- B. Increased modernization of agriculture
- C. Decreased demand for factory products
- D. Emigration from the United States