# U.S. Women’s History

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. Who became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic in 1932?
   A. Amelia Earhart
   B. Bessie Coleman
   C. Jacqueline Cochran
   D. Harriet Quimby

2. Which astronaut became the first American woman in space on a 1983 Challenger mission?
   A. Kathryn Sullivan
   B. Judith Resnik
   C. Sally Ride
   D. Mae Jemison

3. Who became the first woman elected to the U.S. Congress, representing Montana in the House?
   A. Margaret Chase Smith
   B. Jeannette Rankin
   C. Patsy Mink
   D. Shirley Chisholm

4. Which Shoshone woman helped the Lewis and Clark expedition communicate during its journey west?
   A. Zitkála-Šá
   B. Sarah Winnemucca
   C. Wilma Mankiller
   D. Sacagawea

5. Which document did participants adopt at the 1848 women's rights convention in Seneca Falls?
   A. The Seneca Falls Peace Treaty
   B. Declaration of Sentiments
   C. A completed Equal Rights Amendment
   D. The Emancipation Proclamation

6. A 1933 appointment record names the first woman to serve in a U.S. president's Cabinet. Who became Secretary of Labor?

A. Frances Perkins
B. Eleanor Roosevelt
C. Jane Addams
D. Mary Anderson

7. A museum displays hair-care products sold by a company built with a network of trained sales agents. Which entrepreneur founded that company?

A. Estée Lauder
B. Lydia Pinkham
C. Elizabeth Arden
D. Madam C. J. Walker

8. A 1960 Olympic record lists women's gold medals in the 100 meters, 200 meters, and 4 × 100-meter relay. Which U.S. sprinter won all three?

A. Alice Coachman
B. Althea Gibson
C. Wilma Rudolph
D. Wyomia Tyus

9. A collection traces an Osage dancer's career as a leading ballerina with New York City Ballet. Whose career does it describe?

A. Maria Tallchief
B. Martha Graham
C. Katherine Dunham
D. Agnes de Mille

10. Grace Hopper's oral history describes her work on early compilers. What problem does compiler development address?

A. Finding errors in a printed arithmetic table by hand
B. Saving punched cards from damage caused by light
C. Increasing a processor's physical clock speed
D. Translating program instructions into a form the computer can execute

11. A World War II service file changes a unit's designation from the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to the Women's Army Corps in 1943. Why did that change matter?

A. The unit ended military service and joined a civilian agency.
B. The unit transferred from the Army to the Navy.
C. Members gained Army military status instead of auxiliary status.
D. The unit moved all its personnel to combat infantry positions.

12. Two jobs in a 1963 record have different titles. Which comparison matters under the Equal Pay Act's original standard for equal work?

A. Whether the employees chose the same title for their jobs
B. The skill, effort, and responsibility required under similar working conditions
C. How long each job title had appeared in the payroll system
D. Whether both employees came from the same training program

13. Mary Jackson needed permission to attend classes at a segregated high school before her 1958 promotion at NASA. What barrier was she working to overcome?

A. A refusal to recognize engineering work as a career field
B. A rule that engineers could never take courses at night
C. A requirement that all engineers be licensed aircraft pilots
D. Restricted access to the courses she needed to qualify as an engineer

14. A historian pairs school records with autobiographical writing by Yankton Dakota author Zitkála-Šá. What can her writing help the historian understand most directly?

A. How she remembered and described her own schooling
B. How many children enrolled in every school in the state
C. What all officials said at meetings she never attended
D. How every student felt about the same school rules

15. An exhibit labels Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments ‘a rule for varsity sports only.’ Which correction best reflects the original law's scope?

A. It guaranteed the same admission decision to every school applicant.
B. It addressed sex discrimination only in employment by federal agencies.
C. It addressed sex discrimination in education programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance.
D. It applied only to federally funded intercollegiate sports teams.