

AP[®] United States History Exam

SECTION I: Multiple-Choice Questions

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

At a Glance

Total Time

55 minutes

Number of Questions

80

Percent of Total Grade

50%

Writing Instrument

Pencil required

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

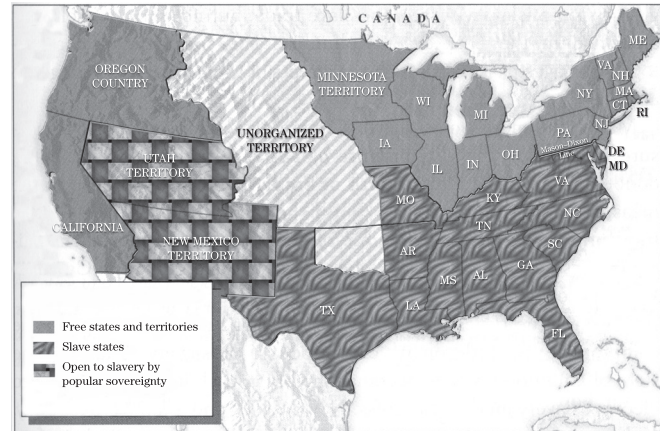
Many candidates wonder whether or not to guess the answers to questions about which they are not certain. Multiple-choice scores are based on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers, and no points are awarded for unanswered questions. Because points are 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.

- During the seventeenth century, colonists' daily life was influenced the most by
 - the Baptists in the Carolinas
 - the Puritans in Massachusetts
 - the Baptists in Rhode Island
 - the Anglicans in Virginia
 - the Catholics in Maryland
- The "war hawks" in the period leading up to the War of 1812 garnered most of their support from
 - New England
 - urban areas
 - the South and West
 - the Northwest Territories
 - the Middle Atlantic states
- Which of the following reformers fought for the rights of the mentally ill?
 - Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - Horace Mann
 - Dorothea Dix
 - Lucretia Mott
 - Helen Hunt Jackson



- The map above illustrates
 - the Missouri Compromise
 - the Military Reconstruction Acts
 - the Wade-Davis Bill
 - the Compromise of 1850
 - the Mexican Cession
- Jacob A. Riis was a famous "muckraker" who wrote about
 - government corruption
 - the powerful unions of the nineteenth century
 - the misery of tenement life
 - the civil rights movement
 - global warming

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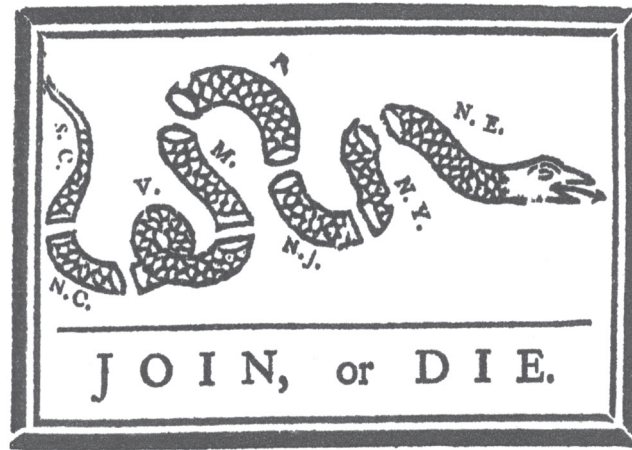
6. All of the following occurred during the 1920s, EXCEPT
- (A) a bull market on Wall Street
 - (B) the passage of the Interstate Highway Act
 - (C) a rise in consumerism
 - (D) Prohibition
 - (E) the Harlem Renaissance
7. Which book was a major impetus in the growth of the women's movement in the 1960s?
- (A) Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique*
 - (B) Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*
 - (C) Pearl S. Buck's *The Good Earth*
 - (D) Lorraine Hansbury's *A Raisin in the Sun*
 - (E) Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
8. All of the following acts of President Ronald Reagan's administration are characterized as a return to conservative political values EXCEPT
- (A) cuts in the federal budget
 - (B) the appointment of Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court
 - (C) tax cuts for corporations
 - (D) the loosening of government regulation
 - (E) supply-side economics
9. One way that the leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony encouraged the younger generation to join the church was by writing
- (A) The Mayflower Compact
 - (B) The Fundamental Orders
 - (C) The Halfway Covenant
 - (D) The Cambridge Agreement
 - (E) The Fundamental Constitution
10. In his Farewell Address George Washington warned against
- (A) deficit spending by the government
 - (B) foreign entanglements and the formation of political parties
 - (C) excessive use of executive power
 - (D) protests by Western farmers over excise taxes
 - (E) government reliance on excise taxes
- "If I could save the Union by freeing all the slaves, I would do it.... What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union."
11. The above statement was made by which of the following people?
- (A) Horace Greeley
 - (B) Abraham Lincoln
 - (C) Stephen Douglas
 - (D) James Buchanan
 - (E) Ulysses S. Grant
12. When Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation,
- (A) it added a moral dimension to the Civil War, which became a war to end slavery rather than a war to preserve the Union
 - (B) he became known as the "Great Emancipator"
 - (C) the South was demoralized because it had lost a significant portion of its manpower
 - (D) British liberals persuaded Parliament to enter the war on the side of the South because England was dependent on Southern cotton
 - (E) slavery was abolished in all states within the Confederacy

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

13. What best accounts for the sharp increase of immigrants during the period 1880–1910?
- (A) Many southern and eastern Europeans turned to America for financial gain and political freedom.
 - (B) Irish farmers were forced to leave their homes due to agricultural disasters.
 - (C) Germans were seeking ways to avoid military conscription.
 - (D) The United States welcomed immigrants by providing housing and employment.
 - (E) Missionary societies encouraged immigration from all over the world.
14. The Wagner Act dealt with the rights of
- (A) farmers
 - (B) veterans
 - (C) labor unions
 - (D) the homeless
 - (E) bankers
15. All of the following occurred in 1968 EXCEPT
- (A) The Tet Offensive
 - (B) the assassination of Martin Luther King
 - (C) the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy
 - (D) The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
 - (E) riots at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago
16. The two political issues that most concerned the Counterculture Movement of the 1960s were
- (A) U.S. involvement in Vietnam and flag burning
 - (B) the civil rights movement and censorship
 - (C) U.S. involvement in Vietnam and the civil rights movement
 - (D) Separation of church and state and honesty in government
 - (E) censorship and the draft
17. Which of the following was a result of the Albany Congress?
- (A) The colonies began to unite and take action against the British.
 - (B) The Iroquois Nation signed a peace agreement with the colonies.
 - (C) Benjamin Franklin convinced the Huron and Iroquois tribes to settle their differences.
 - (D) The Iroquois remained neutral and the colonists rejected Franklin’s plan for unity.
 - (E) Benjamin Franklin was able to convince the colonists and the British of his plan for a united defense against France.
18. All of the following are associated with loose constructionism during the early years of the United States of America EXCEPT
- (A) the Federalists
 - (B) Hamilton’s Bank
 - (C) the “Elastic Clause”
 - (D) restrictions on federal legislative powers
 - (E) federal government assumption of state debts
19. All of the following were prominent anti-slavery leaders, EXCEPT
- (A) Nat Turner
 - (B) John Brown
 - (C) William Lloyd Garrison
 - (D) Sojourner Truth
 - (E) Preston Brooks
20. When Lincoln was elected president in 1860, the immediate effect was the
- (A) secession of South Carolina
 - (B) celebration of anti-abolitionists in Northern cities
 - (C) congressional censure of several Northern senators
 - (D) issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation
 - (E) demand for a national draft policy

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

21. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* influenced the country and ultimately led to the passage of
- (A) The Clayton Antitrust Act
 - (B) The Hepburn Act
 - (C) The Sherman Antitrust Act
 - (D) The Pure Food and Drug Act
 - (E) The Forest Reserve Act
22. John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* portrays the dismal plight of
- (A) poor immigrants
 - (B) escaped slaves
 - (C) factory workers during the Great Depression
 - (D) farmers during the Dust Bowl
 - (E) Civil War soldiers
23. The G.I. Bill provided World War II veterans with
- (A) free housing and medical care
 - (B) student loans for education
 - (C) free education and loans to buy homes, farms, and small businesses
 - (D) a guaranteed job within the U.S. government
 - (E) low-cost education in return for two more years of service in the armed forces
24. Which of the following statements about Watergate is true?
- (A) It was the first time a president had been involved in a scandal while in office.
 - (B) It was of little interest to the American people.
 - (C) It led to the resignation of President Nixon.
 - (D) It led to the impeachment of President Nixon.
 - (E) It bolstered the popularity of the Republican Party.



25. The cartoon above served as
- (A) Ben Franklin's exhortation to the colonies to unite against British authority
 - (B) Ben Franklin's exhortation to the colonies to unite against the French
 - (C) the Committee of Correspondence's warning of impending attack against the colonies
 - (D) the slogan of the Sons of Liberty after the Boston Tea Party
 - (E) Thomas Paine's warning against political repression
26. The Battle of Saratoga proved to be a significant turning point in the Revolutionary War because it
- (A) was a major defeat for the rebel forces and motivated Benjamin Franklin to go to England to negotiate with the British
 - (B) demonstrated to France that the Americans might win the war and subsequently led to the Franco-American Alliance of 1778
 - (C) demonstrated the superiority of British naval power, thus convincing the Americans to alter their strategy
 - (D) exposed the weakness of American military leadership and paved the way for General George Washington to assume command of the Continental Army
 - (E) meant that England would renounce all future claims to French territory in North America

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

27. President James K. Polk is most closely associated with
- (A) Manifest Destiny
 - (B) the abolitionist movement
 - (C) economic development
 - (D) the Whig Party
 - (E) women's suffrage
28. Which of the following was NOT a result of Reconstruction?
- (A) An increase in membership in the Ku Klux Klan
 - (B) The passage of three Constitutional Amendments
 - (C) The election of black senators and representatives
 - (D) The emergence of two distinct factions within the Republican Party
 - (E) Government grants of 40 acres and a mule to each freedman
29. W. E. B. Du Bois was an important leader of
- (A) the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
 - (B) the feminist movement
 - (C) the Department of Commerce and Labor
 - (D) the Ku Klux Klan
 - (E) the Student Nonviolence Coordinating Committee
30. All of the following increased government power during World War I EXCEPT the
- (A) War Industries Board
 - (B) Creel Committee
 - (C) Food Administration
 - (D) Espionage Act
 - (E) Dawes Plan
31. Each of the following actively sought to expose communist sympathizers within the United States after World War II, EXCEPT
- (A) Richard Nixon
 - (B) Alger Hiss
 - (C) Whittaker Chambers
 - (D) Joseph McCarthy
 - (E) Roy Cohn
32. In his 1985 State of the Union Address, Ronald Reagan articulated his foreign policy goals in what has come to be known as the Reagan Doctrine. Like Truman, Reagan pledged to
- (A) support anti-communist resistance movements, particularly in the Third World
 - (B) sponsor covert military operations to overthrow communist regimes in Eastern Europe
 - (C) ease tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States
 - (D) broker a peace agreement between the Palestinians and the Israelis
 - (E) defend human rights in the Western Hemisphere
33. Which of the following did NOT contribute to the emergence of the New Right of the 1970s and 1980s?
- (A) The moral majority movement
 - (B) The popularity of Ronald Reagan
 - (C) The "stagflation" economic condition of the 1970s
 - (D) Religious revivalism
 - (E) The drop in the stock market

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

34. The most notable achievement of the United States under the Articles of Confederation was
- (A) the creation of a strong executive office to lead the national government
 - (B) the empowerment of Congress to regulate commerce
 - (C) the empowerment of Congress to collect taxes
 - (D) the provision for land sales in the Northwest that would benefit the entire nation
 - (E) the establishment of simple majority rule in the legislature to establish national policy
35. All of the following sparked support for the abolitionist movement EXCEPT
- (A) John Brown's raid
 - (B) *The Liberator*
 - (C) the Fugitive Slave Act
 - (D) the Wilmot Proviso
 - (E) the Conscription Act
36. Which of the following American architects is considered by many to be the father of the modern skyscraper, thus changing the face of cities like Chicago in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
- (A) Henry Hobson Richardson
 - (B) Stanford White
 - (C) Louis H. Sullivan
 - (D) Louis Kahn
 - (E) Frank Lloyd Wright
37. Which of the following acts was the most beneficial to labor?
- (A) The Clayton Antitrust Act
 - (B) The Sherman Antitrust Act
 - (C) The Elkins Act
 - (D) The Hepburn Act
 - (E) The Mann-Elkins Act
38. All of the following occurred during Franklin Roosevelt's First Hundred Days EXCEPT
- (A) the National Bank Holiday
 - (B) passage of the Glass-Steagall Act
 - (C) passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act
 - (D) passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
 - (E) passage of the Social Security Act
39. Which of the following accurately describes the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947?
- (A) It encouraged the use of union strikes as long as they remained peaceful.
 - (B) It outlawed the use of injunctions.
 - (C) President Truman vetoed it.
 - (D) It banned the use of "yellow dog contracts."
 - (E) It required political contributions from labor unions to be subject to federal taxes.
40. All of the following were an outgrowth of the Cold War EXCEPT
- (A) our entry into the space race
 - (B) an upgrade of the American public educational system, including the introduction of the AP program
 - (C) the building of bomb shelters
 - (D) the establishment of the Peace Corps
 - (E) the establishment of the Office of Economic Opportunity

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

41. During the Revolutionary War, the Loyalists
- (A) were few in number and had little, if any, significance
 - (B) made up approximately 20-30 percent of the population
 - (C) were mostly former indentured servants who felt obligated to the Crown
 - (D) were mostly from the royal colony of Virginia and felt loyal to the Crown
 - (E) had their largest following in New England, where the benefits of the mercantilist system were most visible
42. The success of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 hinged on compromises over
- (A) slavery and representation in Congress
 - (B) taxation and term limits
 - (C) the number of branches of government to be formed
 - (D) voting rights for women
 - (E) universal manhood suffrage
43. Which of the following was LEAST influential in bringing about Andrew Jackson's victory in the presidential election of 1828?
- (A) Support for Jackson among less prosperous voters
 - (B) Jackson's promise to bring new people into the government
 - (C) Jackson's defense of Native American property rights
 - (D) Jackson's promise to reform the electoral system
 - (E) The reputation Jackson earned as a war hero as a result of the Battle of New Orleans
44. All of the following statements concerning the Wade-Davis Bill are true EXCEPT
- (A) Lincoln used his pocket veto to defeat it
 - (B) the bill required a majority of the population of the former Confederate states to take an oath of allegiance
 - (C) the bill stipulated that Congress would administer the Reconstruction program
 - (D) the bill abolished slavery
 - (E) the bill provided for financial compensation to former slaves
45. Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal can best be described as
- (A) conservation, trust-busting, consumer protection
 - (B) protective tariffs, centralized banking, conservation
 - (C) equal opportunity, women's suffrage, laissez-faire economics
 - (D) laissez-faire economics, support of labor unions, conservation
 - (E) government ownership of business, conservation, naval preparedness
46. All of the following were causes of the Great Depression EXCEPT
- (A) a weak foreign trade
 - (B) an overextension of credit
 - (C) agricultural overproduction
 - (D) the establishment of public works projects
 - (E) an unequal distribution of wealth
47. The 1947 grant of \$400 million dollars in aid to Greece and Turkey was in accordance with which of the following U.S. policies?
- (A) Eisenhower Doctrine
 - (B) Monroe Doctrine
 - (C) Truman Doctrine
 - (D) Roosevelt Corollary
 - (E) Good Neighbor Policy

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

48. Which civil rights organization was led by Martin Luther King Jr. and practiced civil disobedience to achieve its goals?
- (A) The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
 - (B) The Black Panthers
 - (C) The Congress of Racial Equality
 - (D) The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 - (E) The Southern Christian Leadership Conference
49. During the period preceding the Revolutionary War, the British act provoking the most outrage among the colonists was
- (A) parliament's defense of "virtual representation"
 - (B) the monopoly given to the British East India Company
 - (C) the passage of the Boston Port Act
 - (D) the passage of the Molasses Act
 - (E) the passage of the Quebec Act
50. In 1775 the Second Continental Congress
- (A) decided to cut all ties with Britain
 - (B) voted to work out a plan for self-rule
 - (C) adopted the Olive Branch Petition, declaring colonial loyalty to the Crown
 - (D) began to draft the Articles of Confederation
 - (E) revised the colonial plan for military preparedness
51. All of the following Supreme Court decisions during John Marshall's tenure as Supreme Court Justice strengthened the federal government EXCEPT
- (A) *Fletcher v. Peck*
 - (B) *Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - (C) *Marbury v. Madison*
 - (D) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - (E) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
52. Which of the following was NOT a result of the Compromise of 1877?
- (A) Rutherford B. Hayes became president.
 - (B) The remaining Confederate states were readmitted to the Union.
 - (C) Military Reconstruction ended.
 - (D) The Democrats took back the House and the Senate.
 - (E) Federal provisions for a Southern transcontinental railroad were made.
53. Roosevelt's Big Stick Policy in Latin America was best characterized by his
- (A) repudiation of the Monroe Doctrine
 - (B) belief that European nations had the right to protect their economic interests in any remaining colonies throughout the region
 - (C) recognition of the sovereignty of newly-independent nations in the Western Hemisphere
 - (D) belief that the United States had an obligation to protect security and stability by assuming the role of an international police force throughout the Western Hemisphere
 - (E) support of high protective tariffs to promote American economic interests throughout the region
54. In the *Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S.* case of 1935, which of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal measures came under attack?
- (A) The National Labor Relations Board
 - (B) The Judicial Reorganization bill
 - (C) The National Recovery Act
 - (D) The Agricultural Adjustment Act
 - (E) The Federal Farm Loan Act

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

55. During the 1950s, many black and white activists fought against the persistence of Jim Crow laws throughout the South by all of the following methods EXCEPT
- (A) bringing lawsuits in federal courts
 - (B) using violence to intimidate local politicians
 - (C) boycotting local businesses that supported segregation
 - (D) staging sit-ins in segregated public places and facilities
 - (E) forging a coalition between Southern black churches and civil rights advocates
56. During the 1980s, President Ronald Reagan
- (A) signed the welfare reform bill
 - (B) persuaded Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin to sign the Camp David Accords
 - (C) sent troops to fight in the Persian Gulf War
 - (D) cut taxes and social services
 - (E) increased taxes
57. Which of the following events represented the most significant action on the part of the colonists against British authority?
- (A) Bacon's Rebellion
 - (B) The Whiskey Rebellion
 - (C) The Albany Congress
 - (D) Pontiac's Rebellion
 - (E) The Stamp Act Congress
58. Which of the following statements concerning the Federalist Papers is true?
- (A) Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton drafted them.
 - (B) They contained essays that both defended and criticized the Constitution.
 - (C) They were written as propaganda to support the ratification of the Constitution.
 - (D) They were banned in the New York newspapers.
 - (E) They outlined the dangers of Republicanism in a new nation.
59. The Force Act of 1832 was passed in response to
- (A) the Indian Removal Act
 - (B) the Tariff/Nullification crisis
 - (C) the election of President Martin Van Buren
 - (D) Clay's American System
 - (E) the Bank Recharter Bill
60. The Niagara Movement resulted in
- (A) the formation of the NAACP
 - (B) the emergence of the National Urban League
 - (C) the development of agricultural colleges, such as the Tuskegee Institute
 - (D) the repeal of the black codes
 - (E) the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau
61. All of the following are true concerning the women's suffrage movement EXCEPT
- (A) it benefited from the support of the Progressives of the early 1900s
 - (B) it remained racially segregated during the latter part of the nineteenth century
 - (C) it was viewed as radical during much of its existence
 - (D) some of its early leaders were first active in the Abolitionist movement
 - (E) it first met success in the New England states
62. During the time of Woodrow Wilson's presidency, the Irreconcilables and the Reservationists had strong feelings concerning
- (A) the Treaty of Versailles
 - (B) Wilson's Fourteen Points
 - (C) Article 231
 - (D) the Sedition Act of 1918
 - (E) the Mandate System

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

63. Which of the following Cold War measures met with the most resistance in Congress?
- (A) U.S. entry into the Korean War
 - (B) U.S. entry into NATO
 - (C) The Berlin Airlift
 - (D) The Truman Doctrine
 - (E) The McCarran Internal Security Bill
64. The most important factor in the defeat of Democratic presidential candidates in the elections of 1952 and 1968 was
- (A) the Democrats' plan to reorganize the Supreme Court
 - (B) the American public's desire to avoid conflict and return to a more conservative political and social life
 - (C) the Democratic Party platform pledge to increase taxes in order to pay off the national debt
 - (D) the Democratic candidates' controversial positions on civil rights legislation
 - (E) the Democratic Party's unequivocal support of the Equal Rights Amendment
65. All of the following were manifestations of mercantilist theory EXCEPT
- (A) the triangular trade
 - (B) the Navigation Acts
 - (C) Admiralty Courts
 - (D) virtual representation
 - (E) the plantation economy
66. The chief goal of the Alien and Sedition Acts was to
- (A) suppress immigration
 - (B) limit the power of the press
 - (C) check the power of the Democratic-Republicans
 - (D) uphold the rights guaranteed by the First Amendment
 - (E) introduce the theory of nullification and states' rights
67. Which of the following statements related to the Lowell System is NOT true?
- (A) In Lowell, farm girls were hired to work in the factories.
 - (B) Lowell was a company town developed to provide supervision of, and education for, its factory workers.
 - (C) The Lowell System included some of the first fully integrated factories—they transformed raw materials into a finished product.
 - (D) The Lowell System provided an easy way for women to become financially independent.
 - (E) The Lowell System developed as a result of the United States' burgeoning textile industry.
68. Which of the following is most closely associated with the Populist movement?
- (A) Support of labor unions
 - (B) The "front porch" campaign of William McKinley
 - (C) Free coinage of silver
 - (D) Private ownership of railroads and utilities
 - (E) Protective tariffs

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

69. Which of the following statements regarding the American Federation of Labor is true?
- (A) It excluded unskilled workers.
 - (B) Its beliefs were based on the utopian ideas of earlier reformers.
 - (C) It did not believe striking was a useful tactic.
 - (D) Its greatest appeal was to new immigrants, many of whom were unskilled.
 - (E) It published anti-capitalism pamphlets.
70. The supply-side economic theory of Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon most probably inspired the
- (A) trickle-down economic theory supported by Ronald Reagan
 - (B) deficit-spending economic theory of John M. Keynes
 - (C) Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act
 - (D) Keating-Owen Act
 - (E) Federal Trade Commission Act
71. All of the following were part of Johnson's Great Society program EXCEPT
- (A) the Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - (B) Medicare and Medicaid
 - (C) the establishment of the Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - (D) the balanced budget mandate
 - (E) the Economic Opportunity Act
72. Which of the following was NOT a provision of the Land Ordinance of 1785 or the Northwest Ordinance of 1787?
- (A) Each territory could apply for statehood once it had 60,000 inhabitants.
 - (B) Slavery was outlawed in the Northwest Territory.
 - (C) Once a new state was admitted to the Union, it was granted all the privileges of existing states.
 - (D) The national government would make provisions for public education for all new states.
 - (E) Land sales in admitted territories would be protected from speculators.
73. Which of the following does NOT represent the views of Prime Minister Grenville after the Seven Years' War?
- (A) He felt that the Crown needed to control trade and raise revenue.
 - (B) He felt that the colonists should help pay the debt incurred by the war.
 - (C) He felt that Parliament had the right to increase taxes on the colonies.
 - (D) He felt that the British had to exert tighter control over the colonies.
 - (E) He wanted to reward the colonies through his extension of salutary neglect.
74. The election of 1800 is historically and politically significant because it
- (A) marked the death of the Federalist party
 - (B) demonstrated that our Founding Fathers were correct in their suspicions about factions
 - (C) demonstrated the significance of the Electoral College
 - (D) ushered in the Era of Good Feelings
 - (E) demonstrated that political parties could, in fact, bring about a peaceful revolution in a republican form of government
75. In 1798 President John Adams delivered the following message to Congress:
- "I will never send another minister to France without assurances that he will be received, respected, and honored as the representative of a great, free, powerful, and independent nation."*
- What event inspired this comment?
- (A) The Citizen Genêt Affair
 - (B) The XYZ Affair
 - (C) Jay's Treaty
 - (D) The Hartford Convention
 - (E) The Pinckney (Transcontinental) Treaty

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

76. Which of the following best describes the situation in Kansas during the 1850s?
- (A) As a result of the policy of popular sovereignty, Kansas became the site of much violence and bloodshed.
 - (B) Kansas was clearly on the side of the pro-slavery forces.
 - (C) The people of Kansas were overwhelmingly abolitionist, as evidenced by the Lecompton Constitution.
 - (D) Kansas was permitted to enter the Union as a slave state in order to keep the balance of power even in the Senate.
 - (E) Kansas was one of the few states that refused to participate in the slave trade.
77. Which of the following is true of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887?
- (A) In honoring communal land holdings, it reflected an appreciation of Indian culture.
 - (B) It was an attempt to assimilate the Indians into American society through individual land grants.
 - (C) It outlawed the Ghost Dance Movement.
 - (D) It compensated Indians for the land they had lost at the Battle of Wounded Knee.
 - (E) It did away with individual land ownership by Indian leaders.
78. All of the following contributed to the rise of big business EXCEPT
- (A) horizontal and vertical integration
 - (B) formation of monopolies
 - (C) interlocking directorates
 - (D) laissez-faire economic policy
 - (E) the *Northern Securities* decision of 1904
79. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs came under attack from both ends of the political spectrum. Two of the most vocal opponents, one left-wing and the other conservative, were
- (A) Huey Long and Charles Coughlin
 - (B) Frances Perkins and Charles Townshend
 - (C) Wendell Wilkie and Harold Ickes
 - (D) Thomas Dewey and Huey Long
 - (E) Charles Evans Hughes and Alf Landon
80. The federally mandated desegregation of the civil service was first implemented in the
- (A) Peace Corps
 - (B) armed forces
 - (C) Department of Justice
 - (D) National Park Service
 - (E) Supreme Court

END OF SECTION I

UNITED STATES HISTORY
SECTION II
Total time—130 minutes

Part A

(Suggested writing time—45 minutes. This question counts for 45 percent of the total essay section score.)

Directions: The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of Documents A–I and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period.

1. To what extent was the breakup of the Union in 1861 a result of the conflict over slavery and to what extent was it due to other factors? Using your knowledge of the antebellum period, construct an essay that explains the reasons the nation went to war and what circumstances led to this point of national crisis.

Use the documents and your knowledge of the time period 1844–1861 to construct your answer.

Document A

Source: “Annexation,” by John L. O’Sullivan, *United States Magazine and Democratic Review*, July 1845

Why, were other reasoning wanting, in favor of now elevating this question of the reception of Texas into the Union, out of the lower region of our past party dissension, up to its proper level of a high and broad nationality, it surely is to be found, found abundantly, in the manner in which other nations have undertaken to intrude themselves into it, between us and the proper parties to the case, in a spirit of hostile interference against us, for the avowed object of thwarting our policy and hampering our power, limiting our greatness and checking the fulfillment of our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions.

Document B

Source: President James K. Polk’s War Message to Congress, May 11, 1846

As war exists, and notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate with decision the honor, rights and dignity of this country.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Document C

Source: Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1846

“The United States will conquer Mexico, but it will be as the man swallows the arsenic.”

Document D

Source: Representative David Wilmot, from the Congressional Globe, 29th Congress, 2nd session, Appendix, February 8, 1847

But, sir, the issue now presented is not whether slavery shall exist unmolested where it now is, but whether it shall be carried to new and distant regions, now free, where the footprint of a slave cannot be found. This, sir, is the issue. Upon it I take my stand, and from it I cannot be frightened or driven by idle charges of abolitionism.

I ask not that slavery be abolished, I demand that this government preserve the integrity of free territory against the aggressions of slavery—against its wrongful usurpations.

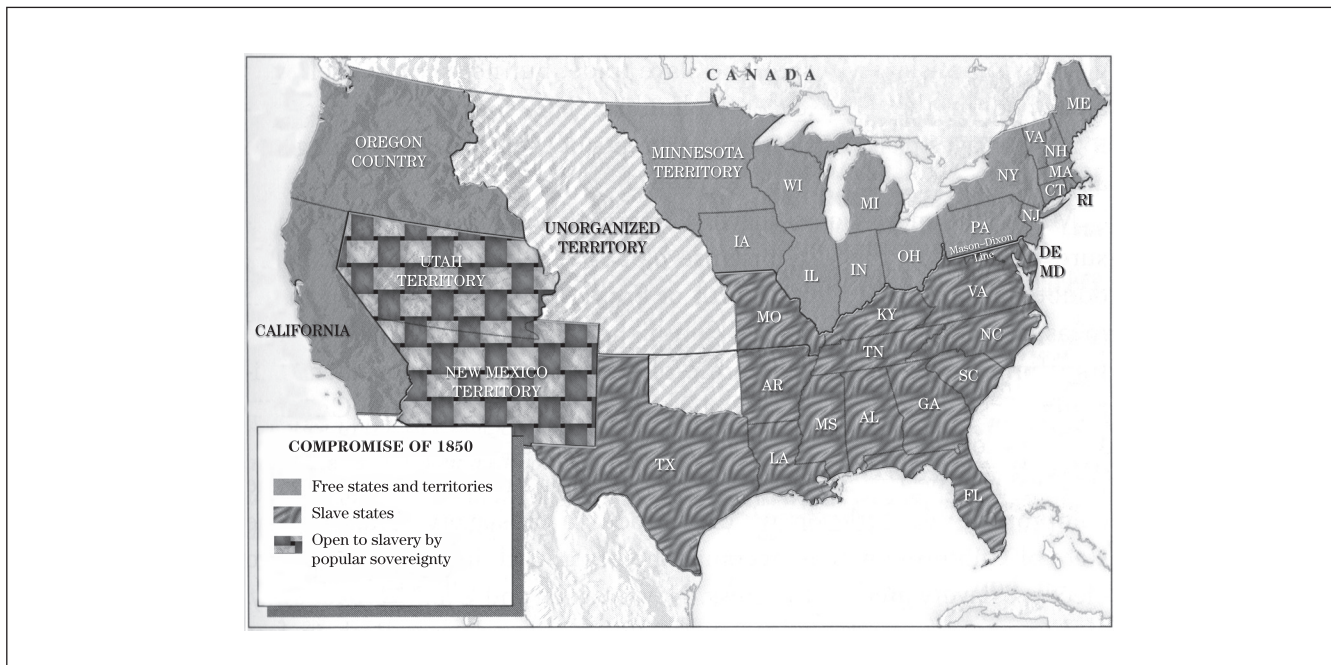
Sir, I was in favor of the annexation of Texas... Yes, sir, here was an empire larger than France given up to slavery. Shall further concessions be made by the North? Shall we give up free territory, the inheritance of free labor? Must we yield this also?

...But, sir, we are told that the joint blood and treasure of the whole country being expended in this acquisition, therefore it should be divided, and slavery should be allowed to take its share. Sir, the South has her share already.

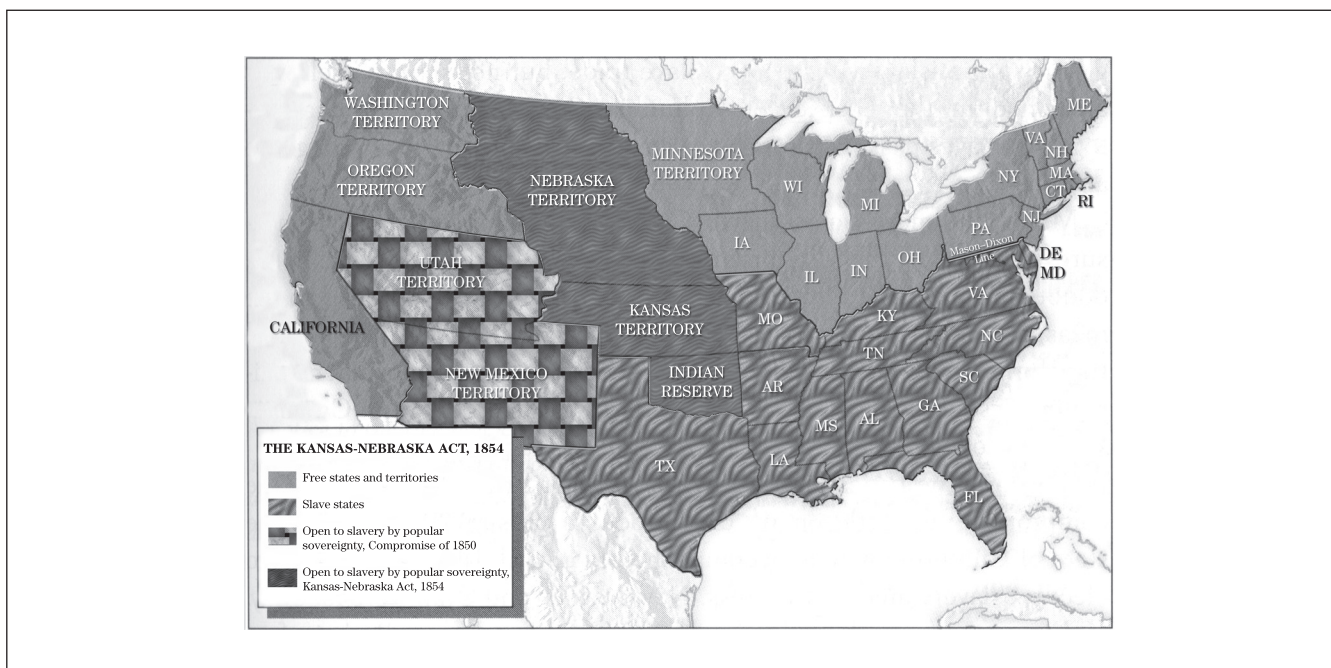
...Now, sir, we are told that California is ours, that New Mexico is ours—won by the valor of our arms. They are free. Shall they remain free? Shall these fair provinces be the inheritance and homes of the white labor of freemen or the black labor of slaves? This, sir, is the issue.

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Document E



Document F



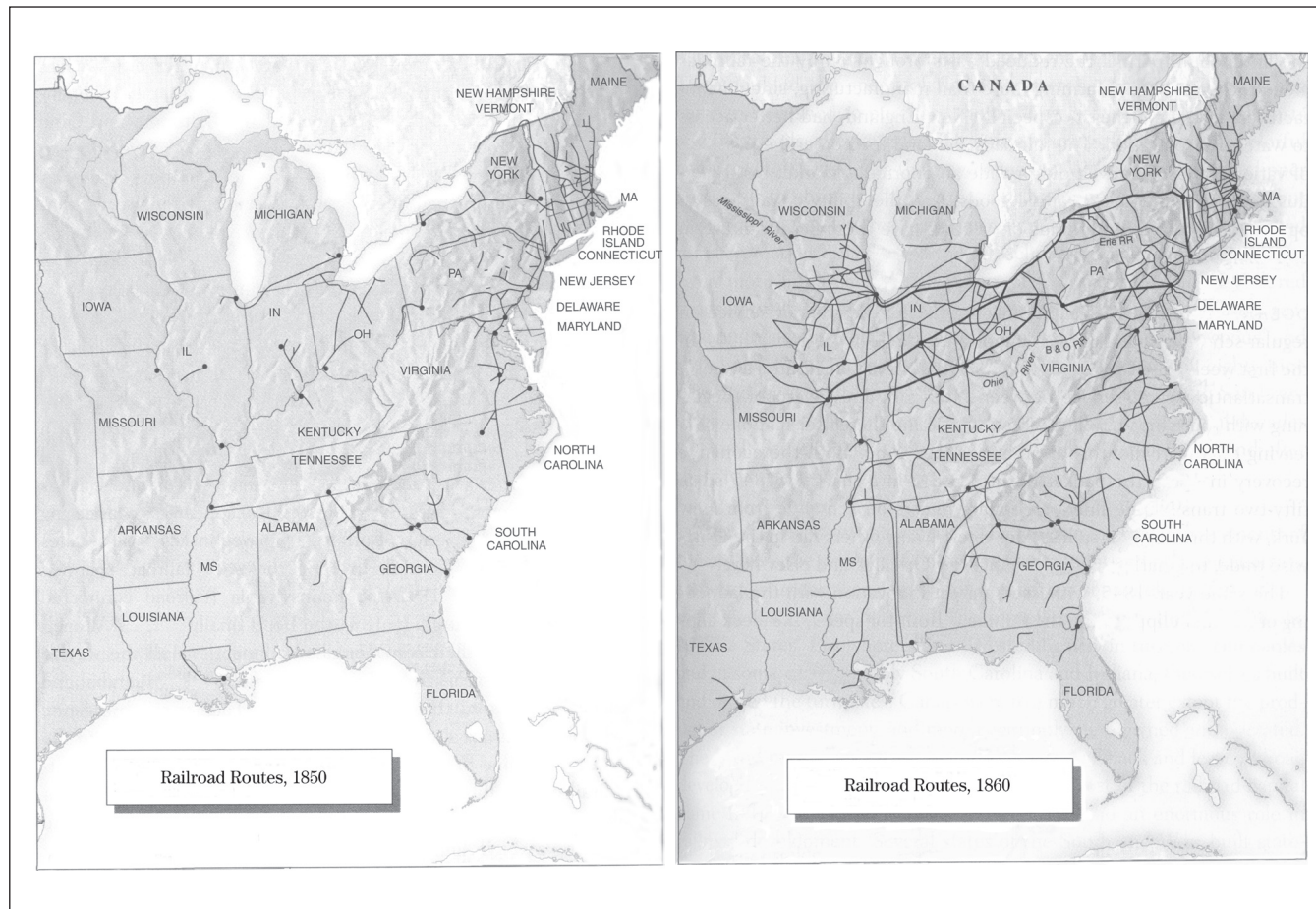
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Document G

Source: Roger Taney, in the Supreme Court opinion in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 1857

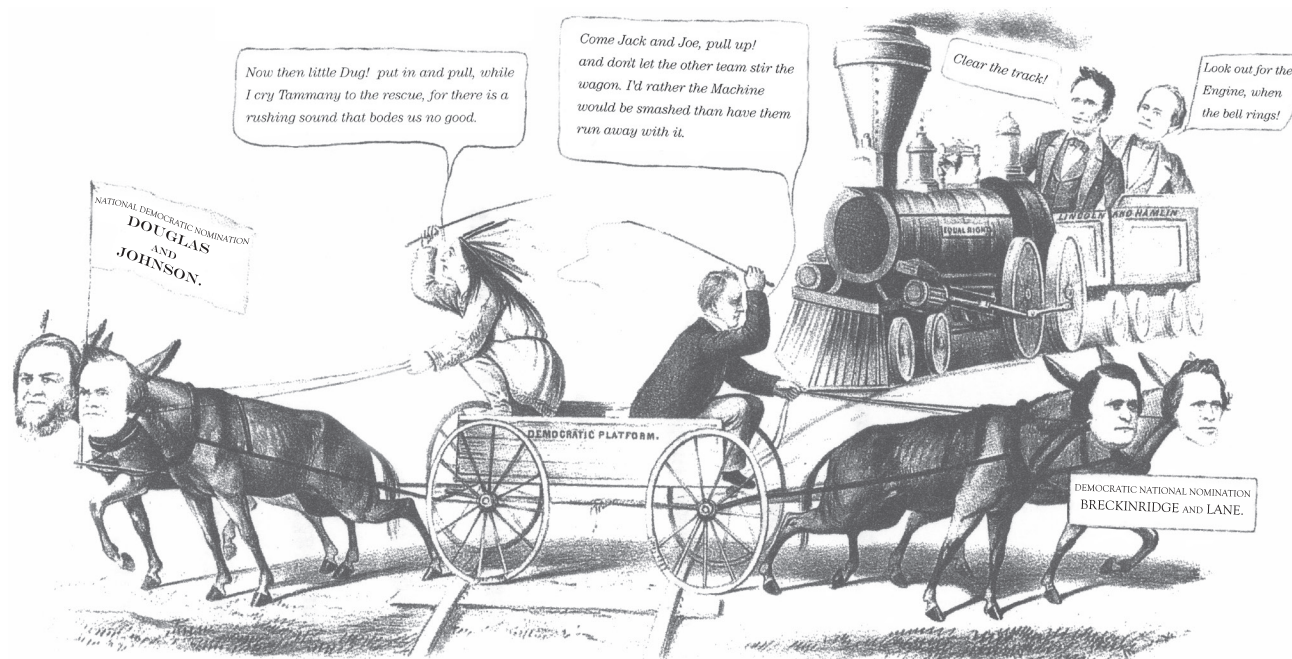
The right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution.... No word can be found in the Constitution which gives Congress a greater power over the slave property or which entitles property of that kind to less protection than property of any other description.

Document H



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Document I



PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY—PROSPECT OF A SMASH UP.

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UNITED STATES HISTORY
SECTION II

Parts B and C: Standard Essay Questions

(Suggested writing time—70 minutes. These questions count for 55 percent of the total essay section score.)

Part B

Directions: Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend five minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your response. Cite relevant evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

2. To what extent was the American Revolution a radical break with the past and to what extent was it a conservative attempt to protect the status quo?
3. Analyze the ways in which TWO of the following represented a shift in the ideals of Jeffersonian republicanism during the period 1800–1824:

The Louisiana Purchase
Marbury v. Madison
The War of 1812
The Monroe Doctrine

Part C

Directions: Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend five minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your response. Cite relevant evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

4. Explain how TWO of the following influenced U.S. foreign policy during the 1920s:

Social and economic issues within the United States
War debts and reparations
Political ideology
5. Discuss the ways in which TWO of the following changed both the social fabric and political structure of America during the 1960s:

Social and economic issues within the United States
The civil rights movement
The Vietnam War
The Women's Movement

STOP**END OF EXAM**
