DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Instructions

Section I of this exam contains 80 multiple-choice questions. Fill in only the ovals for numbers 1 through 80 on your answer sheet.

Indicate all of your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in this exam booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratch work. After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, completely fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. Give only one answer to each question. If you change an answer, be sure that the previous mark is erased completely. Here is a sample question and answer.

Sample Question

The first president of the United States was
(A) Millard Fillmore
(B) George Washington
(C) Benjamin Franklin
(D) Andrew Jackson
(E) Harry Truman

Sample Answer

A ☐ C D E

Use your time effectively, working as rapidly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go on to other questions and come back to the ones you have not answered if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will know the answers to all of the multiple-choice questions.

About Guessing

Many candidates wonder whether or not to guess the answers to questions about which they are not certain. Multiple-choice scores are based on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers, and no points are awarded for unanswered questions. Because points are not deducted for incorrect answers, you are encouraged to answer all multiple-choice questions. On any questions you do not know the answer to, you should eliminate as many choices as you can, and then select the best answer among the remaining choices.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
UNITED STATES HISTORY
SECTION I
Time—55 minutes

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then blacken the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

1. A major weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that they
   (A) created a too-powerful chief executive
   (B) did not include a mechanism for their own amendment
   (C) made it too difficult for the government to raise money through taxes and duties
   (D) denied the federal government the power to mediate disputes between states
   (E) required the ratification of only a simple majority of states

2. The shaded region on the map above shows the land held by the United States immediately following the
   (A) American Revolution
   (B) passage of the Northwest Ordinance
   (C) negotiation of the Treaty of Greenville
   (D) Louisiana Purchase
   (E) War of 1812

3. Manifest Destiny is the belief that
   (A) the colonists were destined to leave the British empire because of the distance between the New World and England
   (B) women are biologically predestined to lives of child rearing and domestic labor
   (C) America’s expansion to the West Coast was inevitable and divinely sanctioned
   (D) the abolition of slavery in the United States was certain to come about, because slavery was immoral
   (E) American entry into World War I was unavoidable and was in America’s long-term interests

4. In his opinion on the case Dred Scott v. Sandford, Chief Justice Roger Taney ruled that
   (A) the Supreme Court had the right to rule on the constitutionality of any federal law
   (B) “separate but equal” facilities for people of different races were constitutional
   (C) corporations were entitled to the same protections guaranteed individuals under the Fourteenth Amendment
   (D) school prayer violated the principle of “separation of church and state”
   (E) Congress had no right to regulate slavery in United States territories
5. Following the Civil War, most freed slaves
   (A) stayed in the South and worked as sharecroppers
   (B) joined the pioneering movement as it headed West
   (C) moved to the North to work in factories
   (D) took work building the nation's growing railroad system
   (E) moved to Liberia with the aid of the American Colonization Society

6. All of the following policies pursued by President Theodore Roosevelt were main objectives of the American Progressives EXCEPT
   (A) passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act
   (B) creation of national forests and protected wildlife reserves
   (C) initiation of antitrust lawsuits against various corporate monopolies
   (D) intervention in the affairs of Central American governments
   (E) expansion of the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission

7. Which of the following statements about the Treaty of Versailles is true?
   (A) The United States Senate rejected it because it treated Germany too leniently.
   (B) The United States Senate rejected it because it required increased American involvement in European affairs.
   (C) The United States Senate approved it, with reservations concerning the division of Eastern Europe.
   (D) The United States Senate approved it without reservations.
   (E) It was never voted on by the United States Senate.

8. The 1956 boycott of the Montgomery bus system
   (A) was led by Malcolm X
   (B) started because the city doubled bus fares
   (C) was instigated by the arrest of Rosa Parks
   (D) lasted for three weeks and failed to achieve its goal
   (E) resulted from the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.

9. Senator Joseph McCarthy gained national prominence with his accusation that
   (A) American meat packers disregarded fundamental rules of sanitation
   (B) the Federal Bureau of Investigation was violating many innocent citizens' right to privacy
   (C) some congressmen were taking bribes in return for pro-business votes
   (D) massive voter fraud was common throughout the Southwest
   (E) the State Department had been infiltrated by communist spies

10. The Puritans believed that the freedom to practice religion should be extended to
    (A) Puritans only
    (B) all Protestants only
    (C) all Christians only
    (D) all Jews and Christians only
    (E) all inhabitants of the New World, including Africans and Native Americans

11. The Sugar Act of 1764 represented a major shift in British policy toward the colonies in that, for the first time, the British
    (A) allowed all proceeds from a tax to stay in the colonial economy
    (B) attempted to control colonial exports
    (C) offered the colonists the opportunity to address Parliament with grievances
    (D) required the colonies to import English goods exclusively
    (E) levied taxes aimed at raising revenue rather than regulating trade

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
12. In response to several unfavorable Supreme Court rulings concerning New Deal programs, Franklin Roosevelt
   (A) urged the voting public to write letters of protest to Supreme Court justices
   (B) submitted four separate Constitutional amendments broadening the powers of the presidency
   (C) abandoned the New Deal and replaced it with a laissez-faire policy
   (D) instructed both the legislative and executive branches to ignore the rulings
   (E) proposed legislation that would allow him to appoint new federal and Supreme Court judges

13. The Know-Nothing Party focused its efforts almost exclusively on the issue of
   (A) religious freedom
   (B) the right to bear arms
   (C) the prohibition of alcohol
   (D) women's rights
   (E) immigration

14. The "new immigrants" who arrived in the United States after the Civil War were different from the "old immigrants" in that they
   (A) came mostly from Latin American countries
   (B) settled in rural areas in the Midwest where land was plentiful
   (C) were better prepared than previous immigrants had been to face the challenges of urban life
   (D) spoke different languages and had different customs than most Americans and thus were not easily assimilated
   (E) came from Asia rather than Europe

15. The "Ghost Dance" movement among Western Native Americans stressed all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) the belief that the world would soon come to an end
   (B) rejection of alcohol and other trappings of white society
   (C) unity among Native Americans of different tribes
   (D) nonviolence
   (E) the use of magic to neutralize the effectiveness of whites' weaponry

16. The Industrial Revolution had which of the following effects on slavery in the South?
   (A) The creation of numerous labor-saving machines vastly reduced the need for slave labor.
   (B) Rapid growth in the textile industry encouraged Southern planters to grow cotton, thereby making slavery more important to the economy.
   (C) The government bought and freed Southern slaves, then transported them to the North, where factories were experiencing a major labor shortage.
   (D) The Industrial Revolution began as the Civil War was ending and it provided work for many former slaves.
   (E) New farm machinery required slaves and masters to work more closely together, with a resulting reduction of mutual hostility.
17. The 1933 political cartoon shown above makes the point that
(A) infighting within and among unions prevented their rise to economic power
(B) government inspectors turned their backs to illegal repression of labor unions
(C) attacks on unions were so well concealed that the government did not know where to begin its investigations
(D) from their beginnings, labor unions were controlled by organized crime
(E) the government moved too hastily in investigating misbehavior in labor unions

18. In which decision did the Supreme Court invalidate the practice of "separate but equal" facilities for blacks and whites?
(A) Marbury v. Madison
(B) Bradwell v. Illinois
(C) Plessy v. Ferguson
(D) Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas
(E) Holden v. Hardy

19. The Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, in 1961, was carried out by
(A) Caribbean mercenaries hired by the United States
(B) American soldiers
(C) the Soviet navy
(D) Cuban exiles trained by the Central Intelligence Agency
(E) Cuban Communist rebels led by Fidel Castro

20. Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts Bay in 1636 for advocating
(A) the separation of church and state
(B) women's suffrage
(C) bigamy
(D) the export of tobacco
(E) independence from England

21. All of the following influenced the United States' decision to declare war against Great Britain in 1812 EXCEPT
(A) the impressment of American sailors
(B) British control of the Atlantic and resulting interference in United States trade with Europe
(C) the American government's certainty that its navy was more powerful than Great Britain's
(D) Great Britain's alliances with American Indian tribes, which curtailed United States westward expansion
(E) the failure of the Embargo Act

22. The Missouri Compromise can be described by all of the following EXCEPT
(A) It provided a method for counting slaves among state populations when determining the size of the states' congressional delegations.
(B) It allowed Missouri to be admitted to the Union as a slave state.
(C) It created the free state of Maine from territory that belonged to Massachusetts.
(D) One of its purposes was to maintain the equal representation of free states and slave states in the Senate.
(E) It included a northern border in the Louisiana Territory above which slavery was thereafter prohibited.
23. Between 1820 and 1854, the greatest number of immigrants to the United States came from
   (A) France  
   (B) Russia  
   (C) Spain  
   (D) England  
   (E) Ireland

24. Congress brought impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson primarily because
   (A) Johnson sought to block the punitive aspects of Congressional Reconstruction  
   (B) Johnson’s Republican policies had fallen out of favor with the Democratic majority  
   (C) the Johnson administration was riddled with corruption  
   (D) Johnson’s pro-North bias was delaying the readmission of Southern states to the Union  
   (E) many congressmen personally disliked Johnson, although they agreed with his policies

25. The Open Door Policy in 1899 primarily concerned
   (A) independence movements in Africa  
   (B) Mexican immigration to the United States  
   (C) the removal of trade tariffs from United States-European trade  
   (D) trade with China  
   (E) the United States’ colonies in Central America

26. Which of the following was NOT a major contributing factor to the onset of the Great Depression?
   (A) Technological advances had allowed farmers and manufacturers to overproduce, creating large inventories.  
   (B) The federal government interfered too frequently with the economy, causing investors to lose confidence.  
   (C) The average wage earner was not earning enough money to afford the many consumer goods new technology had made available.  
   (D) Stock investors had been allowed to speculate wildly, creating an unstable and volatile stock market.  
   (E) Major businesses were controlled by so few producers that the failure of any one had a considerable effect on the national economy.

27. The Truman Doctrine declared the government’s commitment to assist
   (A) Japanese families affected by the atomic bomb blasts in Hiroshima and Nagasaki  
   (B) any nation facing widespread poverty as a result of World War II  
   (C) free nations in danger of takeover by repressive governments, especially Soviet-style communism  
   (D) American farmers, who suffered through major price drops after World War II ended  
   (E) American families who could not afford to build homes without government aid

28. The United States’ primary reason for participating in the war in Vietnam was
   (A) to fight under the terms of its military alliance with Japan  
   (B) to provide military aid and assistance to Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh  
   (C) to promote Asian autonomy and anticolonialism  
   (D) because American foreign policy experts believed that, without intervention, communism would spread from Vietnam throughout Southeast Asia  
   (E) because the government felt obliged to protect the United States’ considerable business interests in Vietnam

29. The First Great Awakening was a direct response to
   (A) Puritanism  
   (B) The Enlightenment  
   (C) Transcendentalism  
   (D) Existentialism  
   (E) Postmodernism

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
“Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of every one of its members.... The virtue in most request is conformity. Self-reliance is its aversion.”

30. The passage above was written by
   (A) Ralph Waldo Emerson  
   (B) Jonathan Edwards  
   (C) Harriet Beecher Stowe  
   (D) Charles G. Finney  
   (E) Andrew Carnegie

31. The Free-Soil party advocated which of the following?
   (A) The freedom of settlers within the territories to determine the slave status of their new state  
   (B) Passage of the Homestead Act to give free land to all Western settlers  
   (C) The exclusion of slavery from any of the new territories  
   (D) The policy of giving newly-freed slaves “40 acres and a mule” following the Civil War  
   (E) The destruction of the sharecropping system

32. Which of the following states the principle of “virtual representation,” as it was argued during the eighteenth century?
   (A) Paper money has value even though it is inherently worth very little.  
   (B) Slave populations must be counted when figuring congressional apportionment, even though slaves may not vote.  
   (C) American property-holding colonists may, if they so desire, join their state legislatures.  
   (D) All English subjects, including those who are not allowed to vote, are represented in Parliament.  
   (E) All English subjects are entitled to a trial before a jury of their peers.

33. By the first decade of the nineteenth century, American manufacturing had been revolutionized by the advent of
   (A) interchangeable machine parts  
   (B) the electric engine  
   (C) transcontinental railroads  
   (D) labor unions  
   (E) mail-order catalogues

34. The principle of popular sovereignty stated that
   (A) whenever a new area was settled, all United States citizens were required to vote on the slave status of that area  
   (B) slavery would not be permitted in any area after 1848  
   (C) the president, after meeting with public interest groups, was to decide on whether slaves would be allowed in a given territory  
   (D) settlers in the Western territories, not Congress, would decide whether to allow slavery in their territory  
   (E) any settlers disagreeing with federal laws governing slavery were free to ignore those laws

35. Which of the following is NOT a requirement set by the Reconstruction Act of 1867 for Southern states’ readmission to the Union?
   (A) Blacks had to be allowed to participate in state conventions and state elections.  
   (B) The state had to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.  
   (C) The state had to pay reparations and provide land grants to all former slaves.  
   (D) The state had to rewrite its constitution and ratify it.  
   (E) Congress had to approve the new state constitution.

36. Which of the following is true of the American rail system in the nineteenth century?
   (A) Government subsidies and land grants played a major role in its expansion.  
   (B) The entire national system was planned before the first railway was constructed.  
   (C) Transcontinental rail travel was not possible at any time during the century.  
   (D) The development of the rails had little effect on the development of American industry.  
   (E) A more highly developed rail system gave the Confederacy a decided advantage in the Civil War.
39. Jack Kerouac’s *On the Road* and *The Dharma Bums* articulated the ideals of
(A) the silent majority
(B) the “lost generation”
(C) Middle America
(D) the Beat generation
(E) conservative academics

40. Legislation and executive orders associated with the Great Society created all of the following EXCEPT
(A) the Works Progress Administration
(B) the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
(C) Medicare
(D) the Department of Housing and Urban Development
(E) Project Head Start

41. Which of the following most accurately describes the system of indentured service in the Chesapeake settlement during the seventeenth century?
(A) Indentured servants were slaves for life; however, their children were born free and could own property.
(B) Most indentured servants were lured by the promise of freedom and property upon completion of their service.
(C) Most indentured servants were convicted criminals sentenced to servitude in the New World.
(D) The vast majority of indentured servants died within two years of arriving in the New World.
(E) Indentured servants were not protected under colonial law.

37. Which of the following best explains the changes in immigration patterns reflected in the chart above?
(A) The Depression resulted in a massive wave of Canadian emigration.
(B) After World War I ended, the Austrian and Hungarian economies improved.
(C) Between 1920 and 1930, Congress passed immigration restrictions that discriminated against southern and eastern Europeans.
(D) During the years represented on the chart, relations between the United States and Germany improved greatly.
(E) Between the years 1900 and 1910, the Italian government instituted a number of measures restricting emigration.

38. All of the following contributed to the spirit of isolationism in the United States during the 1930s EXCEPT
(A) disclosures that munitions manufacturers had lobbied for American involvement in World War I, then profited heavily from the war
(B) a foreign policy tradition that could be traced to Washington’s Farewell Address
(C) a universal lack of awareness of the goals of the Third Reich
(D) memories of the cost, both in financial terms and in human life, of participation in World War I
(E) the desire to focus resources on recovery from the Depression rather than on strengthening the military
42. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was a significant achievement because it
   (A) laid claim to all of North America east of the Mississippi River
   (B) represented one of the rare successes of diplomacy between the United States government and American Indians
   (C) defined the process by which territories could become states
   (D) opened all territories west of the states to slavery
   (E) was the only piece of legislation to pass through Congress under the Articles of Confederation

43. The rapid growth of American towns in the 1920s and 1930s was made possible primarily by the
   (A) invention of the steam locomotive
   (B) greater access to information provided by radio and television
   (C) mass production of automobiles
   (D) end of open-range cattle ranching
   (E) advent of electric lighting

44. Reform movements during the first half of the nineteenth century attempted to accomplish all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) convince people not to drink alcohol
   (B) widen the division between church and state
   (C) rehabilitate criminals
   (D) induce humane treatment for the insane
   (E) bring about an end to slavery

“The price which society pays for the law of competition...is great; but the advantages of this law are also greater.... Whether the law be benign or not, we must say of it: It is here; we cannot evade it...it is best for the race, because it ensures the survival of the fittest in every department.”

45. The above passage is characteristic of
   (A) Calvinism
   (B) Social Darwinism
   (C) Progressivism
   (D) cultural pluralism
   (E) egalitarianism

46. The United States army supported Panama's 1903 war of independence against Colombia primarily because
   (A) the United States was sympathetic to the rebels' democratic ideals
   (B) the Monroe Doctrine required the United States to support all wars of independence in the Western Hemisphere
   (C) Colombia was asking too high a price for control of the projected Atlantic-Pacific canal
   (D) the success of Panama's rebellion would have lowered sugar prices in the United States considerably
   (E) the Colombian government was guilty of numerous human rights violations in Panama

47. All of the following were elements of Henry Clay's American System EXCEPT
   (A) protective tariffs on imports
   (B) the establishment of the Second Bank of the United States
   (C) the construction of the National Road and other roadways
   (D) the creation of large numbers of federal jobs in areas with unemployment problems
   (E) incentives to develop manufacturing and interstate trade

48. Which of the following is true about the internment of those Japanese living in the United States during World War II?
   (A) The majority of those confined were native-born Americans.
   (B) Many of those relocated were known dissidents.
   (C) Only 2,000 Japanese Americans were relocated.
   (D) Congress passed a law requiring the relocation of all aliens during the war.
   (E) Those who were relocated eventually recovered their homes and possessions.
49. Anglo-American women in colonial times
   (A) could own property or execute legal
documents only if they were widowed or
unmarried
   (B) enjoyed more liberties and rights than did
   Native American women
   (C) attended church less frequently than did
   Anglo-American men
   (D) were more likely than men to do agricultural
   work
   (E) were required by law to learn to read and
   write, in order to teach their children

50. In the seventeenth century the Chesapeake Bay
    settlement expanded its territorial holdings more
    quickly than did the Massachusetts Bay settlement
    primarily because
   (A) Massachusetts settlers were entirely
       uninterested in expansion
   (B) a high birthrate and healthy environment
       resulted in a population boom in the
       Chesapeake region
   (C) no Native Americans lived in the Chesapeake
       Bay area, and the colonists were free to
       expand their settlements at will
   (D) farmland in the Chesapeake area was less
       fertile, and so more of it was needed to
       support sustenance farming
   (E) farming of the chief Chesapeake export,
tobacco, required a great deal of land

51. The debate over the First Bank of the United States
    was significant because it raised the issue of
   (A) whether the new government should issue
       paper currency
   (B) how strictly the Constitution should be
       interpreted
   (C) whether the United States should pay back its
       war debt to France
   (D) how to finance the construction of the railroads
   (E) whether the president had the power to act
       unilaterally on important economic issues

52. The Lowell System of early nineteenth-century
    textile manufacturing was noteworthy for its
   (A) practice of hiring only adult males at a time
       when textiles was considered "women's
       work"
   (B) commitment, in the face of the Industrial
       Revolution, to maintaining the old, "by-
       hand" method of manufacture
   (C) efforts to minimize the dehumanizing effects of
       industrial labor
   (D) pioneering advocacy of such issues as parental
       leave, vacation time, and health insurance for
       employees
   (E) particularly harsh treatment of employees

53. The election of 1824 marked a turning point in
    presidential politics because, for the first time,
   (A) the presidency was won by someone who was
       not a member of the Federalist Party
   (B) a presidential and vice-presidential candidate
       ran together on one ticket
   (C) all the candidates campaigned widely
       throughout the states
   (D) political parties officially participated in the
       election
   (E) the system of choosing nominees by
       congressional caucus failed

54. In the late nineteenth century, political machines
    such as Tammany Hall were successful primarily
    because
   (A) federal legislation sanctioned their activities
   (B) they operated primarily in rural areas, where
       the government could not monitor their
       activities
   (C) they focused on accomplishing only a narrow
       set of human rights objectives
   (D) they championed the suffragettes and received
       their support in return
   (E) machine politicians provided needed jobs and
       services to naturalized citizens in return for
       their votes

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
55. The disagreement between W. E. B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington regarding the status of African-Americans in the early twentieth century is best summed up as a debate over

(A) what social injustices federal legislation should correct first
(B) whether African-Americans should emigrate to Africa
(C) whether state governments or the federal government should be the primary vehicle of social change
(D) how prominent a role African-American churches should play in the struggle for civil rights
(E) whether African-Americans should first seek legal or economic equality with white Americans

56. One of the unintended effects of Prohibition was that it

(A) caused a national epidemic of alcohol withdrawal
(B) brought about a decrease in alcoholism and an increase in worker productivity
(C) resulted in a substantial increase in the abuse of hard drugs, particularly heroin
(D) lowered the cost of law enforcement by decreasing the incidence of drunkenness
(E) provided organized crime syndicates with a means to gain both wealth and power

57. The 1927 motion picture *The Jazz Singer* was the first major commercial film to feature

(A) color images
(B) the illusion of three dimensions
(C) synchronous sound
(D) special effects
(E) a dramatic plot

58. Which of the following was LEAST likely a factor in the decision to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

(A) Hope that a quick victory in the Pacific would hasten an Allied victory in Europe
(B) Fear that the Soviet Union would soon enter the war with Japan
(C) Concern that a land war in Japan would result in massive American casualties
(D) Awareness that Japanese forces were numerous and spread throughout Asia
(E) Desire to demonstrate to other world powers the potency of America's new weapon

59. The failed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution was intended to prevent discrimination against

(A) African-Americans
(B) Native Americans
(C) children and adolescents
(D) legal immigrants
(E) women

60. Which of the following statements about the Stamp Act is NOT true?

(A) Because it most affected lawyers and writers, the Stamp Act fostered a particularly eloquent opposition to the Crown.
(B) Colonial legislatures sent letters of protest to Parliament threatening secession from England if the Stamp Act was not repealed.
(C) Opposition to the Stamp Act built upon colonial resentment of the Sugar and Currency Acts.
(D) Among the colonists' reactions to the Stamp Act was an effective boycott of British goods.
(E) According to the Stamp Act, those who violated the law were not entitled to a jury trial.

61. The doctrine of nullification stated that

(A) legal immigrants may be deported when they fall into a state of destitution
(B) Congress may override an executive order with a two-thirds majority vote
(C) the government may take control of a bank if its cash reserves fall below a certain percentage of its total deposits
(D) municipal and county governments may rescind licenses granted by the state
(E) a state may repeal any federal law that it deems unconstitutional
62. Alexis de Tocqueville attributed American social mobility to
   (A) the continuation of European traditions in the New World
   (B) Americans’ rights to speak freely and to bear arms
   (C) the government’s tolerance of labor unions and progressive organizations
   (D) the lack of an aristocracy and the availability of frontier land
   (E) mandatory public education

63. Which of the following changes in westward migration occurred in 1848?
   (A) The number of pioneers headed for the Oregon territory decreased while the number headed for California greatly increased.
   (B) The first great wave of migration ended, and the number of migrants remained extremely low until after the Civil War.
   (C) For the first time, pioneers began to settle areas west of the Mississippi River.
   (D) Large numbers of free blacks, unwelcome in the East, began to resettle in the West.
   (E) The government began to enforce quotas limiting the number of people who could migrate each year.

64. The free silver campaign of 1896 received its greatest popular support from
   (A) New England businessmen, who were discriminated against under the existing banking system
   (B) Southern women, who incorporated it into a larger campaign for economic equality
   (C) bankers, who had run out of paper currency to invest
   (D) gold miners, who stood to profit from the movement’s success
   (E) farmers, who hoped that a more generous money supply would ease their debt burdens

65. The United States took control of the Philippines in 1898
   (A) by purchasing it from China
   (B) as a result of the Spanish-American War
   (C) after conquering the autonomous Philippine government
   (D) when Japan exchanged it for a promise of non-aggression
   (E) as the leader of a multinational coalition called in to suppress a revolution there

   “Free speech would not protect a man falsely shouting fire in a theater and causing panic.”

66. The excerpt above is from a 1919 Supreme Court ruling prohibiting speech that represented a “clear and present danger.” The defendant in the case had
   (A) given a speech urging black residents of Chicago to demand equal rights
   (B) written a magazine article in support of the Russian revolution
   (C) sent letters to military draftees arguing that conscription was illegal
   (D) given a speech suggesting that Texas should be returned to Mexico
   (E) posted flyers denouncing a department store in St. Louis

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
67. Which of the following best accounts for the trend illustrated in the chart above?

(A) Increased affluence beginning in the postwar era allowed people the opportunity to stay in school longer.
(B) The Supreme Court decision Brown v. the Board of Education led to increased enrollment in colleges and universities.
(C) During the 1960s, increasing numbers of high school graduates rejected the notion that a college education was desirable.
(D) The first state passed a compulsory education law in 1946, and others quickly followed.
(E) Jobs in advanced technical and medical industries generally require postgraduate degrees.

68. The 1968 George Wallace presidential campaign on the American Independence ticket probably helped Richard Nixon win the election because

(A) Wallace’s racism directed voters’ attention away from the Watergate scandal
(B) Wallace won several traditionally Democratic Southern states
(C) Wallace’s participation sent the election to the House of Representatives, where Nixon was more popular
(D) in the final week, Wallace withdrew from the race and threw his support to Nixon
(E) Wallace and Humphrey, the Democratic candidate, held similar views on all the major issues

69. The English colonists who settled Virginia and the neighboring Indian tribes had widely different attitudes about all of the following subjects EXCEPT

(A) whether property could be privately owned
(B) what type of work was appropriate for men and women
(C) the superiority of English society over Indian culture
(D) the centrality of religion in daily life
(E) the means by which leaders should receive and exercise power

70. Puritan emigration from England came to a near-halt between the years 1649 and 1660 because, during that period,

(A) most English Puritans were imprisoned for heresy
(B) most Puritans converted to Catholicism
(C) the New England settlement had become too overcrowded, and colonial legislatures strongly discouraged immigration
(D) the Puritans controlled the English government
(E) Parliament outlawed travel to the New World

71. The Monroe Doctrine stated that the United States had legitimate reason to fear European intervention in the Western Hemisphere because

(A) Europe’s militaries were considerably more powerful than those of the United States
(B) the overpopulation of Europe made future incursions in the New World a real possibility
(C) European forms of government were fundamentally different from those of the United States and newly liberated South American countries
(D) the United States anticipated reprisals for its frequent interference in European affairs
(E) the United States ultimately intended to annex all of the Western Hemisphere

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
72. Supreme Court decisions concerning Native Americans in 1831 and 1832

(A) reinforced the rights of states to remove Native Americans from disputed lands
(B) denied them the right to sue in federal court but affirmed their rights to land that was traditionally theirs
(C) voided previous treaties between Native Americans and the United States on the grounds that the treaties were unfair
(D) granted tribes official status as foreign nations
(E) ruled that the federal government had a unilateral right to relocate Native Americans to lands west of the Mississippi

73. In the 1830s, Southern states passed a number of laws regarding the behavior of free blacks. These laws were intended to

(A) encourage free blacks to migrate to the North
(B) impose a uniform procedure regarding the retrieval of fugitive slaves
(C) increase the pool of available black skilled laborers in the growing Southern economy
(D) guarantee the rights of free blacks traveling through slave states
(E) create an official set of guidelines concerning “acceptable” treatment of slaves

74. By what means did the United States take possession of the Oregon Territory?

(A) The United States was granted the territory in a postwar treaty with France.
(B) The United States bought it from the Native Americans who lived there.
(C) U.S. settlers were the first to arrive in the region; they claimed it for their country.
(D) Great Britain ceded it to the United States as part of a negotiated treaty.
(E) The French sold it to the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase.

75. Which of the following was the intended result of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887?

(A) Railroad companies would be persuaded to stop unfair pricing through a number of government incentives
(B) Recently arrived European immigrants would be enticed into settling in the less populated West.
(C) Legislators would be less likely to accept bribes because of the severity of the penalty.
(D) Southern state legislatures would be motivated to strike racist laws from their books in return for greater federal aid.
(E) Native Americans would be coaxed off reservations by land grants and would thus assimilate into Western culture.

76. During the decade following passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act, most courts applied the rule to break up

(A) railroad monopolies
(B) utility companies
(C) telegraph cartels
(D) labor unions
(E) political machines

77. The term “welfare capitalism” refers to the corporate practice of

(A) providing social services for the unemployed poor who live near a factory
(B) offering workers incentives, such as pensions and profit sharing, to dissuade them from joining unions
(C) marketing only to those potential customers who earn considerably below the national average wage
(D) raising prices in stores whenever AFDC checks are sent
(E) selling inventories to the government at highly inflated prices

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
78. The Underwood-Simmons Tariff of 1913 was endorsed by

(A) opponents of Teddy Roosevelt’s Square Deal
(B) most Democrats who advocated lower duties
(C) supporters of Teddy Roosevelt’s New Nationalism
(D) opponents of Woodrow Wilson
(E) conservative Democrats who advocated high protective tariffs

79. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 sought to lessen the effects of the Depression by

(A) paying farmers to cut production and, in some cases, destroy crops
(B) purchasing farms and turning them into government collectives
(C) instituting an early retirement program for farmers over the age of 50
(D) encouraging farmers to increase production
(E) subsidizing food processing plants in order to lower food prices

80. During the 1960s, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) shifted its political agenda in which of the following ways?

(A) Although it started as an anti-war organization, by the mid-1960s the SNCC was solely pursuing a civil rights agenda.
(B) The SNCC, initially a Christian organization, officially allied itself with the Nation of Islam in 1963.
(C) Although initially integrationist, by 1966 the SNCC advocated black separatism.
(D) The SNCC originally concerned itself exclusively with political issues on college campuses; over the years, the organization broadened its agenda.
(E) The SNCC initially sought to achieve its goals through litigation; later, it pursued its agenda through peaceful demonstrations.

END OF SECTION 1
MULTIPLE-CHOICE SECTION EXPLAINED

1. A major weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that they
   (A) created a too-powerful chief executive
   (B) did not include a mechanism for their own amendment
   (C) made it too difficult for the government to raise money through taxes and duties
   (D) denied the federal government the power to mediate disputes between states
   (E) required the ratification of only a simple majority of states

1. C After fighting a war of liberation against the English monarchy, the colonists were leery of establishing a too-powerful national government. They erred too much on the side of caution, however; by severely limiting the government’s ability to levy taxes and duties, the framers of the Articles essentially hobbled the fledgling government. The Articles also curtailed the government’s ability to regulate international trade, enforce treaties, and perform other tasks necessary to international relations. Havoc ensued. The British refused to abandon military posts in the states, and the government was powerless to expel them. Furthermore, the British, French, and Spanish began to restrict U.S. trade with their colonies. That, coupled with the government’s reluctance and inability to tax its citizens, nearly destroyed the country’s economy.

Answer choice (A) is incorrect because the Articles did not create an executive, just a unicameral legislature. (B) is incorrect because the Articles could be amended, but only by unanimous approval of the states. (D) is incorrect; the Articles gave the government the power to mediate such disputes, on appeal raised by the states. The Articles required unanimous approval by the 13 states, not a simple majority, as (E) states.

2. The shaded region on the map above shows the land held by the United States immediately following the
   (A) American Revolution
   (B) passage of the Northwest Ordinance
   (C) negotiation of the Treaty of Greenville
   (D) Louisiana Purchase
   (E) War of 1812
2. D In 1802 Spain ceded New Orleans to the French. This caused considerable unease in the Jefferson administration; while Spain had never taken advantage of New Orleans’ strategic location (it controls access to the Mississippi River from the Gulf of Mexico, and vice versa), France seemed much more likely to exploit the advantage. Jefferson sent James Monroe to France to offer to buy New Orleans for $2 million. What the Americans did not know, however, was that Napoleon had decided to withdraw from the New World entirely in order to deploy his troops in Europe, which he hoped to conquer. Thus, Monroe received a pleasant surprise when he arrived in Paris: The French offered to sell the entire territory for $15 million.

3. Manifest Destiny is the belief that
   (A) the colonists were destined to leave the British empire because of the distance between the New World and England
   (B) women are biologically predestined to lives of child rearing and domestic labor
   (C) America’s expansion to the West Coast was inevitable and divinely sanctioned
   (D) the abolition of slavery in the United States was certain to come about, because slavery was immoral
   (E) American entry into World War I was unavoidable and was in America’s long-term interests

3. C The idea of Manifest Destiny was originally advanced by a newspaper editor in the 1840s, and it quickly became a part of the public’s and government’s vocabulary. Part and parcel with the doctrine of Manifest Destiny was the notion that Europeans, especially English-speaking Europeans, were culturally and morally superior to those whom they supplanted, and so were entitled to the land even if others were already living on it. Manifest Destiny was later invoked as a justification for the Spanish-American War.
4. In his opinion on the case *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, Chief Justice Roger Taney ruled that

(A) the Supreme Court had the right to rule on the constitutionality of any federal law
(B) "separate but equal" facilities for people of different races were constitutional
(C) corporations were entitled to the same protections guaranteed individuals under the Fourteenth Amendment
(D) school prayer violated the principle of "separation of church and state"
(E) Congress had no right to regulate slavery in United States territories

4. Dred Scott was a slave whose owner had traveled with him into the free state of Illinois and also into the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was prohibited. Scott declared himself a free man, and a series of court cases ruled variously for and against his claim. The case finally reached the Supreme Court in 1857. Taney's ruling was remarkable in that it far exceeded the scope of the case. Taney could simply have ruled on the merits of the case; instead, he decided to establish a wide-ranging precedent. Slaves, he said, were property, and as such could be transported anywhere. Because slaves were not citizens, Taney further reasoned, they could not sue in federal court (thereby eliminating the possibility of the court reviewing any such cases in the future). Taney topped off his decision by stating that Congress could neither prevent settlers from transporting their slaves to western territories nor could it legislate slavery in those areas, thus nullifying the Missouri Compromise and rendering the concept of popular sovereignty unconstitutional. Taney's decision is infamous for its lack of compassion for Scott and slavery, and is significant in that it hastened the inevitable Civil War.

Answer choice (A) describes *Marbury v. Madison*; (B) describes *Plessy v. Ferguson*; (C) describes many Supreme Court cases of the 1890s; and (D) describes *Engel v. Vitale*. You should know the *Marbury*, *Plessy*, and *Dred Scott* decisions, but not *Engel*, by name.

5. Following the Civil War, most freed slaves

(A) stayed in the South and worked as sharecroppers
(B) joined the pioneering movement as it headed West
(C) moved to the North to work in factories
(D) took work building the nation's growing railroad system
(E) moved to Liberia with the aid of the American Colonization Society
5. A Remember that most slaves had no job skills and could neither read nor write. They had no money and nowhere to go when slavery was abolished. Some slaves took off in search of their scattered families, but most stayed exactly where they were and worked as tenant farmers or sharecroppers. Under the new wage-labor system, plantations were subdivided into smaller farms of 30 to 50 acres, which were then leased to freedmen under a one-year contract. Tenants would work a piece of land and turn over 50 percent of their crops to the landlord. Often, other expenses, such as rent for a run-down shack or over-priced groceries, available only through the landowner, would be deducted from whatever was produced. One of the services initially provided by the Freedmen's Bureau was to help freed slaves who could neither read nor write understand the contracts they were about to sign. The system of sharecropping persisted well into the twentieth century, keeping many blacks in positions of poverty and degradation.

Answer choice (C) is incorrect for reasons stated above. The Great Migration of Southern blacks into Northern cities did not take place until World War I, long after Reconstruction. Choice (D) is incorrect because Chinese immigrants were used to construct our nation's railroad system, much of which had been completed by the end of the Civil War.

6. All of the following policies pursued by President Theodore Roosevelt were main objectives of the American Progressives EXCEPT
(A) passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act
(B) creation of national forests and protected wildlife reserves
(C) initiation of antitrust lawsuits against various corporate monopolies
(D) intervention in the affairs of Central American governments
(E) expansion of the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission

6. D Progressives were primarily concerned with domestic reform; their agenda was the greater empowerment of labor, women, and the poor. The successes of the Progressive Era include those mentioned in the answer choices, the beginning of direct elections for the U.S. Senate, and the establishment of three popular political tools: the ballot initiative, the referendum, and the recall. The Progressives pursued no coherent foreign policy per se.
7. Which of the following statements about the Treaty of Versailles is true?

(A) The United States Senate rejected it because it treated Germany too leniently.
(B) The United States Senate rejected it because it required increased American involvement in European affairs.
(C) The United States Senate approved it, with reservations concerning the division of Eastern Europe.
(D) The United States Senate approved it without reservations.
(E) It was never voted on by the United States Senate.

7. B Many Americans supported the U.S. war effort only grudgingly, and then only after German (and, to a lesser extent, British) interference with American shipping had provoked the United States to action. Many argued that America should stick to the foreign policy suggested in both George Washington’s farewell address and the Monroe Doctrine, and therefore (1) avoid political alliances with other countries, and (2) remain neutral regarding European conflicts. Wilson negotiated the Treaty of Versailles (the peace treaty following World War I) for the United States. He was unable to get a treaty that reflected his conciliatory Fourteen Points, as the Allies demanded a treaty that punished Germany harshly. Nonetheless, Wilson did the best he could and returned with a document he was ready to present to the Senate. The treaty included provisions for the League of Nations (which Wilson had fought hard for) and contained a clause that could have been interpreted as committing the American military to the defense of European borders. Wilson, a Democrat, tried to sell this treaty to the Republican Senate, but could not muster the two-thirds majority required for ratification, and so the treaty was never approved by the United States.

8. The 1956 boycott of the Montgomery bus system

(A) was led by Malcolm X
(B) started because the city doubled bus fares
(C) was instigated by the arrest of Rosa Parks
(D) lasted for three weeks and failed to achieve its goal
(E) resulted from the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.

8. C Rosa Parks was arrested after she refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man; a Montgomery ordinance required blacks to sit in the back of the bus and to surrender their seats to whites if asked to do so. Outrage over the arrest, coupled with long-term resentment over Jim Crow laws, provided the impetus for the year-long boycott.
The boycott also brought Martin Luther King Jr. (1929–1968) to national prominence. Twenty-seven years old at the time, King was pastor at Rosa Parks’s church. Although clearly groomed for greatness—his grandfather had led the protests resulting in Atlanta’s first black high school, his father was a minister and community leader, and King had already amassed impressive academic credentials (Morehead College, Crozier Theological Seminary, University of Pennsylvania, and finally a Ph.D. from Boston University)—the yearlong bus boycott gave him his first national podium. King organized peaceful protests based on the principles of Thoreau and Mohandas Gandhi, and in these he saw the springboard to the national civil rights movement he would spearhead for the next decade (until his assassination).

9. Senator Joseph McCarthy gained national prominence with his accusation that
   (A) American meat packers disregarded fundamental rules of sanitation
   (B) the Federal Bureau of Investigation was violating many innocent citizens’ right to privacy
   (C) some congressmen were taking bribes in return for pro-business votes
   (D) massive voter fraud was common throughout the Southwest
   (E) the State Department had been infiltrated by communist spies

9. E Senator McCarthy leapt onto the national scene when he stated that he knew of 205 known Communists in the State Department. McCarthy soon changed the number, first to 57 and then to 81. That should have called his credibility into question, but somehow it didn’t. The charges gained immediate national attention, and McCarthy had discovered a potent political issue: America’s widespread fear of communism, heightened by the Chinese Revolution and the USSR’s successful detonation of an atomic bomb. In the years to come he would preside over numerous investigative hearings, but he would never uncover any communist spies. He brought about his own downfall when he accused the Army of harboring communists. During televised hearings, McCarthy came across as foolish, bullying, and occasionally drunk, and subsequently lost his credibility, even among his many devoted followers.
10. The Puritans believed that the freedom to practice religion should be extended to
(A) Puritans only
(B) all Protestants only
(C) all Christians only
(D) all Jews and Christians only
(E) all inhabitants of the New World, including Africans and Native Americans

10. A The Puritans came to the New World to escape religious and political persecution in England. Believing that theirs was the one true church, the Puritans saw no contradiction in denying others the same rights they had sought in England. In their communities freedom of worship was solely a Puritan right. Non-Puritans were limited politically as well: only property-owning male Puritans were allowed to vote in the colonial assemblies (which, oddly, were quite democratic, within the extremely limited parameters of their membership). Those who questioned the church too aggressively—as did Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson—were banished from the community. Williams went on to found the colony of Rhode Island, which for decades was the only place in New England where religious liberty was granted.

11. The Sugar Act of 1764 represented a major shift in British policy toward the colonies in that, for the first time, the British
(A) allowed all proceeds from a tax to stay in the colonial economy
(B) attempted to control colonial exports
(C) offered the colonists the opportunity to address Parliament with grievances
(D) required the colonies to import English goods exclusively
(E) levied taxes aimed at raising revenue rather than regulating trade

11. E Throughout the colonial period the English subscribed to the economic theory of mercantilism, which held, among other things, that a nation’s wealth rested on colonial holdings, a favorable balance of trade, and a large store of precious metals. Mercantilists held that governments must regulate trade through taxes so as to preserve their self-interest. Accordingly, English taxes and levies on the colonists (prior to the Sugar Act) were proposed and accepted as acts of a mercantilist protectionism. The Sugar Act was something different. England accrued a large war debt during the French and Indian War. Since, it was argued, the war was fought to protect the colonists, the colonists should share in its expense. Revenues from the Sugar Act were earmarked toward repaying that debt. The colonists saw things differently, however. Many argued that Englishmen could not be taxed without their consent, and that since the colonists had no representatives in Parliament, they simply could not be taxed. The Sugar Act is often regarded as a major catalyst in the chain of events that led to the Revolutionary War.
12. In response to several unfavorable Supreme Court rulings concerning New Deal programs, Franklin Roosevelt

(A) urged the voting public to write letters of protest to Supreme Court justices
(B) submitted four separate Constitutional amendments broadening the powers of the presidency
(C) abandoned the New Deal and replaced it with a laissez-faire policy
(D) instructed both the legislative and executive branches to ignore the rulings
(E) proposed legislation that would allow him to appoint new federal and Supreme Court judges

12. E The question refers to Roosevelt’s notorious “court packing” plan. Unhappy with the Supreme Court and the federal judiciary, whose conservatism several times resulted in the nullification of New Deal programs, Roosevelt proposed that he be allowed to name a new federal judge for every sitting judge who had reached the age of 70 and not retired. The plan would have allowed Roosevelt to add six new Supreme Court justices and more than 40 other federal judges. The proposal was not at all popular and was roundly defeated in the Senate. It also helped fuel the arguments of those who contended that FDR had grown too powerful. Not long after the court packing incident, several conservative justices retired and FDR replaced them with liberals, so he achieved his goal despite the failure of his plan.

13. The Know-Nothing Party focused its efforts almost exclusively on the issue of

(A) religious freedom
(B) the right to bear arms
(C) the prohibition of alcohol
(D) women’s rights
(E) immigration

13. E The Know-Nothings were a nativist group formed in response to the growing concentration of immigrants—particularly Italian and Irish Catholics—in Eastern cities. The party grew out of a number of secret societies whose members were instructed to tell outsiders nothing, hence the party’s name: When asked anything about their groups, Know-Nothings would respond, “I know nothing.” Their program included a 25-year residency requirement for citizenship; they also wanted to restrict all public offices to only those who were native-born Americans. By 1855 they had changed their name to the American Party, and in 1856, they fielded a presidential candidate (former president Millard Fillmore). Within a few years the party had disbanded, destroyed by their disagreements over slavery. Most Northern Know-Nothings joined the Republican party.
14. The "new immigrants" who arrived in the United States after the Civil War were different from the "old immigrants" in that they

(A) came mostly from Latin American countries
(B) settled in rural areas in the Midwest where land was plentiful
(C) were better prepared than previous immigrants had been to face the challenges of urban life
(D) spoke different languages and had different customs than most Americans and thus were not easily assimilated
(E) came from Asia rather than Europe.

14. D Historians describe the immigrants who came to the United States before the Civil War as "old immigrants." These men and women came predominantly from countries in northwestern Europe. For the most part, they were Protestants and spoke English and easily became part of the melting pot we call America. Following the Civil War, however, the "new immigrants" came predominantly from nations in southeastern Europe, including Russians, Italians, and Poles. Many of these people were Catholics and Jews and were culturally very different from most Americans by that point. These new immigrants were not easily assimilated. They tended to settle amongst themselves in ethnic neighborhoods in major cities like New York and Chicago where there was a demand for unskilled labor in the numerous factories of these big cities.

15. The "Ghost Dance" movement among Western Native Americans stressed all of the following EXCEPT

(A) the belief that the world would soon come to an end
(B) rejection of alcohol and other trappings of white society
(C) unity among Native Americans of different tribes
(D) nonviolence
(E) the use of magic to neutralize the effectiveness of whites' weaponry

15. D The Ghost Dancers arose in the late 1800s when the sad fate awaiting the great Native American tribes of the era was becoming all too apparent. Wovoka, a Paiute Indian, started the Ghost Dance movement, which resembled a religious revival. It centered on a dance ritual that enabled participants to envision a brighter future, one in which whites no longer dominated North America. Wovoka preached unity among Native Americans and the rejection of white culture and its trappings, especially alcohol. He also preached the imminent end of the world, at which point the Indian dead would rise to reclaim the land that was rightfully theirs. Sioux Ghost Dancers believed in the power of "ghost shirts," garments blessed by medicine men that were capable of stopping bullets. This belief led to a rise in Sioux militancy and ultimately contributed to their massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890.
16. The Industrial Revolution had which of the following effects on slavery in the South?

(A) The creation of numerous labor-saving machines vastly reduced the need for slave labor.

(B) Rapid growth in the textile industry encouraged Southern planters to grow cotton, thereby making slavery more important to the economy.

(C) The government bought and freed Southern slaves, then transported them to the North, where factories were experiencing a major labor shortage.

(D) The Industrial Revolution began as the Civil War was ending and it provided work for many former slaves.

(E) New farm machinery required slaves and masters to work more closely together, with a resulting reduction of mutual hostility.

16. B The Industrial Revolution began in earnest in the United States after the War of 1812, and the first fast-growing industry was textiles (most textile mills, by the way, were in New England). England also had a booming textile industry and, at war's end, began buying all the American cotton it could. Farmers started expanding to the west, buying land and planting cotton wherever possible. All these new plantations required lots of labor; hence, an increase in demand for slaves. It's worth noting that other major Southern crops—tobacco, for instance—were not wildly profitable under the slave system. The growth of the textile industry and its voracious need for cotton, however, solidified the role of slavery in antebellum Southern agriculture.
17. The 1933 political cartoon above makes the point that

   (A) infighting within and among unions prevented their rise to economic power

   (B) government inspectors turned their backs to illegal repression of labor unions

   (C) attacks on unions were so well concealed that the government did not know where to begin its investigations

   (D) from their beginnings, labor unions were controlled by organized crime

   (E) the government moved too hastily in investigating misbehavior in labor unions

17. B Although it's hard to imagine today, labor unions had a very rough go of it for many decades. At first, government policy and law were directed only at the protection of corporations and their property. Eventually, legislature passed bills protecting the rights of workers to organize and to bargain collectively. Enforcement of those protections, however, was lax to nonexistent; as a result, many union workers were subject to all sorts of harassment. The use of scabs and strike-breaking thugs was common; workers who dared to organize could lose their jobs and even their lives. The cartoon depicts the government conducting a misdirected fact-finding mission at a time when abuses against labor unions are obvious.
18. In which decision did the Supreme Court invalidate the practice of "separate but equal" facilities for blacks and whites?
   (A) *Marbury v. Madison*
   (B) *Bradwell v. Illinois*
   (C) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
   (D) *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*
   (E) *Holden v. Hardy*

18. **D** In 1954 the Supreme Court ruled invalid the "separate but equal" standard approved by the court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896). In a 9 to 0 decision, the court ruled that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." The suit was brought on behalf of Linda Brown, a black school-age child, by the NAACP. Then-future Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall argued the case. About the other cases mentioned here: *Marbury v. Madison* is the case that established the principle of judicial review. *Bradwell v. Illinois* is an 1873 decision in which the court upheld the state of Illinois' right to deny a female attorney the right to practice law simply on the basis of gender. That case represented a setback for both women's rights and the Fourteenth Amendment. In *Holden v. Hardy*, the Court ruled that states could pass laws regulating safety conditions in privately owned workplaces.

19. The Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, in 1961, was carried out by
   (A) Caribbean mercenaries hired by the United States
   (B) American soldiers
   (C) the Soviet navy
   (D) Cuban exiles trained by the Central Intelligence Agency
   (E) Cuban Communist rebels led by Fidel Castro

19. **D** The Cuban Revolution, led by Fidel Castro, ousted the government of Fulgencio Batista in 1959. Not long after, Castro began nationalizing American-owned property (United States companies owned 40 percent of Cuba's sugar industry and practically all of its telephone and electricity services). Eisenhower broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba as he was leaving office and suggested an invasion of Cuba to incoming President Kennedy. The CIA presented Kennedy with its plan: Cuban exiles, trained by the CIA, would land at the Bay of Pigs and fight the Communists. According to the CIA scenario, the Cuban people would then rise up in support of the American-backed rebels, resulting in a new revolution and the ouster of Castro. To say the plan didn't work is an understatement. The invasion was poorly planned, poorly executed, and did not receive any support from the Cuban people. After two days it was over, and the new administration had suffered a major embarrassment.
20. Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts Bay in 1636 for advocating
(A) the separation of church and state
(B) women's suffrage
(C) bigamy
(D) the export of tobacco
(E) independence from England

20. A Williams was quite a radical thinker for his time and place. After accepting a position as teacher in the Salem Bay settlement, Williams both taught and published a number of controversial principles. He believed, for example, that the king of England had no power to give away land that clearly belonged to the Native Americans. He also felt that the state was an imperfect vehicle for the imposition of God's will on Earth, and therefore advocated religious tolerance and the separation of church and state. Such ideas were anathema to the Puritans, who had settled Massachusetts Bay to establish precisely the type of state that Williams preached against. Neither easygoing nor good sports, the Puritans eventually banished Williams. Williams moved to what is now Rhode Island, received a charter, and founded a new colony. Rhode Island's charter allowed for the free exercise of religion; it did not require voters in its legislature to be church members.

21. All of the following influenced the United States' decision to declare war against Great Britain in 1812 EXCEPT
(A) the impressment of American sailors
(B) British control of the Atlantic and resulting interference in United States trade with Europe
(C) the American government’s certainty that its navy was more powerful than Great Britain’s
(D) Great Britain’s alliances with American Indian tribes, which curtailed United States westward expansion
(E) the failure of the Embargo Act

21. C Nobody in the U.S. government was so foolish as to believe that America's navy was superior to England's, then the greatest in the world. In fact, had the American navy been so powerful, the war would never have been necessary, because American naval vessels could have accompanied merchant ships and ensured their safe passage across the Atlantic. England had the dominant navy and exploited its advantage throughout the beginning of the nineteenth century. Strapped for soldiers—England was at war with Napoleon, among others—the British confiscated American ships and forced their crews (some of whom, incidentally, were British deserters) to join the British navy. England also interfered with U.S.-European trade in an effort to gain the upper hand over France (by denying the French American goods and commerce). The United States retaliated by passing the Embargo Act in 1807, which basically ended all foreign imports and domestic exports. The act, intended to protect American merchants, provoked Great Britain to exploit even further its advantage on the seas. It failed miserably, causing a near-collapse of New England’s economy. Meanwhile, Southern and Western settlers were anxious for expansion; their desires were thwarted by powerful alliances between the British and American Indians. Southerners, rallying behind Henry Clay, a “war hawk,” called for war.
22. The Missouri Compromise can be described by all of the following EXCEPT

(A) It provided a method for counting slaves among state populations when determining the size of the states' congressional delegations.
(B) It allowed Missouri to be admitted to the Union as a slave state.
(C) It created the free state of Maine from territory that belonged to Massachusetts.
(D) One of its purposes was to maintain the equal representation of free states and slave states in the Senate.
(E) It included a northern border in the Louisiana Territory above which slavery was thereafter prohibited.

22. A The provision for counting slaves when determining apportionment in the House of Representatives is part of the body of the Constitution, known as the 3/5 Compromise. All of the other answer choices describe aspects of the Missouri Compromise, negotiated by Speaker of the House Henry Clay. The compromise forestalled the Civil War until after the Mexican War and Mexican Cession when compromise was no longer possible. The slavery issue would continue to be the cause of regional division in the United States until after the Civil War.

23. Between 1820 and 1854, the greatest number of immigrants to the United States came from

(A) France
(B) Russia
(C) Spain
(D) England
(E) Ireland

23. E Overpopulation and poor harvests in Ireland fueled a steady stream of immigration to the United States. Between the years 1820 and 1854 the Irish made up the single largest immigrant group for all but two of the years. The peak immigration period was between 1847 and 1854, when the potato famine struck Ireland; during those years, well over 1 million Irish left for America. In 1854 German immigrants began to outnumber the Irish, although Irish immigration remained at such a level that, by 1900, there were more Irish in the United States than in Ireland.
24. Congress brought impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson primarily because

(A) Johnson sought to block the punitive aspects of Congressional Reconstruction
(B) Johnson's Republican policies had fallen out of favor with the Democratic majority
(C) the Johnson administration was riddled with corruption
(D) Johnson's pro-North bias was delaying the readmission of Southern states to the Union
(E) many congressmen personally disliked Johnson, although they agreed with his policies

24. A Johnson, a Southern Democrat whom Lincoln had chosen as a vice-presidential candidate to balance the ticket in 1864, became president upon Lincoln's assassination. Although a vocal opponent to secession, Johnson nonetheless was sympathetic to the South and hoped to effect a quick reconciliation after the war. His Reconstruction plan was implemented during a recess of Congress; its intent was to gently shift the Southern power base from the aristocracy to the region's many small farmers and craftsmen. When Congress reconvened, Northern legislators were shocked to find that Johnson had allowed Southern states to elect former Confederate soldiers and government officials as their representatives. Led by Radical Republicans, Congress first refused to seat the Southern delegations, then proceeded to draft a more far-reaching Reconstruction, which included punitive measures. From then on, Johnson and Congress waged open war. Twice the House Judiciary Committee considered impeachment proceedings. The third time was the charm; the official reason was that Johnson had violated the Tenure of Office Act (through which Congress had usurped Johnson's power to fire Cabinet members), but the real reason was their constant disagreements over the course of Reconstruction. Impeachment failed by one vote, after which Johnson served the last few months of his term and retired.

25. The Open Door Policy in 1899 primarily concerned

(A) independence movements in Africa
(B) Mexican immigration to the United States
(C) the removal of trade tariffs from United States-European trade
(D) trade with China
(E) the United States' colonies in Central America

25. D The United States formed its Open Door Policy in response to Europe's aggressive colonization of China. Fearful that the stronger European imperial forces would partition China, the United States called for guaranteed free trade in the region and the preservation of China's traditional borders. Europe might have disregarded the policy had not Chinese insurrections (e.g., the Boxer Rebellion in 1900) made it extremely difficult for Europe to control China. European imperialists had to band together, and accept help from the U.S. military, in order to avoid expulsion. The United States pursued the Open Door Policy because policy makers had come to believe in the necessity of trading in as many regions as possible, maintaining a favorable trade balance, and expanding the U.S. economy on a continual basis.
26. Which of the following was NOT a major contributing factor to the onset of the Great Depression?

(A) Technological advances had allowed farmers and manufacturers to overproduce, creating large inventories.

(B) The federal government interfered too frequently with the economy, causing investors to lose confidence.

(C) The average wage earner was not earning enough money to afford the many consumer goods new technology had made available.

(D) Stock investors had been allowed to speculate wildly, creating an unstable and volatile stock market.

(E) Major businesses were controlled by so few producers that the failure of any one had a considerable effect on the national economy.

26. B In fact, the federal government did almost nothing to regulate the economy even though many within the government foresaw the potential for economic disaster. Many possible remedies—an income tax to redistribute wealth, a tighter money supply to discourage speculation, aggressive enforcement of antitrust regulations—were rejected. Meanwhile, manufacturers were overproducing, causing them to stockpile large inventories and lay off workers; consumers weren’t making enough money to buy what, in some cases, they built at work; and the wealth of the nation was concentrated in a very few, often irresponsible, hands. The system was too fragile, and when it started to tumble, it fell entirely to pieces very quickly.

27. The Truman Doctrine declared the government’s commitment to assist

(A) Japanese families affected by the atomic bomb blasts in Hiroshima and Nagasaki

(B) any nation facing widespread poverty as a result of World War II

(C) free nations in danger of takeover by repressive governments, especially Soviet-style communism

(D) American farmers, who suffered through major price drops after World War II ended

(E) American families who could not afford to build homes without government aid

27. C In 1947 the United States received word from London that the British could no longer afford to support Greece, at the time a client state. Both Greece and Turkey were in danger of falling to communist insurgents, a result Truman was intent on preventing. In a speech before Congress, in which he asked for almost $500 million in aid to allies in the two countries, Truman declared what came to be known as the Truman Doctrine: “I believe it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures.” Truman got the aid, Greece and Turkey remained allied with the West, and the Cold War intensified.
28. The United States’ primary reason for participating in the war in Vietnam was

(A) to fight under the terms of its military alliance with Japan
(B) to provide military aid and assistance to Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh
(C) to promote Asian autonomy and anticolonialism
(D) because American foreign policy experts believed that, without intervention, communism would spread from Vietnam throughout Southeast Asia
(E) because the government felt obliged to protect the United States’ considerable business interests in Vietnam

28. D Answer choice (D) sums up the “domino theory,” first articulated by President Eisenhower. In a speech explaining America’s interest in Vietnam, Eisenhower said, “You have a row of dominoes set up; you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is that it will go over very quickly.”

Some of the incorrect answers are noteworthy. Ho Chi Minh was leader of the North Vietnamese, who were Communists; Ho had been a U.S. ally during World War II and had even received CIA assistance, but ultimately the United States opposed him for political reasons. The United States first came to assist France, the colonial power in Vietnam, so U.S. policy was hardly anti-colonial. Finally, the United States had few business interests in the area at the time, although the government was interested in the Vietnamese rice market, which fed America’s strongest ally in the region, Japan.

29. The First Great Awakening was a direct response to

(A) Puritanism
(B) The Enlightenment
(C) Transcendentalism
(D) Existentialism
(E) Postmodernism

29. B The term “First Great Awakening” refers to a period of resurgence of religious activity that took place between the 1730s and the 1760s. Its most prominent spokesmen were the Congregationalist preacher Jonathan Edwards and the Methodist preacher George Whitefield. From 1739 until his death in 1770, Whitefield toured the colonies preaching what has since come to be known as revivalism. The period was marked by the creation of a number of evangelical churches and emphasis on the emotional power of religion. Whitefield was a native of England, where the Enlightenment was in full swing; its effects were also beginning to be felt in the colonies.

The Enlightenment was a natural outgrowth of the Renaissance, during which Europe rediscovered the great works of the ancient world and began to assimilate some of its ideals. While European thinkers of the time did not turn their backs on religion, they also entertained ideas about the value of empirical thought and scientific inquiry that were
not entirely consonant with contemporary religious beliefs. Further, they began to view humanity as a more important—and God as a less important—force in shaping human history. The First Great Awakening is usually characterized as a response to the threats posed by the intellectual trends of the Enlightenment.

"Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of every one of its members.... The virtue in most request is conformity. Self-reliance is its aversion."

30. The passage above was written by
   (A) Ralph Waldo Emerson
   (B) Jonathan Edwards
   (C) Harriet Beecher Stowe
   (D) Charles G. Finney
   (E) Andrew Carnegie

30. A The term "self-reliance" should have been your tip-off here; it's the title of one of Emerson's most famous essays (in which this quote appears). Emerson was a leader of the influential Transcendentalist movement, which preached nonconformity, individualism, and the belief that God was tangible and merciful, unlike the Calvinists, who described God as a distant, unforgiving judge of humanity. Transcendentalism is often seen as a rebellion against Calvinism and other forms of religious orthodoxy.

31. The Free-Soil party advocated which of the following?
   (A) The freedom of settlers within the territories to determine the slave status of their new state
   (B) Passage of the Homestead Act to give free land to all Western settlers
   (C) The exclusion of slavery from any of the new territories
   (D) The policy of giving newly-freed slaves "40 acres and a mule" following the Civil War
   (E) The destruction of the sharecropping system

31. C The Free-Soil Party was created in the mid-1840s and was more like a faction or interest group than a political party. However, unlike a faction, it developed a political platform and nominated a candidate (Martin Van Buren) for the presidential election of 1844. The Free-Soil party attracted anti-slavery "Conscience" Whigs, former members of the Liberty party, and pro-Wilmot Proviso Democrats. The Wilmot Proviso was rejected by Congress but suggested that there be no slavery in any territory acquired from Mexico. Free Soilers were opposed to the extension of slavery into the new territories. Remember: The Constitution protected slavery where it already existed, but many people believed Congress could prevent the further spread of slavery as the U.S. acquired new land. Although the Free-Soil party did not exist for long, its major principles were adopted by the new Republican party, which was formed in 1854 and was opposed to the extension of slavery into the new territories. (The United States had acquired the Mexican Cession as a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican War in 1848. Unlike
the Louisiana Purchase, which had doubled the size of the United States in 1803, adding many valuable natural resources that would contribute to the economic development of the new nation, the Mexican War propelled the nation to civil war.

32. Which of the following states the principle of “virtual representation,” as it was argued during the eighteenth century?

(A) Paper money has value even though it is inherently worth very little.
(B) Slave populations must be counted when figuring congressional apportionment, even though slaves may not vote.
(C) American property-holding colonists may, if they so desire, join their state legislatures.
(D) All English subjects, including those who are not allowed to vote, are represented in Parliament.
(E) All English subjects are entitled to a trial before a jury of their peers.

32. D The debate over virtual representation arose during the 1760s in the wake of English tax hikes imposed on the colonies, especially the Stamp Act, which led to the Stamp Act Congress. Anti-tax colonists argued that, because the colonists were not represented in Parliament, they could not justly be taxed; this argument was based on the widely held belief that the government could not tax a citizen without his consent. The English responded with the concept of virtual representation, which, as answer choice (D) correctly states, holds that all English subjects are “virtually” represented in Parliament, even if they have not voted for a specific representative or, indeed, have not voted at all.

33. By the first decade of the nineteenth century, American manufacturing had been revolutionized by the advent of

(A) interchangeable machine parts
(B) the electric engine
(C) transcontinental railroads
(D) labor unions
(E) mail-order catalogues

33. A In 1798 Eli Whitney patented a process for manufacturing interchangeable parts. Several years later, at a demonstration before John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Whitney took apart a number of guns he had built, scrambled the parts, and then reassembled the guns. Whitney’s audience was astonished; previously, manufacturers had custom-fitted parts and so guns, machines, etc., could only be assembled from their own, specifically fitted parts. The idea took national manufacturing by storm. Whitney’s innovation brought about the end of cottage industries and gave rise to an American Industrial Revolution so successful that, by 1850, Europe was sending delegations to the United States to study its manufacturing systems. As a side note: The innovation also made Whitney rich, something his cotton gin had failed to do because that invention was so widely pirated.
34. The principle of popular sovereignty stated that

(A) whenever a new area was settled, all United States citizens were required to vote on the slave status of that area
(B) slavery would not be permitted in any area after 1848
(C) the president, after meeting with public interest groups, was to decide on whether slaves would be allowed in a given territory
(D) settlers in the Western territories, not Congress, would decide whether to allow slavery in their territory
(E) any settlers disagreeing with federal laws governing slavery were free to ignore those laws

34. D In the election of 1848, the Democrats realized that their party was crumbling because its members could not agree on whether to allow slavery in the Western territories. They sought a policy to appease both abolitionists and slaveholders; the result of that search was the concept of popular sovereignty. By allowing the settlers to decide the slave status of an area, popular sovereignty took some pressure off Congress, which was growing increasingly divided over the issue. It also took pressure off the political parties, which were coming apart due to the irreconcilable regional differences of their members. Henry Clay invoked the notion of popular sovereignty in the Compromise of 1850, but the compromise contained a purposefully ambiguous interpretation of what popular sovereignty meant. While the ambiguous wording was necessary to make the Compromise of 1850 possible, it also made future disagreements over the issue inevitable.

35. Which of the following is NOT a requirement set by the Reconstruction Act of 1867 for Southern states’ readmission to the Union?

(A) Blacks had to be allowed to participate in state conventions and state elections.
(B) The state had to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.
(C) The state had to pay reparations and provide land grants to all former slaves.
(D) The state had to rewrite its constitution and ratify it.
(E) Congress had to approve the new state constitution.

35. C The Reconstruction Act of 1867, Congress’s plan for the rehabilitation of the South, was much harsher than President Johnson’s plan. Johnson, like Lincoln (who began planning the method for readmitting Southern states before his assassination), wanted a reconciliatory plan that punished only the most prominent leaders of the secession. Radical Republicans in Congress wanted something much tougher, and Johnson’s plan was so lenient (in the first postwar Congress, Johnson’s plan would have allowed the former president of the Confederacy to take a seat in Senate) that it drove many moderates into the radicals’ camp. The result was the Reconstruction Act, a punitive measure that imposed a number of strict requirements on Southern states as preconditions for their readmission to the Union. Answer choices (A), (B), (D), and (E) list all of those preconditions; the fact that Congress did not impose any requirements such as the one described in answer choice (C) pretty much doomed postwar Southern blacks to poverty.
36. Which of the following is true of the American rail system in the nineteenth century?

(A) Government subsidies and land grants played a major role in its expansion.

(B) The entire national system was planned before the first railway was constructed.

(C) Transcontinental rail travel was not possible at any time during the century.

(D) The development of the rails had little effect on the development of American industry.

(E) A more highly developed rail system gave the Confederacy a decided advantage in the Civil War.

36. During the century, the federal government gave over 180 million acres to railroad companies; state and local governments gave away another 50 million. For the federal government the goal was the completion of a national rail system in order to promote trade. Local governments often wanted the railroad to come to a specific town, since a rail station was a great boon to growth.

The incorrect answers are all entirely false. The nation’s railroads grew haphazardly, and frequently different lines could not be joined because the tracks were of different gauges, (B). The transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, (C), and was the single greatest factor in the growth of the American steel industry, (D). The North had a much more sophisticated rail system than the South, which gave the Union a great advantage in the Civil War, (E).
37. Which of the following best explains the changes in immigration patterns reflected in the chart above?

(A) The Depression resulted in a massive wave of Canadian emigration.
(B) After World War I ended, the Austrian and Hungarian economies improved.
(C) Between 1920 and 1930, Congress passed immigration restrictions that discriminated against southern and eastern Europeans.
(D) During the years represented on the chart, relations between the United States and Germany improved greatly.
(E) Between the years 1900 and 1910, the Italian government instituted a number of measures restricting emigration.

37. C The "Second Wave" of immigration starting in 1890 brought fewer northern and western Europeans and more southern and eastern Europeans. The result was increased ethnic tensions in the United States and, eventually, calls to limit immigration. Congress's first measure, the Emergency Quota Act of 1921, limited annual immigration levels to 3 percent of the number of people from that country living in the United States in 1910. In 1924 Congress tightened restrictions further, lowering the quota to 2 percent and changing the reference date to 1890, thereby dramatically lowering quotas for southern and eastern Europeans. A third law, in 1927, loosened restrictions a little (but not much). As a result, Canadians and others from the Americas soon became, proportionally, the greater share of U.S. immigrants.
38. All of the following contributed to the spirit of isolationism in the United States during the 1930s EXCEPT

(A) disclosures that munitions manufacturers had lobbied for American involvement in World War I, then profited heavily from the war
(B) a foreign policy tradition that could be traced to Washington's Farewell Address
(C) a universal lack of awareness of the goals of the Third Reich
(D) memories of the cost, both in financial terms and in human life, of participation in World War I
(E) the desire to focus resources on recovery from the Depression rather than on strengthening the military

38. C Hitler made little secret of either his totalitarian inclinations or his expansionist goals. He had written about both in his autobiography, Mein Kampf, while in prison in 1925; the book was widely circulated in the 1930s. Furthermore, news reporters, government officials, and many others witnessed firsthand the transformation of Germany under Hitler. While Americans may not have known the full extent of the Nazis' plans, they certainly had a good general idea.

However, Senate hearings conducted between 1934 and 1936 by Senator Gerald Nye revealed unwholesome activities by American arms manufacturers; many had lobbied intensely for entry into World War I, others had bribed foreign officials, and others still were supplying Fascist governments. This, coupled with the great losses the country had suffered in World War I, created a strong anti-war sentiment in the United States. Liberal pacifists argued further that intervention in Europe would require a costly military build-up at a time when money might be better spent pulling the nation out of the Depression. Finally, there was America's traditional neutrality, which dated back to Washington's admonition to avoid permanent alliances with other nations.

39. Jack Kerouac's On the Road and The Dharma Bums articulated the ideals of

(A) the silent majority
(B) the "lost generation"
(C) Middle America
(D) the Beat generation
(E) conservative academics

39. D The Beat generation rose in reaction to the growing complacency and materialism of 1950s America, particularly as it was manifested in the suburbs. Kerouac's characters are the antithesis of the typical suburbanite: They hop freight trains, drink and take drugs, engage in extramarital sex, write poetry, and study Eastern mysticism. Other Beat writers include Allen Ginsberg, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, William Burroughs, and Gary Snyder. "Silent majority" is the term Richard Nixon used to describe those who supported his policy in Vietnam (as opposed to the vocal critics who protested it). The "lost generation" is the group of 1920s writers such as Ernest Hemingway who spent much of their creative lives in Europe. Middle America is, according to the American Heritage Dictionary, "That part of the U.S. middle class thought of as being average in income and education and moderately conservative in values and attitudes." Although many academics teach Kerouac's works, those works do not express the ideals of conservatives among anybody's ranks.
40. Legislation and executive orders associated with the Great Society created all of the following EXCEPT
   
   (A) the Works Progress Administration
   (B) the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
   (C) Medicare
   (D) the Department of Housing and Urban Development
   (E) Project Head Start

40. A The WPA was created in 1935 as part of the New Deal. Its purpose was twofold; to improve the United States through large-scale building and arts projects, and to provide work for the unemployed. The EEOC was created to police discriminatory hiring practices. Medicare ensures that the elderly do not go without health care. HUD develops government projects to revitalize inner-city residential areas and polices discriminatory housing practices. Project Head Start helps ensure that low-income preschoolers receive adequate food, health care, and other preparation for schooling.

41. Which of the following most accurately describes the system of indentured service in the Chesapeake settlement during the seventeenth century?
   
   (A) Indentured servants were slaves for life; however, their children were born free and could own property.
   (B) Most indentured servants were lured by the promise of freedom and property upon completion of their service.
   (C) Most indentured servants were convicted criminals sentenced to servitude in the New World.
   (D) The vast majority of indentured servants died within two years of arriving in the New World.
   (E) Indentured servants were not protected under colonial law.

41. B A population boom, political unrest, and hard economic times are the main factors that motivated many Englishmen and women—nearly 100,000—to go to the New World as indentured servants. Most were young farmers (not criminals), between the ages of 15 and 24, who were attracted by the promise of ultimate liberty and, until, 1670, a parcel of land upon completion of their period of service (usually between four and seven years). Compared with conditions at home, indenture represented real opportunity. Disease and hard work conspired to kill over one-third of those who came, but the rest survived to make up the majority of the European populations of Maryland and Virginia. Colonial law offered indentured servants some protections: Masters were required to feed, clothe, and house servants, and were prohibited from beating them excessively.
42. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was a significant achievement because it
(A) laid claim to all of North America east of the Mississippi River
(B) represented one of the rare successes of diplomacy between the United States government and American Indians
(C) defined the process by which territories could become states
(D) opened all territories west of the states to slavery
(E) was the only piece of legislation to pass through Congress under the Articles of Confederation

42. C The Northwest Ordinance of 1787, along with ordinances of 1784 and 1785, created a process for distributing land to settlers. The Northwest Ordinance was the most important of them, because it also provided settlers with a number of civil rights (trial by jury, freedom of religion, freedom from excessive punishment), abolished slavery in the territories, and set specific regulations concerning the conditions under which a territory could apply for statehood. The ordinance covered the territories northwest of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River, up to the Canadian border. This area was inhabited by a number of American Indian tribes, none of whom were consulted before the government started giving their homes to settlers. Violence ensued, and peace did not come until 1795, when the United States gained a military advantage over the Miami Confederacy, its chief opponent in the area. The Northwest Ordinance remained important long after the northwest territory was settled, because of its pertinence to the statehood process and to the issue of slavery.

43. The rapid growth of American towns in the 1920s and 1930s was made possible primarily by the
(A) invention of the steam locomotive
(B) greater access to information provided by radio and television
(C) mass production of automobiles
(D) end of open-range cattle ranching
(E) advent of electric lighting

43. C In order for working people to move away from urban centers (where most of the jobs were), they needed a means of getting to and from work. By the early 1920s, the automobile provided just that. Mass production had lowered production costs and thus transformed the auto from a luxury item to an affordable convenience. Automobiles remained status symbols and were thus doubly sought after.

About the incorrect answers: The steam locomotive was invented at the turn of the nineteenth century. Televisions were not widely owned until the mid-1950s. Open-range cattle ranching took place on the open stretches of the Great Plains, far away from any cities (close to which suburbs must, by definition, be). The availability of electricity certainly made life more convenient for those who could afford it, but electric lighting, by itself, had little impact on the growth rate of suburbia.
44. Reform movements during the first half of the nineteenth century attempted to accomplish all of the following EXCEPT

(A) convince people not to drink alcohol
(B) widen the division between church and state
(C) rehabilitate criminals
(D) induce humane treatment for the insane
(E) bring about an end to slavery

44. B The many reform movements of the early nineteenth century were the result of a combination of factors. Religious fervor grew during the Second Great Awakening, which began in the post-Revolutionary War period. With that fervor came the desire of many to do good works. Also contributing was the industrial boom that occurred after the War of 1812. Rapid industrialization had several unwholesome effects. One was the growth of cities, which was accompanied by urban poverty and despair. Another was the widening gulf between the commercial and moral realms: As businesses became larger and competition more keen, the ethical treatment of employees became less of a concern for many businessmen.

The memberships of many reform societies were made up almost exclusively of Christian middle-class women. They formed benevolent groups, ministered to the sick, visited shut-ins, and preached the gospel. Through their contact with the less fortunate, these women saw the ill effects of industrialization and looked for ways to remedy them. In time their goals broadened to include emancipation of the slaves. Given the religious background of these reform movements, separation of church and state was not often part of their agenda.

"The price which society pays for the law of competition...is great; but the advantages of this law are also greater.... [W]hether the law be benign or not, we must say of it: It is here; we cannot evade it;...it is best for the race, because it ensures the survival of the fittest in every department."

45. The above passage is characteristic of

(A) Calvinism
(B) Social Darwinism
(C) Progressivism
(D) cultural pluralism
(E) egalitarianism

45. B Social Darwinism took its cue from Darwin's theory of evolution, which states that natural selection determines the survival and demise of living beings. Many of the wealthy in the late nineteenth century used Darwin's theories as a justification for their phenomenal wealth in the face of widespread poverty (much of which they had helped create through low wages and poor working conditions). The quote above is taken from Andrew Carnegie's book The Gospel of Wealth. The applicability of Darwin's theory, which treats phenomena that occur over millennia, to the effects of the Industrial Revolution in the late nineteenth century is certainly questionable.

About the incorrect answers: Calvinism is the theological doctrine of John Calvin; it stresses the predetermination of the soul's status in the afterlife. Progressivism was a political movement in the early twentieth century; it championed labor unions,
women's suffrage, and the direct election of senators. Cultural pluralism is a fancy way of expressing the idea that America is a melting pot. Egalitarianism is the belief that all individuals should have equal political, social, and economic rights.

46. The United States army supported Panama's 1903 war of independence against Colombia primarily because

(A) the United States was sympathetic to the rebels' democratic ideals
(B) the Monroe Doctrine required the United States to support all wars of independence in the Western Hemisphere
(C) Colombia was asking too high a price for control of the projected Atlantic-Pacific canal
(D) the success of Panama's rebellion would have lowered sugar prices in the United States considerably
(E) the Colombian government was guilty of numerous human rights violations in Panama

46. C The United States desperately wanted a canal somewhere on the Latin American isthmus so that American ships could travel from coast to coast without circumnavigating South America. Nicaragua was Washington's first choice, but powerful American businessmen with investments in Panama convinced (or bribed, in many cases) Congress to adopt the Panama Canal plan. At the time, Panama was part of Colombia. Unable to cut a favorable deal with the Colombian government, the United States saw an opportunity in Panama's political instability. Roosevelt encouraged Panamanian rebels, sent military aid when they revolted, and then cut a much sweeter deal with the new Panamanian government for control of the canal. The creation of the Panama Canal raised the stakes in Central America considerably. American interest in the smooth operation of the canal was such that, in the first two decades of the twentieth century, U.S. troops intervened in the region six times. The idea that any threat to regional stability was a threat to U.S. interests was known as the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.

47. All of the following were elements of Henry Clay's American System EXCEPT

(A) protective tariffs on imports
(B) the establishment of the Second Bank of the United States
(C) the construction of the National Road and other roadways
(D) the creation of large numbers of federal jobs in areas with unemployment problems
(E) incentives to develop manufacturing and interstate trade

47. D Clay's American System was initiated during the Madison administration. A Republican, Madison believed in a limited role for the federal government; in fact, he sanctioned only those road and waterway projects that were truly interstate, arguing that intrastate travel should be the responsibility of the states. At the time the government's suggestion to the unemployed was "Move where there's work!"; the feasibility of a federal jobs program was
still over a century away. However, in the period following the War of 1812, the country and its leaders experienced increased feelings of nationalism, and Republicans felt that some federal action, if it served the national interest, could be beneficial. Poor roadways had hurt the United States during the war, and everyone agreed that the routes of long-distance travel needed improvement. A shortage of capital during the war convinced everyone that a National Bank was necessary (even though many still continued to distrust banks and blame them for the nation's financial woes). Finally, the American System sought to develop U.S. commercial capacities through protective tariffs and incentives for American merchants and manufacturers.

48. Which of the following is true about the internment of those Japanese living in the United States during World War II?

(A) The majority of those confined were native-born Americans.
(B) Many of those relocated were known dissidents.
(C) Only 2,000 Japanese Americans were relocated.
(D) Congress passed a law requiring the relocation of all aliens during the war.
(E) Those who were relocated eventually recovered their homes and possessions.

48. A More than 110,000 Japanese Americans were relocated during World War II. Most lost their homes and possessions, to the tune of an estimated $40 million. The relocation was mandated by presidential order; Congress was compliant in that it never acted to stop it, but that was the extent of congressional participation. There were not 100,000 Japanese American dissidents in the United States before the war, nor even half that many, making answer choice (B) incorrect. A question about this shameful episode in U.S. history appears on almost every AP U.S. History exam.

49. Anglo-American women in colonial times

(A) could own property or execute legal documents only if they were widowed or unmarried
(B) enjoyed more liberties and rights than did Native American women
(C) attended church less frequently than did Anglo-American men
(D) were more likely than men to do agricultural work
(E) were required by law to learn to read and write, in order to teach their children

49. A Those few women who reached the age of maturity and remained unmarried had the same legal standing as men, except that they were denied the right to vote in colonial legislatures. Widows had the same legal rights as unmarried women; however, married women forfeited nearly all rights to their husbands. Married women could neither sue nor be sued; sign contracts, deeds, or a will; or buy, sell, or own property. Anything a woman owned prior to marriage became her husband's property.
Answer choice (B) is incorrect: Although the role of women in Native American societies varied greatly from tribe to tribe, many women played a much more active role than Anglo-American women were permitted. (C), too, is wrong: Church attendance was essentially mandatory in New England, although when attendance slacked off toward the end of the seventeenth century, it was mostly men, not women, who were skipping church. Indoors was considered women's domain; they were expected to keep house while the men did agricultural work (thus, (D) is incorrect). Answer choice (E) is wrong: There was no law such as the one it describes.

50. In the seventeenth century the Chesapeake Bay settlement expanded its territorial holdings more quickly than did the Massachusetts Bay settlement primarily because

(A) Massachusetts settlers were entirely uninterested in expansion

(B) a high birthrate and healthy environment resulted in a population boom in the Chesapeake region

(C) no Native Americans lived in the Chesapeake Bay area, and the colonists were free to expand their settlements as will

(D) farmland in the Chesapeake area was less fertile, and so more of it was needed to support sustenance farming

(E) farming of the chief Chesapeake export, tobacco, required a great deal of land

50. E Area Native Americans introduced the Chesapeake settlers to tobacco, and its export to England proved an immediate success. Tobacco farming requires abundant acreage, because the crop drains nutrients from the soil and therefore cannot be grown repeatedly in the same fields. Accordingly, Chesapeake area settlers sought and received large land grants from the Virginia Company (prior to 1624) or the Crown (from 1624, when Virginia became a royal colony) until there was no more land to acquire.

The other answers to this question are flat-out wrong. (A): Massachusetts settlers certainly were interested in expansion, but at a slower rate. Unlike Chesapeake settlers, Massachusetts colonists built permanent, sturdy houses and settled in towns. (B): The birthrate and life expectancy were higher in the Massachusetts Bay colony; the Chesapeake region was more conducive to epidemic, and the English settlers, used to more temperate weather, found its climate inhospitable. Furthermore, whereas many Massachusetts settlers arrived with their entire families intact, most Chesapeake settlers arrived alone. Men greatly outnumbered women in the Chesapeake region, and so marriage and family life were less common there than in Massachusetts. (C): Both areas were populated by Indians when the colonists arrived; indeed each group would have starved to death had it not been for the Native Americans' assistance. (D): Land in the Chesapeake region was more fertile, not less, than land in the Massachusetts Bay region.
51. The debate over the First Bank of the United States was significant because it raised the issue of
(A) whether the new government should issue paper currency
(B) how strictly the Constitution should be interpreted
(C) whether the United States should pay back its war debt to France
(D) how to finance the construction of the railroads
(E) whether the president had the power to act unilaterally on important economic issues

51. B As the United States' first secretary of the treasury, Alexander Hamilton had to handle the nation's considerable war debt. His solution included the formation of a national bank, modeled on the Bank of England. Through the bank, Hamilton hoped to consolidate and manage the nation's debt and provide an agency through which a national currency could be circulated. He also wished to broaden the powers of the federal government (Hamilton, a Federalist, favored a strong central government). Both houses of Congress approved Hamilton's plan, but Washington (then president) was reluctant to sign the bill because he was uncertain of its constitutionality. (Note: Washington performed very conservatively as president, aware that any action he took would set a precedent for his followers. Accordingly, he used his veto only when he was certain that a bill was unconstitutional.) The debate that followed defined the two main schools of thought on constitutional law. On one side were the strict constructionists, led by Jefferson and Madison. Both were wary of a strong central government and interpreted the Constitution accordingly. The strict constructionists argued that the Constitution allowed Congress only those powers specifically granted it or those "necessary and proper" to the execution of its enumerated powers. While a bank might be convenient and perhaps beneficial, they argued, it was not necessary, and thus its creation was beyond the powers of the national government. Hamilton, not surprisingly, disagreed. In his "Defense of the Constitutionality of the Bank," he proposed what has come to be known as the broad- constructionist view. He argued that the creation of a bank was an implied power of the government, because it already had explicit power to coin money, borrow money, and collect taxes. Hamilton argued that the government could do anything in the execution of those enumerated powers—including creating a bank—that was not explicitly forbidden it by the Constitution. Washington agreed with Hamilton and signed the bill.
52. The Lowell System of early nineteenth-century textile manufacturing was noteworthy for its 

(A) practice of hiring only adult males at a time when textiles was considered “women’s work” 

(B) commitment, in the face of the Industrial Revolution, to maintaining the old, “by-hand” method of manufacture 

(C) efforts to minimize the dehumanizing effects of industrial labor 

(D) pioneering advocacy of such issues as parental leave, vacation time, and health insurance for employees 

(E) particularly harsh treatment of employees

52. C The Lowell System is named after the town of Lowell, Massachusetts, where it originated. In their effort to recruit workers from outlying farmlands, Lowell manufacturers offered a number of incentives that, together, constituted one of the most humanitarian packages available to factory workers at the time. The workers—practically all of whom were women—were offered cash bonuses up front, housing in company boarding houses, and access to a wide range of cultural events. Owners' motivations were economic—they were suffering from a shortage of labor and so were trying to entice workers—but they were also partly humanitarian; horror stories of the effects of the Industrial Revolution in England were reaching, and frightening, Americans. Massive immigration in the following decades, and, with it, the arrival of a large source of cheap labor, brought the Lowell System to its end.

53. The election of 1824 marked a turning point in presidential politics because, for the first time, 

(A) the presidency was won by someone who was not a member of the Federalist Party 

(B) a presidential and vice-presidential candidate ran together on one ticket 

(C) all the candidates campaigned widely throughout the states 

(D) political parties officially participated in the election 

(E) the system of choosing nominees by congressional caucus failed

53. E Between 1800 and 1820, party nominees to the presidency were chosen by congressional caucus, then approved by state electors (delegates to a state nominating convention). Before 1824, electors were chosen by a variety of methods. Many electors were chosen by state legislatures, which chose electors who agreed with the choices of the caucus (often they were the same men who had participated in the caucus). By 1824, however, a majority of states allowed voters to choose their presidential electors directly. When the Republican caucus chose William H. Crawford in 1824, others, among them John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Andrew Jackson, decided to challenge the nomination. Their opposition, along with their accusations that the caucuses were undemocratic, brought about the demise of the caucus system.
A couple of the incorrect answers are noteworthy. Answer choice (B) refers to an early constitutional problem remedied by the Twelfth Amendment. Prior to 1804 the person with the most votes in the electoral college became president; the one who received the second-most votes became vice president. In 1796 this created an administration in which the two highest office holders, Adams and Jefferson, were of different parties. In 1800 it caused confusion when Jefferson and his running mate, Burr, received an equal number of votes in the electoral college. The election was thrown to the House of Representatives, who chose Jefferson on the 35th (!) ballot. Answer choice (C) refers to the election of 1840, sometimes referred to as "the first modern election" because candidates wooed the electorate directly during the campaign.

54. In the late nineteenth century, political machines such as Tammany Hall were successful primarily because

(A) federal legislation sanctioned their activities
(B) they operated primarily in rural areas, where the government could not monitor their activities
(C) they focused on accomplishing only a narrow set of human rights objectives
(D) they championed the suffragettes and received their support in return
(E) machine politicians provided needed jobs and services to naturalized citizens in return for their votes

54. E Waves of European immigration throughout the nineteenth century swelled cities' populations. Governments of the time were nowhere near as activist as they are today, and only a very few provided even minimal services to immigrants as they accommodated themselves to their new homeland; ethnic communities and churches were expected to provide such services. A number of enterprising, unscrupulous men recognized in these immigrants the opportunity for great political power. Such men, known as political bosses, helped immigrants find homes and jobs and acquire citizenship and voting rights. In essence, these bosses created entire communities, then provided them with all sorts of services: food and loans for the poor, parks and protection for the community. In return, the communities were expected to provide loyal political support, which they did, originally out of loyalty, and later, as the machines became extremely powerful, out of both loyalty and fear. The bosses could then hand an election to a politician of their choice, in return for favors. Political machines filled a need, albeit in an expensive and unethical way. They fell from power when governments started to provide many of the services machines had provided.
55. The disagreement between W. E. B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington regarding the status of African-Americans in the early twentieth century is best summed up as a debate over
(A) what social injustices federal legislation should correct first
(B) whether African-Americans should immigrate to Africa
(C) whether state governments or the federal government should be the primary vehicle of social change
(D) how prominent a role African-American churches should play in the struggle for civil rights
(E) whether African-Americans should first seek legal or economic equality with white Americans

55. E Booker T. Washington was a famous agricultural scientist and the founder of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama; W. E. B. Du Bois was a noted sociologist and the founder of the National Negro Committee, which later became the NAACP. Washington is often characterized as an assimilationist; indeed, he stressed that the best method for blacks to achieve equality in the United States was to gain economic power and integrate (or assimilate) into white society. In his most famous speech, delivered at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition of 1895, Washington stressed these views and also suggested that blacks would withdraw from Southern politics in return for guarantees of educational opportunity. Du Bois strongly disagreed; he viewed Washington's plan as one in which blacks would be required to earn the equality that should already rightfully be theirs. Du Bois argued instead for full equality for blacks before the law. Many historians explain the differences between these two men by pointing to their backgrounds: Washington, the son of slaves and a thoroughly self-made man, valued self-reliance. He lived his life in the South and had few illusions about how receptive Southern whites would be to black equality. Du Bois was a Northerner who studied at Harvard and in Germany, which may explain why he was more receptive to idealistic goals.
56. One of the unintended effects of Prohibition was that it

(A) caused a national epidemic of alcohol withdrawal
(B) brought about a decrease in alcoholism and an increase in worker productivity
(C) resulted in a substantial increase in the abuse of hard drugs, particularly heroin
(D) lowered the cost of law enforcement by decreasing the incidence of drunkenness
(E) provided organized crime syndicates with a means to gain both wealth and power

56. E The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution (1919) prohibited the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States. At first it worked fairly well; World War I had given Americans a sense of purpose and self-sacrifice, and the concept of abstinence was popular with Northern religious conservatives and fundamentalists elsewhere. The law did lower the incidence of public drunkenness and increase productivity (the law’s intended effect, which is why answer choice (B) is incorrect). Eventually, however, such a large contingent wanted to drink that it couldn’t be contained. Especially in the cities, a massive underground industry arose to serve drinkers. That industry was controlled by organized crime, which became much more powerful as a result. Crime enforcement costs rose dramatically with the level of illegal activity, and soon it was clear that Prohibition had failed. In 1933 the Twenty-first Amendment, repealing Prohibition, was passed.

57. The 1927 motion picture The Jazz Singer was the first major commercial film to feature

(A) color images
(B) the illusion of three dimensions
(C) synchronous sound
(D) special effects
(E) a dramatic plot

57. C Prior to The Jazz Singer, movies were silent. Dialogue appeared on title cards on the film, and music was provided by a live accompanist or ensemble. Much of The Jazz Singer is silent, but it contains a number of scenes with synchronous dialogue and singing. It was a huge hit, and within a few years the majority of Hollywood movies were “talkies.”
58. Which of the following was LEAST likely a factor in the decision to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

(A) Hope that a quick victory in the Pacific would hasten an Allied victory in Europe
(B) Fear that the Soviet Union would soon enter the war with Japan
(C) Concern that a land war in Japan would result in massive American casualties
(D) Awareness that Japanese forces were numerous and spread throughout Asia
(E) Desire to demonstrate to other world powers the potency of America’s new weapon

58. A The Axis powers surrendered months before the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, so speeding the end of war in Europe could not have been a consideration. The United States was primarily concerned with the difficulty of defeating the Japanese forces; they were both powerful and tenacious. Earlier land battles with the Japanese had resulted in heavy casualties for both sides. But the United States was also concerned about the Soviet Union; with the war in Europe over, the Cold War was beginning. Harry Truman was anxious to finish the war in Japan before the USSR could enter the fray and establish a greater presence in the region. He also hoped that, by demonstrating the power of the atomic bomb, he could intimidate the Soviets and other potential enemies.

59. The failed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution was intended to prevent discrimination against

(A) African-Americans
(B) Native Americans
(C) children and adolescents
(D) legal immigrants
(E) women

59. E The first Equal Rights Amendment was introduced in Congress in 1923. It failed a floor vote every year thereafter until 1948, at which point it stopped clearing the Judiciary Committee in order to get a floor vote. It finally emerged from Judiciary in 1970, passed both houses with overwhelming majorities, and seemed on its way to ratification. At that point, a considerable coalition of fundamentalists and other social conservatives (including many women) rose up against it. It failed to win ratification in the necessary three-quarters of state legislatures, despite Congress granting its supporters a three-year extension on the ratification deadline. The amendment proscribed, in general terms, discrimination on the basis of gender.
60. Which of the following statements about the Stamp Act is NOT true?

(A) Because it most affected lawyers and writers, the Stamp Act fostered a particularly eloquent opposition to the Crown.

(B) Colonial legislatures sent letters of protest to Parliament threatening secession from England if the Stamp Act was not repealed.

(C) Opposition to the Stamp Act built upon colonial resentment of the Sugar and Currency Acts.

(D) Among the colonists’ reactions to the Stamp Act was an effective boycott of British goods.

(E) According to the Stamp Act, those who violated the law were not entitled to a jury trial.

60. B The colonists objected strongly to the Stamp Acts (1765–1766) but still considered themselves loyal English subjects. The language and tone of the Resolutions of the Stamp Act Congress are respectful and humble.

The Stamp Act required that all printed matter—including all legal documents, licenses, pamphlets, and newspapers—bear a government stamp, on which a duty was to be paid (in hard currency, which, because of the Currency Act and an unfavorable trade balance, was very rare). Violators were tried in vice-admiralty courts (basically military courts, so that the accused was denied the right of a trial before sympathetic peers). The law particularly affected lawyers, writers, and other elites and intellectuals, who in turn immediately began to eloquently publicize their opposition. The Sugar and Currency Acts had raised the hackles of the New England colonists, but most colonists saw themselves as loyal British subjects. Opposition to these new restrictions and regulations was weak and poorly organized; however, those protests laid the groundwork for more effective opposition to the Stamp Act. Ultimately, the colonists settled upon a three-tiered attack on the Stamp Act: raise public consciousness on the issue (through meetings, held by the Sons of Liberty), petition Parliament (none of these petitions included threats of rebellion), and boycott British imports. The last strategy effectively brought British merchants into the political mix; they lobbied Parliament for a repeal because many depended on colonial commerce. Parliament did repeal the Stamp Act but passed the Declaratory Act to remind the colonists who was boss.
61. The doctrine of nullification stated that
   (A) legal immigrants may be deported when they fall into a state of destitution
   (B) Congress may override an executive order with a two-thirds majority vote
   (C) the government may take control of a bank if its cash reserves fall below a certain percentage of its total deposits
   (D) municipal and county governments may rescind licenses granted by the state
   (E) a state may repeal any federal law that it deems unconstitutional

61. E The doctrine is a central tenet of the radical wing of the states’ rights movement. It grows out of the principle that the main purpose of the Constitution is to protect the states against the potential tyranny of the national government; thus, the states have the right to nullify any federal law. The doctrine first appears in the Kentucky Resolutions, in which Jefferson argued (as he also would in the debate over the First Bank of the United States) that the Tenth Amendment prohibits the federal government from exercising powers not explicitly given it by the Constitution.

The doctrine played a central role in a dispute between President Andrew Jackson and the state of South Carolina. The state declared its right to nullification in response to the Tariff of 1828, popularly known as the Tariff of Abominations. The state did not actually nullify any federal laws until 1832, when it nullified a different tariff. A potentially violent confrontation was averted when Henry Clay negotiated the compromise Tariff of 1833, in response to which South Carolina repealed its nullification law. The concept of nullification remained a powerful one up through the Civil War, when it was invoked by secessionists, and is, in fact, argued today by many so-called “patriot” militias and groups.

62. Alexis de Tocqueville attributed American social mobility to
   (A) the continuation of European traditions in the New World
   (B) Americans’ rights to speak freely and to bear arms
   (C) the government’s tolerance of labor unions and progressive organizations
   (D) the lack of an aristocracy and the availability of frontier land
   (E) mandatory public education

62. D Tocqueville arrived in the United States in the 1830s; his assignment from the French government was to study U.S. prisons. He was immediately impressed by the level of interest the general public took in politics, and later came to admire the relative impermanence of the social hierarchy, especially compared with Europe’s rigid social order. In his popular and influential Democracy in America, he argues that the absence of an aristocracy, along with the seemingly limitless amount of land available to the west, allowed Americans tremendous opportunities for self-advancement.
Some of the incorrect answers are noteworthy. (C) is quite wrong: There were few unions to speak of at this early stage in American economic development, and when the government took sides in labor-management disputes, it was invariably to side with management. (E) also is chronologically inaccurate: Mandatory education and public schools were not widespread phenomena in the United States until after the Civil War.

63. Which of the following changes in westward migration occurred in 1848?

(A) The number of pioneers headed for the Oregon territory decreased while the number headed for California greatly increased.
(B) The first great wave of migration ended, and the number of migrants remained extremely low until after the Civil War.
(C) For the first time, pioneers began to settle areas west of the Mississippi River.
(D) Large numbers of free blacks, unwelcome in the East, began to resettle in the West.
(E) The government began to enforce quotas limiting the number of people who could migrate each year.

63. A In January 1848 a carpenter discovered gold at Sutter’s Mill, California. Word spread quickly, and soon the Gold Rush was on. Western migrants continued to travel west on the Oregon Trail until they reached Fort Hall (in modern Idaho), but then they turned south on the California Trail and headed for where the gold was supposed to be. Most wound up disappointed, as only a very few found much gold. In seven years California’s population grew from 15,000 to 300,000. One observer noted that, by 1849, the western section of the Oregon Trail (which led into the Oregon Territory) “bore no evidence of having been much traveled.”

64. The free silver campaign of 1896 received its greatest popular support from

(A) New England businessmen, who were discriminated against under the existing banking system
(B) Southern women, who incorporated it into a larger campaign for economic equality
(C) bankers, who had run out of paper currency to invest
(D) gold miners, who stood to profit from the movement’s success
(E) farmers, who hoped that a more generous money supply would ease their debt burdens

64. E The free silver campaign aimed to increase the money supply through the free coinage of silver. It was the great cause of the Populist party, which argued that the existing monetary practices favored the wealthy and elite, particularly in the Northeast. Free coinage of silver, the party argued, would cause inflation but would also put more money in circulation, making it easier for farmers to pay off their debts. Furthermore, Populists felt that a larger money supply was appropriate to the United States’ tremendous growth rate at that time. The policy was naturally quite popular with farmers, but not with bankers, who would
have had their loans repaid with devalued currency. Free silver was a central issue in the 1896 election, during which the Populists and the Democratic party joined forces.

65. The United States took control of the Philippines in 1898

(A) by purchasing it from China
(B) as a result of the Spanish-American War
(C) after conquering the autonomous Philippine government
(D) when Japan exchanged it for a promise of non-aggression
(E) as the leader of a multinational coalition called in to suppress a revolution there

65. B The Spanish took control of the Philippines early in the sixteenth century (the country is named after Philip II, a Spanish King). The United States recognized the nation's value as a port for Pacific trade, and during the Spanish-American War attacked and destroyed the Spanish fleet, effectively ending Spanish control there. Spain granted ownership of the nation to the United States in the treaty that followed the war. You should know that the Filipinos had been waging a war of independence against the Spanish and continued to fight the United States for years. In the 1930s the United States allowed the Philippines to govern its internal affairs and was preparing to grant it full independence when World War II broke out. The Japanese captured the Philippines, forestalling Filipino independence until the island was liberated by the United States.

"Free speech would not protect a man falsely shouting fire in a theater and causing panic."

66. The excerpt above is from a 1919 Supreme Court ruling prohibiting speech that represented a "clear and present danger." The defendant in the case had

(A) given a speech urging black residents of Chicago to demand equal rights
(B) written a magazine article in support of the Russian revolution
(C) sent letters to military draftees arguing that conscription was illegal
(D) given a speech suggesting that Texas should be returned to Mexico
(E) posted fliers denouncing a department store in St. Louis

66. C The case was Schenck v. United States, and it tested the validity of the Espionage Act of 1917, which forbade "false" statements intended to obstruct the draft or foment rebellion in the military; it also forbade the use of the mail to send any treasonous material. Schenck and his co-defendants had sent fliers arguing against the draft to conscripts, for which they were tried and convicted in a lower court. The Supreme Court upheld the conviction. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote the majority opinion, which included the passages in the question as well as this: "When a nation is at war many things that might be said in times of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight."
67. Which of the following best accounts for the trend illustrated in the chart above?

(A) Increased affluence beginning in the postwar era allowed people the opportunity to stay in school longer.

(B) The Supreme Court decision Brown v. the Board of Education led to increased enrollment in colleges and universities.

(C) During the 1960s, increasing numbers of high school graduates rejected the notion that a college education was desirable.

(D) The first state passed a compulsory education law in 1946, and others quickly followed.

(E) Jobs in advanced technical and medical industries generally require postgraduate degrees.

67. America's economic recovery during World War II continued through the postwar years. When the war ended, the Depression-era generation found that it finally had money for luxuries and the leisure time in which to enjoy them. This new level of comfort meant that, in growing numbers of American families, children no longer had to drop out of school to get jobs as a matter of survival. Furthermore, many of those who lived through the Depression believed that education was a hedge against bad economic periods, and they strongly encouraged their children to study further. The result was steadily increasing graduation rates.

About the wrong answers: (B) Brown v. the Board of Education concerned school segregation. The chart clearly indicates that college enrollments increased during the 1960s, so (C) is incorrect. Massachusetts passed a compulsory education law in 1852; by World War II, most states had some form of compulsory education. And while (E) is true, it addresses postgraduate study, which is not represented in the chart, and it discusses career choices that relatively few people pursue.
68. The 1968 George Wallace presidential campaign on the American Independence ticket probably helped Richard Nixon win the election because

(A) Wallace’s racism directed voters’ attention away from the Watergate scandal
(B) Wallace won several traditionally Democratic Southern states
(C) Wallace’s participation sent the election to the House of Representatives, where Nixon was more popular
(D) in the final week, Wallace withdrew from the race and threw his support to Nixon
(E) Wallace and Humphrey, the Democratic candidate, held similar views on all the major issues

68. B George Wallace was governor of Alabama and a staunch segregationist. Unhappy with the direction his national party, the Democrats, was taking, Wallace mounted a third-party candidacy in 1968. Wallace knew he could never win a national election, but he hoped to win enough states in the South to throw the election to the House of Representatives, where his chances would be better. Wallace garnered 10,000,000 votes and took 46 electoral votes. In some states where he didn’t win, he gathered enough potential Democratic votes to throw the state to Nixon. In the end Nixon was able to win enough states to take the electoral college.

69. The English colonists who settled Virginia and the neighboring Indian tribes had widely different attitudes about all of the following subjects EXCEPT

(A) whether property could be privately owned
(B) what type of work was appropriate for men and women
(C) the superiority of English society over Indian culture
(D) the centrality of religion in daily life
(E) the means by which leaders should receive and exercise power

69. D The English settlers who arrived in Virginia in 1607 would almost certainly have starved to death had it not been for assistance they received from the Powhatan Confederacy, a group of six nearby Algonkian tribes. The Algonkins traded with the colonists, providing food in return for weapons and tools, in hopes that an alliance with the Europeans would provide them with an advantage against enemy tribes. The alliance was an uneasy one at best; despite their sometimes pathetic reliance on the Algonkians, the English settlers refused to consider seriously the legitimacy of Algonkian culture. Some of these areas of difference are enumerated in the answer choices. (A): The English not only claimed the right to private property—an alien notion to the Algonkians—but they also refused to acknowledge the Algonkians’ right to their hunting grounds, on the basis that the land was not cultivated. (B): In Algonkian society, women worked the fields and men hunted; the English found this barbaric, as they considered farming to be work and hunting a leisure activity, both falling strictly in the domain of a man’s work. (C): The English certainly considered their society superior, and the Algonkians certainly did not agree. (E): The English came from a monarchical society, in which leadership positions were inherited and power was nearly absolute; in Algonkian society, authority was conferred by fellow tribe members and could be revoked. The two groups were both deeply religious, making (D) the correct answer.
70. Puritan emigration from England came to a near-halt between the years 1649 and 1660 because, during that period,

(A) most English Puritans were imprisoned for heresy
(B) most Puritans converted to Catholicism
(C) the New England settlement had become too overcrowded, and colonial legislatures strongly discouraged immigration
(D) the Puritans controlled the English government
(E) Parliament outlawed travel to the New World

70. D The period between 1649 and 1660 is often referred to as the “Interregnum,” Latin for “between kings,” because during that brief period England had no king. Rather, it was governed as a republican commonwealth, with its leader, Oliver Cromwell, named “lord protector.”

The English Civil Wars, between 1642 and 1648, are often called the Puritan Revolution, because they pitted the Puritans against the Crown. Royalists fought for the divine right of the king to rule and the maintenance of the Church of England (the Episcopal church) as the official church of state. The Puritans fought for a republican Commonwealth and a greater level of state tolerance for freedom of religion. The Puritans won and, for a little over a decade, ruled England. The death of Cromwell (1658) robbed the Puritans of their best-known and most respected leader, and by 1660 the Stuarts were restored to the throne. During the Interregnum, Puritans had little motive to move to the New World. Everything they wanted—freedom to practice their religion, representation in the government—was available to them in England. With the restoration of the Stuarts, many Puritans sought the opportunities and freedoms of the New World, bringing with them the republican ideals of the revolution.
71. The Monroe Doctrine stated that the United States had legitimate reason to fear European intervention in the Western Hemisphere because

(A) Europe’s militaries were considerably more powerful than those of the United States

(B) the overpopulation of Europe made future incursions in the New World a real possibility

(C) European forms of government were fundamentally different from those of the United States and newly liberated South American countries

(D) the United States anticipated reprisals for its frequent interference in European affairs

(E) the United States ultimately intended to annex all of the Western Hemisphere

71. C The Monroe Doctrine basically declares the United States' prerogative over the Western Hemisphere, with an accompanying promise by the United States not to interfere in matters in the Eastern Hemisphere. Monroe’s declaration followed a period in which a number of Latin American colonies fought and won wars of independence. After carefully considering the pros and cons, the United States decided to recognize the new governments (Europe had not yet done so). Fear that Spain, France, or even England might try to conquer these new countries led Monroe and his secretary of state, John Quincy Adams, to devise a policy of mutual noninterference. That policy was completed and announced at a time when France was occupying Spain, further validating American fears that European governments did not respect others' autonomy. Monroe declared the "United States' willingness to recognize and respect sovereign governments, and pointed out that difference between the United States and Europe in justifying his doctrine. He further declared the United States' right to intercede in the Americas when U.S. interests were threatened. Europe basically ignored the Monroe Doctrine, because the U.S. military lacked the power to enforce it. However, no one intervened in the Western Hemisphere because England wouldn’t let them, which made the Monroe Doctrine look like a big success. It was invoked with greater success by later administrations, most notably Teddy Roosevelt’s.

72. Supreme Court decisions concerning Native Americans in 1831 and 1832

(A) reinforced the rights of states to remove Native Americans from disputed lands

(B) denied them the right to sue in federal court but affirmed their rights to land that was traditionally theirs

(C) voided previous treaties between Native Americans and the United States on the grounds that the treaties were unfair

(D) granted tribes official status as foreign nations

(E) ruled that the federal government had a unilateral right to relocate Native Americans to lands west of the Mississippi
In the 1831 case *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that American Indian tribes were neither foreign nations nor states, and as such had no standing in federal court. In short, he ruled they had no right to sue. He argued further, however, that the tribes had a right to their lands and could not be forced to give them up by anyone, including the federal government. The 1832 case *Worcester v. Georgia* reaffirmed that position. When the state of Georgia tried to relocate the Cherokees, Marshall ruled that only the federal government, not the states, had authority over Native Americans within the boundaries of the United States. President Jackson didn't like Marshall's rulings and simply ignored them, pursuing an aggressive policy aimed at pushing tribes farther and farther west. The result was the Trail of Tears, the involuntary westward migration of the Cherokees. Over one-quarter died of disease and exhaustion during the three- to four-month forced march (supervised by the U.S. Army).

In the 1830s, Southern states passed a number of laws regarding the behavior of free blacks. These laws were intended to

(A) encourage free blacks to migrate to the North
(B) impose a uniform procedure regarding the retrieval of fugitive slaves
(C) increase the pool of available black skilled laborers in the growing Southern economy
(D) guarantee the rights of free blacks traveling through slave states
(E) create an official set of guidelines concerning "acceptable" treatment of slaves

These laws or "black codes" pertained to those few free blacks in the South. (Do not confuse them with the more widespread, better-known black codes imposed by Southern legislatures in the period between the end of the Civil War and the beginning of military Reconstruction.) As slavery became a more divisive issue both nationally and locally, Southern slave owners began to fear the presence of free blacks. They saw such blacks as potential instigators of rebellion. Furthermore, many viewed blacks as inferior and resented their freedom. Finally, freed slaves made up the majority of skilled laborers in the South, meaning that they were competing with whites for better-paying work.

Accordingly, the Southern states sought ways to encourage free blacks to leave the South; barring that, the states sought to severely restrict their freedoms. To that end, they enacted black codes. In various states black codes required black skilled laborers to be licensed, banned blacks from specific jobs, such as river captains and pilots, forbade blacks to assemble in public, and prohibited teaching blacks to read and write. Not surprisingly, many free Southern blacks moved north. Interestingly, many Northern states tried to discourage their migration.

Southern whites (particularly large property holders) feared free blacks so much that as time passed, they placed greater and greater restrictions on the ability of slaveholders to free their slaves. By the end of the 1830s, most Southern states required court and/or legislative approval of a manumission (a fancy word for "freeing slaves"). By the 1850s some states had entirely outlawed manumission.
74. By what means did the United States take possession of the Oregon Territory?

(A) The United States was granted the territory in a postwar treaty with France.
(B) The United States bought it from the Native Americans who lived there.
(C) United States settlers were the first to arrive in the region; they claimed it for their country.
(D) Great Britain ceded it to the United States as part of a negotiated treaty.
(E) The French sold it to the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase.

74. D The United States almost fought a war over the Oregon Territory, which consisted of present-day Oregon, Washington, and parts of Montana and Idaho. Originally, American expansionists and settlers demanded all the territory up to the 54°40' boundary, and were willing to fight the British (who held it as part of their Canadian territories) to get it. Contemporaneous conflicts near Mexico caused President Polk to reconsider war with Great Britain; he feared that two wars would spread forces dangerously thin, as well as damage his popularity with voters. Therefore, Polk decided to negotiate a settlement with the British—the United States accepted a boundary at the 49th parallel—and directed his military activities southward. The United States subsequently entered a war with Mexico, which netted it much of the territory that makes up the Southwestern states.

75. Which of the following was the intended result of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887?

(A) Railroad companies would be persuaded to stop unfair pricing through a number of government incentives.
(B) Recently arrived European immigrants would be enticed into settling in the less populated West.
(C) Legislators would be less likely to accept bribes because of the severity of the penalty.
(D) Southern state legislatures would be motivated to strike racist laws from their books in return for greater federal aid.
(E) Native Americans would be coaxed off reservations by land grants and would thus assimilate into Western culture.

75. E In the 1860s the government initiated its reservation policy by which Native Americans were granted (usually less desirable) portions of the lands they inhabited. The policy failed on many fronts, and by the 1880s the government was searching for a different tack. Congress struck on the Dawes Severalty Act, which offered individual Native Americans 160-acre plots in return for leaving their reservations; through this program Congress hoped to hasten the assimilation of Native Americans, whose cultures most congressmen held in contempt. The results were not good: Most American Indians preferred to remain among their tribes and did not accept the offer. Those who did accept usually ended up selling their land to whites, who often placed considerable pressure on them to do so.
76. During the decade following passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act, most courts applied the rule to break up
(A) railroad monopolies
(B) utility companies
(C) telegraph cartels
(D) labor unions
(E) political machines

76. D Although supporters of antitrust legislation had hoped to create a law that would break up corporate monopolies, the only law they could get through Congress was the vaguely worded Sherman Antitrust Act (1890). It clearly forbade "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade"; however, it did not define these terms, leaving their interpretation up to the business-friendly courts. In a number of cases, judges made ludicrous rulings in favor of business (in 1895, eight of nine Supreme Court justices ruled that a sugar company controlling 98 percent of the refining process did not violate the law). Many courts were quick to determine that labor unions represented "a conspiracy in the restraint of trade," and until the beginning of the twentieth century the law was most often used to harass and break unions. All that changed in 1901, when Teddy Roosevelt gained the presidency and pursued a number of successful antitrust suits against business monopolies.

77. The term "welfare capitalism" refers to the corporate practice of
(A) providing social services for the unemployed poor who live near a factory
(B) offering workers incentives, such as pensions and profit sharing, to dissuade them from joining unions
(C) marketing only to those potential customers who earn considerably below the national average wage
(D) raising prices in stores whenever AFDC checks are sent
(E) selling inventories to the government at highly inflated prices

77. B "Welfare" usually refers to help for the less fortunate, so eliminate (D) and (E), which say nothing about services for the underprivileged. You should also cross out (C), because while this refers to doing something for the poor, it isn't about helping them. Now, focusing on "capitalism," the parts about "incentives," "profit sharing," and "dissuade them from joining unions" should make this a logical choice. It should also point you in the direction of (B), because the period in question was one in which businesses actively and aggressively fought unionization. This is actually similar to the previous question.
78. The Underwood-Simmons Tariff of 1913 was endorsed by
(A) opponents of Teddy Roosevelt’s Square Deal
(B) most Democrats who advocated lower duties
(C) supporters of Teddy Roosevelt’s New Nationalism
(D) opponents of Woodrow Wilson
(E) conservative Democrats who advocated high protective tariffs

78. B The Underwood-Simmons Tariff was passed under Woodrow Wilson. (Hint: “Under,” then “w” for Wilson.) Although Wilson was one of the three Progressive presidents (Roosevelt and Taft being the other two), he was the only Democrat. The Republican party has supported big business since the end of the nineteenth century, and therefore, high protective tariffs are usually enacted when Republicans are in office.

While it is true that there were some conservative Democrats who advocated high protective tariffs, letter (E) is incorrect because the Underwood-Simmons Tariff lowered duties on imported goods, and therefore conservative Democrats did not endorse this legislation.

79. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 sought to lessen the effects of the Depression by
(A) paying farmers to cut production and, in some cases, destroy crops
(B) purchasing farms and turning them into government collectives
(C) instituting an early retirement program for farmers over the age of 50
(D) encouraging farmers to increase production
(E) subsidizing food processing plants in order to lower food prices

79. A As he began his first term, Roosevelt was faced with an agricultural market in which the bottom had dropped out; farmers had so overproduced that their crops were worth virtually nothing. Roosevelt’s solution, the AAA, provided payments to farmers in return for their agreement to cut production by up to one-half. The money to cover this program came from increased taxes on meat packers, millers, and other food processors. The program stabilized agricultural prices and increased American income from imports, but it came to an end when the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional in 1936. A second AAA in 1938 served much the same purpose while avoiding those aspects that voided the first AAA.
80. During the 1960s, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) shifted its political agenda in which of the following ways?

(A) Although it started as an anti-war organization, by the mid-1960s the SNCC was solely pursuing a civil rights agenda.
(B) The SNCC, initially a Christian organization, officially allied itself with the Nation of Islam in 1963.
(C) Although initially integrationist, by 1966 the SNCC advocated black separatism.
(D) The SNCC originally concerned itself exclusively with political issues on college campuses; over the years, the organization broadened its agenda.
(E) The SNCC initially sought to achieve its goals through litigation; later, it pursued its agenda through peaceful demonstrations.

80. C The SNCC originated in 1960 to promote anti-segregationism and black voting rights in the South. Although it was primarily a black organization, whites also participated in the SNCC, and in its early years the committee pursued an integrationist agenda. However, years of Southern opposition, often entailing jailings and beatings, radicalized the organization. In 1966 Stokely Carmichael took over the SNCC and expelled its white members. Proclaiming that blacks could never receive justice in the white-dominated mainstream, Carmichael advocated black power through separatism and violence against those who would continue to suppress blacks.

THE DBQ EXPLAINED

The document-based question begins with a mandatory 15-minute reading period. During these 15 minutes, you’ll want to (1) come up with some information not included in the given documents (your outside knowledge) to include in your essay; (2) get an overview of what each document means; (3) decide what opinion you are going to argue; and (4) write an outline of your essay.

This DBQ concerns U.S. neutrality prior to World War I. You will have to explore to what extent the United States followed a policy of neutrality between 1914 and 1917. On the following pages, we will talk about how you might successfully explore this topic.

The first thing you want to do, BEFORE YOU LOOK AT THE DOCUMENTS, is brainstorm for a minute or two. Try to list everything you remember about the period leading up to the United States’ entry into World War I. This list will serve as your reference to the outside information you must provide in order to earn a top grade.

Next, read over the documents. As you read them, take notes in the margins and underline those passages that you are certain you are going to use in your essay. If a document helps you remember a piece of outside information, add that information to your brainstorming list. If you cannot make sense of a document or it argues strongly against your position, relax! You do not need to mention every document to score well on the DBQ.