

2018 STAAR Grade 8 Social Studies Rationales

Item #	Rationales	
1	Option A is correct	During George Washington's presidency, European nations were frequently at war. Washington insisted that the United States remain neutral. He warned that becoming involved in the political affairs of other countries could involve the United States in European wars.
	Option B is incorrect	President Washington warned against political alliances. He was not against global trade networks.
	Option C is incorrect	President Washington warned against political alliances. He was not against establishing overseas territories.
	Option D is incorrect	President Washington warned against political alliances. He was not against allowing citizens to leave the United States and settle in other countries.
2	Option J is correct	The United States acquired Florida from Spain as a result of the Adams-Onís Treaty in 1819.
	Option F is incorrect	Option A is Oregon. The United States did not acquire this land from Spain in 1819. The United States acquired this land from Great Britain as a result of a treaty in 1846.
	Option G is incorrect	Option B is Arizona. The United States did not acquire this land from Spain in 1819. The United States acquired this land as a result of war with Mexico in the 1840s. Land that makes up Arizona was acquired from Mexico after the U.S.-Mexican War.
	Option H is incorrect	Option C is Illinois. The United States did not acquire this land from Spain in 1819. The United States acquired this land from Great Britain as a result of the American Revolution.
3	Option C is correct	The factory system replaced making goods in homes or small workshops with producing goods in factories. Factories used interchangeable parts, water power, and steam engines to increase production.
	Option A is incorrect	Because production levels increased, more goods were available for trade between nations.
	Option B is incorrect	The factory system did not lead to an increase in government regulation of businesses at this time in history. Government regulation to address issues of worker safety and child labor occurred at the beginning of the twentieth century.
	Option D is incorrect	The factory system led to an increase in immigration because more immigrants came to the United States to find work in factories.
4	Option G is correct	The Articles of Confederation established the first government of the United States. The central government was deliberately created to be weaker than the state governments. The three bullets list powers that the central government lacked. Not giving the central government these powers indicates that the drafters feared a strong central government would abuse its powers.
	Option F is incorrect	The fact that the drafters did not establish a judicial branch does not provide enough evidence to suggest that they wanted to prevent having a judicial system like that of Great Britain.
	Option H is incorrect	The drafters supported democracy, as shown by establishing a confederation with a Congress and each state having one vote in Congress.
	Option J is incorrect	The drafters gave more power to the state governments than to the central government. This suggests that they thought state governments could provide for the general welfare.
5	Option C is correct	These acts taxed goods in the American colonies. Parliament passed these acts to raise money to help pay for the expenses associated with Great Britain's involvement in the French and Indian War. Great Britain also needed money to continue protecting British claims in America.
	Option A is incorrect	These acts were not passed to promote the growth of cottage industries in the colonies.
	Option B is incorrect	These acts were not passed to encourage trade with the colonies. Great Britain was not a foreign country in relation to America at this time.
	Option D is incorrect	These acts were passed to fund the existing colonies, not to help pay to establish new colonies.

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6	Option G is correct	Spanish colonists established Catholic missions in order to convert American Indians to Christianity. French colonists wanted to profit from the fur trade.
	Option F is incorrect	While some Spanish colonists did enslave some American Indians, French colonists did not organize utopian societies. Americans established utopian societies in the United States during the 1830s and 1840s.
	Option H is incorrect	While French colonists did participate in the triangular trade, the Spanish colonists were not known for promoting political freedom.
	Option J is incorrect	While the Spanish colonists did build many ships, the colonists of New France did not create a public school system.
7	Option A is correct	During the 1820s, new factions emerged within the Democratic-Republican Party. Andrew Jackson ran for president in 1824 as leader of one of the major factions. He lost the election, but kept strong support in the South and the West. These supporters formed the Democratic Party and campaigned successfully for the election of Andrew Jackson for president in 1828.
	Option B is incorrect	Protective tariffs were an ongoing political issue. They were debated before and after the formation of the Democratic Party.
	Option C is incorrect	President Andrew Johnson was impeached during the Reconstruction Era, decades after the Democratic Party was formed.
	Option D is incorrect	The abolitionist movement is associated with the formation of the Republican Party in the 1850s, not the Democratic Party.
8	Option J is correct	The British government used the Appalachian Mountains as the boundary of approved settlement when it passed the Proclamation of 1763. The mountains formed a natural barrier between British settlements on the East Coast and American Indian settlements to the west.
	Option F is incorrect	The Great Lakes formed a natural barrier, but it was not used as a boundary for this proclamation.
	Option G is incorrect	The Gulf of Mexico was not a barrier used as a boundary for this proclamation.
	Option H is incorrect	The Mississippi River formed a natural barrier to western settlement in the 1800s, but not during the colonial period.
9	Option C is correct	The time line shows events associated with the U.S.-Mexican War. As a result of the war, the United States acquired land that would become the states of California, Arizona, and New Mexico, as well as parts of Utah, Nevada, and Colorado. Mexico also relinquished all claims to Texas.
	Option A is incorrect	U.S. and Mexican soldiers occupying a disputed area in Texas was one of the causes of the U.S.-Mexican War, not one of the results.
	Option B is incorrect	The border conflict between Texas and Mexico was resolved in favor of Texas. The United States kept the parts of southern Texas whose possession was disputed by Mexico.
	Option D is incorrect	The United States acquired Florida from Spain, not Mexico, in 1819.
10	Option H is correct	President Andrew Johnson opposed the plans of Radical Republicans in Congress to reconstruct the South after the Civil War. The Radical Republicans knew that their plans would not be used if President Johnson remained in office, so the House of Representatives impeached him.
	Option F is incorrect	President Johnson did not oppose ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery.
	Option G is incorrect	President Johnson did not refuse to investigate reported criminal activity by the Union army.
	Option J is incorrect	The Homestead Act of 1862 was intended to distribute federal land to settlers in the west, not to redistribute land to former slaves.

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11	Option A is correct	Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant in the McLean House. This house was a private home in Appomattox Court House, Virginia.
	Option B is incorrect	General Lee did not surrender to General Grant in the U.S. Capitol building.
	Option C is incorrect	General Lee did not surrender to General Grant in a public church.
	Option D is incorrect	General Lee did not surrender to General Grant in the Governor's mansion.
12	Option J is correct	The cotton gin is a machine that quickly and easily separates cotton fibers from their seeds. The cotton gin increased the production levels of cotton, which then led to the need for unskilled laborers to help harvest the cotton. As the country grew in territory, lands along the Mississippi River became available. The land in this region is favorable to cotton production. These three factors resulted in the expansion of slavery into newly acquired territories.
	Option F is incorrect	These developments caused the number of skilled workers in the north to increase. Workers were needed to manufacture clothing from cotton in textile mills.
	Option G is incorrect	Manufacturing remained located in cities in the northeast. The western territories focused on agriculture and mining.
	Option H is incorrect	These developments caused an increase in trade with European countries.
13	Option C is correct	The Northwest Ordinance is the document that laid out the process for creating new states from the lands of the Northwest Territory.
	Option A is incorrect	This excerpt is not about the Declaration of Independence, which set forth the reasons the American colonies declared independence from Great Britain.
	Option B is incorrect	This excerpt is not about the Treaty of Ghent, which ended the War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain.
	Option D is incorrect	This excerpt is not about the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, through which the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France.
14	Option F is correct	The Virginia Company of London established a colony in North America in 1607 called Jamestown. Governing the colony was difficult, so the Virginia Company issued the Great Charter in 1618. The Great Charter established the General Assembly so that colonists could self-govern on a local level.
	Option G is incorrect	The general assembly in Virginia did not allow colonists to vote in the British parliament.
	Option H is incorrect	Colonists could participate in the economy without the aid of a general assembly.
	Option J is incorrect	The Virginia Company did not authorize a general assembly to allow colonists to express dissatisfaction with British rule.
15	Option D is correct	Great Britain had been capturing U.S. sailors and forcing them to join the British navy. This practice was known as impressment and was one of the causes of the War of 1812.
	Option A is incorrect	The War of 1812 was not caused by French naval attacks on U.S. harbors.
	Option B is incorrect	The War of 1812 was not caused by British invasions of countries allied with the United States.
	Option C is incorrect	The War of 1812 was not caused by French embargoes on trade with the United States.
16	Option F is correct	The table shows that the population of several cities in the United States greatly increased over three decades. The United States was experiencing the Industrial Revolution, which shifted production from homes to factories. Factories were located in cities for better access to laborers and resources. As the factories expanded, more people migrated to the cities to find jobs, and the population increased.
	Option G is incorrect	The population changes did not occur because of a federal income tax.
	Option H is incorrect	The population changes did not occur because of an extended food shortage.
	Option J is incorrect	The population changes did not occur because of a lengthy war over disputed territory.

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17	Option C is correct	The Hudson River School is the name given to the style represented by the works of certain landscape painters between 1825 and 1870. This painting celebrates the natural beauty of the United States.
	Option A is incorrect	The painting does not represent themes associated with the temperance movement to prohibit alcohol.
	Option B is incorrect	The painting does not represent themes associated with the nativist movement to limit immigration to the United States.
	Option D is incorrect	The painting does not represent themes associated with the nineteenth-century industrial revolution.
18	Option H is correct	After the Civil War, Congress created the Freedmen's Bureau to assist former slaves during Reconstruction in the South. The Bureau's biggest roles included offering legal assistance and providing education.
	Option F is incorrect	Some Radical Republicans in Congress wanted to seize plantations and redistribute land to former slaves, but their plan was defeated in Congress and did not happen.
	Option G is incorrect	The Freedmen's Bureau helped to protect the rights of slaves, but it did not create a militia.
	Option J is incorrect	The Freedmen's Bureau helped negotiate contracts between former slaves and landowners, but it did not petition the government to offer money to former slaves.
19	Option D is correct	The Puritans migrated to the New England region in order to freely practice their religion.
	Option A is incorrect	Although merchants did trade with American Indians after they arrived in New England, that was not their main reason for settling in the area.
	Option B is incorrect	The Quakers primarily settled in Pennsylvania, not New England.
	Option C is incorrect	Explorers did not settle New England to make maps of the local rivers.
20	Option G is correct	President Jackson supported the Indian Removal Act of 1830. This act called for the removal of Cherokee Indians from Georgia to the Oklahoma Territory. The Cherokee Indians argued that President Jackson's actions were unconstitutional. They took the question of tribal sovereignty to the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled in their favor in <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i> , 1832. President Jackson ignored the Supreme Court decision, and the Cherokees were forcibly moved west by the U.S. government.
	Option F is incorrect	President Jackson did not annex land west of the Mississippi River.
	Option H is incorrect	President Jackson supported the Indian Removal Act, but did not have the power to introduce the bill to Congress.
	Option J is incorrect	President Jackson did not veto an act about Indian removal.
21	Option B is correct	Senator Daniel Webster is replying to Senator Robert Hayne's speech about nullification. Nullification is the idea that states could nullify, or void, an act of Congress if they believed the national government had overstepped its authority, or had not acted in the best interests of the states.
	Option A is incorrect	Senator Daniel Webster was not reacting to the inability of citizens to elect Supreme Court judges.
	Option C is incorrect	Senator Daniel Webster was not reacting to a proposal to revise the amendment process of the U.S. Constitution.
	Option D is incorrect	Senator Daniel Webster was not reacting to the federal seizure of private land for transportation networks.
22	Option J is correct	The New England colony of Massachusetts was located along the Atlantic Ocean. It had many natural bays and harbors. This easy access to the ocean contributed to the development of an economy based on shipbuilding and fishing.
	Option F is incorrect	Virginia's economy was based on plantation agriculture, not shipbuilding and fishing.
	Option G is incorrect	Maryland's economy was based on plantation agriculture, not shipbuilding and fishing.
	Option H is incorrect	Georgia's economy was based on plantation agriculture, not shipbuilding and fishing.

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23	Option A is correct	The political cartoon shows a carpetbagger on his way to the South. During Reconstruction (1865–1877), some northerners moved to the South to support political and social change and to seek out economic opportunities. “Carpetbagger” was a negative label for these northerners. Many southerners did not like carpetbaggers.
	Option B is incorrect	The political cartoon is not about the Age of Jackson, which occurred from about 1828 to 1845. The Age of Jackson is associated with the expansion of democracy.
	Option C is incorrect	The political cartoon is not about the Second Great Awakening, which occurred from about 1790 to 1820. The Second Great Awakening is associated with religious revivals.
	Option D is incorrect	The political cartoon is not about the War of 1812, which was fought between the United States and Great Britain.
24	Option J is correct	The Constitution describes the process for proposing and ratifying amendments. One process includes a proposal of the amendment by two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress and then ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the state legislatures.
	Option F is incorrect	An amendment can be proposed by a two-thirds vote, not a three-fourths vote, in both houses of Congress. An amendment cannot be ratified by eligible voters.
	Option G is incorrect	An amendment can be proposed by a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress. However, an amendment cannot be ratified by the Electoral College.
	Option H is incorrect	An amendment can be proposed by a two-thirds vote, not a three-fourths vote, in both houses of Congress. An amendment cannot be ratified by the Supreme Court.
25	Option A is correct	The economic differences between the Union and the Confederacy had the greatest impact on the outcome of the Civil War. The Union had an advantage because its economy was based on industry, while the Confederacy’s economy was based on agriculture.
	Option B is incorrect	Because most of the officers in both armies were trained at the United States Military Academy (West Point), it is likely that they provided very similar training to the soldiers under their command.
	Option C is incorrect	Religious differences between the Union and the Confederacy did not significantly affect the outcome of the Civil War.
	Option D is incorrect	Neither the Union nor the Confederacy benefited greatly from the help of foreign allies.
26	Option G is correct	Frederick Douglass inspired abolitionists through the antislavery newspaper <i>The North Star</i> .
	Option F is incorrect	Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote <i>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</i> .
	Option H is incorrect	Abolitionists established the Underground Railroad to help escaping slaves move safely out of the South. Douglass did not organize or create the Underground Railroad.
	Option J is incorrect	Hiram Rhodes Revels was the first African American senator.
27	Option D is correct	In this excerpt, Thomas Jefferson questions whether judges have the authority to determine the constitutionality of laws, which is known as judicial review.
	Option A is incorrect	Jefferson is referring to judicial review, not full faith and credit, which is the principle that the states within the United States have to respect the public records and judicial proceedings of every other state.
	Option B is incorrect	Jefferson is referring to judicial review, not popular sovereignty, which is the principle that the authority of a state and its government is created and maintained by the consent of the people through elected representatives.
	Option C is incorrect	Jefferson is referring to judicial review, not federalism, which is the principle that states share power with the national government.

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28	Option F is correct	The “Free Enterprise System” is the best title for this illustration because the pillars are labeled with five important characteristics of the free enterprise economic system.
	Option G is incorrect	The illustration does not show the pillars of the mercantile system. Mercantilism is a system in which a country attempts to acquire wealth through trade, exporting more than it imports and increasing its holding of gold.
	Option H is incorrect	The illustration does not show the pillars of federalism. Federalism is a system of government where the states share power with the national government.
	Option J is incorrect	The illustration does not show the pillars of republicanism. Republicanism is a system of government in which sovereignty is entrusted to the people and used by the people either directly or indirectly through representatives chosen by the people.
29	Option D is correct	The first major test of federal authority occurred in 1794. Farmers and whiskey distillers in western Pennsylvania protested a tax on whiskey enacted by the federal government. Anger over the tax turned into a rebellion. President George Washington called members of militias from several states to help stop the rebellion.
	Option A is incorrect	The XYZ Affair was a foreign policy matter between the United States and France, not a domestic matter.
	Option B is incorrect	The War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain was not a domestic matter.
	Option C is incorrect	The Barbary Wars were a series of conflicts between the United States and the North African Barbary states of Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli. The wars concerned foreign policy, not domestic affairs.
30	Option H is correct	This point of view expresses the opinion that adding a bill of rights to the Constitution was unnecessary and dangerous. During the constitutional ratification period, the Federalists argued that the Constitution did not need a bill of rights because the people and the states retained any powers that were not given to the federal government. Listing specific rights would be a problem because of the question of which rights to include. On the other hand, the Anti-Federalists believed that a bill of rights was necessary to safeguard individual liberties.
	Option F is incorrect	Minutemen were civilian colonists who were ready to join militias in an instant during the American Revolution.
	Option G is incorrect	Loyalists were American colonists who were loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution.
	Option J is incorrect	Patriots were American colonists who wanted independence from Great Britain during the American Revolution.
31	Option B is correct	At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, delegates from each state discussed several plans for the new U.S. government. There was a debate between small states and large states over representation in Congress. States with small populations wanted each state to have equal representation in Congress. States with large populations wanted representation based on population. In this case, more populous states would have more representatives. The Great Compromise settled the debate by creating a two-house legislature with two different systems of representation. In the Senate, each state has two representatives. In the House of Representatives, each state’s number of representatives is based on the size of the state’s population.
	Option A is incorrect	The Articles of Confederation was the first plan for U.S. government. The Articles of Confederation did not create the congressional structure shown in the diagram.
	Option C is incorrect	There was a compromise between slave states and non-slave states. However, that compromise did not create the congressional structure shown in the diagram.
	Option D is incorrect	The congressional structure shown in the diagram was not the result of a popular vote. It was the result of a compromise made by the framers of the Constitution at the Constitutional Convention.

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32	Option H is correct	Irish and Chinese immigrants were hired to help complete the Transcontinental Railroad and other railroad lines in the West in the late 1800s.
	Option F is incorrect	Some Irish and Chinese immigrants may have settled in the area. However, the Midwest was an area mainly settled by German and Scandinavian immigrants.
	Option G is incorrect	The era of canal construction occurred in the early 1800s, while railroad building in western territories occurred in the mid-to-late 1800s.
	Option J is incorrect	Neither Irish nor Chinese immigrants worked in large numbers on the construction of bridges in the South.
33	Option B is correct	The statement is from a handbook designed to prepare citizens for jury duty. A citizen needs an open mind, a readiness to work with other jurors, and the ability to be impartial when serving on a jury.
	Option A is incorrect	Not everything in the excerpt is required to vote in elections.
	Option C is incorrect	Not everything in the excerpt is required to pay income taxes.
	Option D is incorrect	Not everything in the excerpt is required for military service.
34	Option H is correct	President Abraham Lincoln is shown about to cut down a tree labeled "slavery." Slavery was permanently abolished in the United States when the Thirteenth Amendment was added to the Constitution.
	Option F is incorrect	Stephen Douglas supported using popular sovereignty to decide the issue of slavery in the territories, not Abraham Lincoln.
	Option G is incorrect	Abraham Lincoln did not encourage an armed rebellion in the South to end slavery.
	Option J is incorrect	Although the Underground Railroad helped slaves escape, it was not the method by which slavery was permanently abolished.
35	Option C is correct	The purpose of the Tenth Amendment was to limit the authority of the federal government by reserving some powers for the states or for the people.
	Option A is incorrect	The Tenth Amendment was not intended to encourage citizens to monitor the federal government.
	Option B is incorrect	The Tenth Amendment was not intended to prevent conflicts between state and local governments.
	Option D is incorrect	The Tenth Amendment was not intended to increase the participation of citizens in state governments.
36	Option J is correct	Dorothea Dix was a social reformer who worked to improve facilities for people with mental illnesses and disabilities. She researched conditions in prisons and was able to help convince many states to establish humane hospitals for people with mental illnesses.
	Option F is incorrect	Jane Addams and others worked to provide services to immigrants, including education, as part of the Settlement House movement. Dorothea Dix's efforts were not focused on immigrants.
	Option G is incorrect	Reformers tried to convince the government to create regulations to protect factory workers, but Dorothea Dix was not part of this effort.
	Option H is incorrect	Reformers such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony campaigned for women to gain the right to vote, but Dorothea Dix was not part of this effort.

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37	Option C is correct	The list has to do with Manifest Destiny. "Manifest Destiny" is the term coined by John L. O'Sullivan to describe the belief in the 1800s that U.S. settlers were destined to expand across North America. The three items in the list are economic characteristics that would motivate settlers to move west.
	Option A is incorrect	The list has characteristics associated with Manifest Destiny, not the Northwest Ordinance. Gold was not discovered in the area known as the Northwest Territory. This is the area that now encompasses the Midwest and was incorporated by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.
	Option B is incorrect	The list has characteristics associated with Manifest Destiny, not the Monroe Doctrine. President James Monroe declared the Monroe Doctrine in 1823. He warned European nations that the United States would not tolerate further colonization in the Americas.
	Option D is incorrect	The list has characteristics associated with Manifest Destiny, not the Gadsden Purchase. The United States obtained parts of southern Arizona and southern New Mexico through the Gadsden Purchase of 1852. The area was not known for farmland, and gold was discovered farther west in California.
38	Option F is correct	As more railroad lines were built in the 1800s, U.S. businesses could more easily transport their goods to distant markets and sell their goods to more customers.
	Option G is incorrect	In the 1800s, railroad lines were not widely used for people to commute to work.
	Option H is incorrect	The growth of the railway system helped U.S. companies reach new markets but did not help strengthen economic ties between U.S. and British companies.
	Option J is incorrect	The railway system did not permit faster communication between corporate leaders and employees. The telegraph and telephone enabled faster communication.
39	Option B is correct	The excerpt is describing the Boston Tea Party in 1773. American patriots threw chests of tea belonging to the British East India Company into the Boston Harbor. The Americans were protesting taxation without representation. The tax on tea had been passed by the British Parliament, an assembly that had no representatives from the colonies.
	Option A is incorrect	The French and Indian War, a war between England and France, occurred from 1754 to 1763. The Boston Tea Party was not meant to encourage another war between England and France.
	Option C is incorrect	The Boston Tea Party was a colonial demonstration against British trade policies and practices. The disagreement did not involve French traders.
	Option D is incorrect	The Tea Act of 1773 granted the British East India Company a monopoly on tea sales in the American colonies. The act did not place a ban on selling beverages in the colonies. It maintained an existing tax on tea.
40	Option H is correct	These three related congressional acts all addressed the question of whether slave labor should be allowed in new states.
	Option F is incorrect	The three acts addressed the consequences of westward expansion, not the question of whether the United States should expand westward.
	Option G is incorrect	The three acts addressed slave labor, not the issue of nullification.
	Option J is incorrect	The three acts addressed slave labor, not the issue of secession.

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41	Option C is correct	This type of diagram is used to compare objects. This diagram compares the economies of the West and the Southeast. In the mid-1800s the mining of gold and silver was common in the West, while plantation agriculture dominated the Southeast.
	Option A is incorrect	This diagram compares the West and the Northeast. Large manufacturing centers were characteristic of the Northeast but not the West in the mid-1800s.
	Option B is incorrect	This diagram compares the Northeast and the Southwest. In the mid-1800s cattle ranching was not a characteristic of the Northeast.
	Option D is incorrect	This diagram compares the Southeast and the Northeast. The use of slave labor was characteristic of the Southeast but not of the Northeast in the mid-1800s.
42	Option J is correct	The First Amendment prevents the government from restricting the practice of religion, which would include passing a law against electing religious leaders to office.
	Option F is incorrect	The First Amendment guarantee of free speech does not prevent the government from protecting classified information. Classified information is information that is restricted by the government because it may damage national security.
	Option G is incorrect	The First Amendment guarantee of religious freedom does not prevent the government from requiring individuals to pay income tax, regardless of where they work.
	Option H is incorrect	The First Amendment guarantee of religious freedom does not prevent local governments from requiring building permits for any type of construction.
43	Option B is correct	Technological innovation made the Industrial Revolution possible. New technologies changed transportation, manufacturing, and communications. People could travel farther more quickly. The production of goods moved from the home to the factory. Information transferred to distant places more quickly.
	Option A is incorrect	While education contributed to the development of an industrial society, the excerpt focuses on changes in production methods made possible by technological innovation.
	Option C is incorrect	The transition to factory production occurred with minimal government involvement. Increased government spending was not a significant factor in the Industrial Revolution.
	Option D is incorrect	Rapid territorial expansion was one effect of the Industrial Revolution, not a cause.
44	Option H is correct	Congress honored Anthony's efforts as a leader in the fight for women's suffrage. Women's suffrage, the right to vote for women, was realized with the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920.
	Option F is incorrect	The role of First Lady, most often fulfilled by the wife of the president of the United States, was one of the more significant public roles for women in early U.S. history. However, Susan B. Anthony was never First Lady.
	Option G is incorrect	Betsy Ross is thought to have designed the nation's first flag.
	Option J is incorrect	Jeannette Rankin of Montana was the first woman elected to Congress.