

# AP<sup>®</sup> 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.

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

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

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.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**



17. The 1933 political cartoon shown above makes the point that
- infighting within and among unions prevented their rise to economic power
  - government inspectors turned their backs to illegal repression of labor unions
  - attacks on unions were so well concealed that the government did not know where to begin its investigations
  - from their beginnings, labor unions were controlled by organized crime
  - 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?
- Marbury v. Madison*
  - Bradwell v. Illinois*
  - Plessy v. Ferguson*
  - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*
  - Holden v. Hardy*
19. The Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, in 1961, was carried out by
- Caribbean mercenaries hired by the United States
  - American soldiers
  - the Soviet navy
  - Cuban exiles trained by the Central Intelligence Agency
  - Cuban Communist rebels led by Fidel Castro
20. Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts Bay in 1636 for advocating
- the separation of church and state
  - women’s suffrage
  - bigamy
  - the export of tobacco
  - independence from England
21. All of the following influenced the United States’ decision to declare war against Great Britain in 1812 EXCEPT
- the impressment of American sailors
  - British control of the Atlantic and resulting interference in United States trade with Europe
  - the American government’s certainty that its navy was more powerful than Great Britain’s
  - Great Britain’s alliances with American Indian tribes, which curtailed United States westward expansion
  - the failure of the Embargo Act
22. The Missouri Compromise can be described by all of the following EXCEPT
- It provided a method for counting slaves among state populations when determining the size of the states’ congressional delegations.
  - It allowed Missouri to be admitted to the Union as a slave state.
  - It created the free state of Maine from territory that belonged to Massachusetts.
  - One of its purposes was to maintain the equal representation of free states and slave states in the Senate.
  - It included a northern border in the Louisiana Territory above which slavery was thereafter prohibited.

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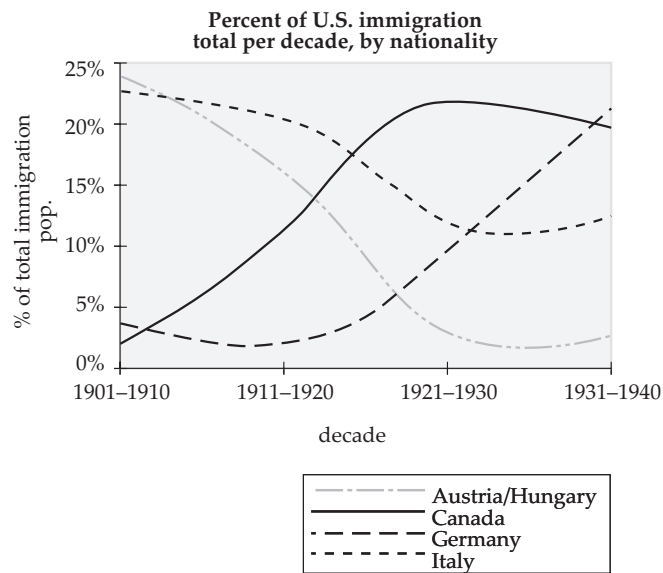
23. Between 1820 and 1854, the greatest number of immigrants to the United States came from
- (A) France
  - (B) Russia
  - (C) Spain
  - (D) England
  - (E) Ireland
24. Congress brought impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson primarily because
- (A) Johnson sought to block the punitive aspects 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.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**



37. Which of the following best explains the changes in immigration patterns reflected in the chart above?
- The Depression resulted in a massive wave of Canadian emigration.
  - After World War I ended, the Austrian and Hungarian economies improved.
  - Between 1920 and 1930, Congress passed immigration restrictions that discriminated against southern and eastern Europeans.
  - During the years represented on the chart, relations between the United States and Germany improved greatly.
  - 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
- disclosures that munitions manufacturers had lobbied for American involvement in World War I, then profited heavily from the war
  - a foreign policy tradition that could be traced to Washington's Farewell Address
  - a universal lack of awareness of the goals of the Third Reich
  - memories of the cost, both in financial terms and in human life, of participation in World War I
  - the desire to focus resources on recovery from the Depression rather than on strengthening the military
39. Jack Kerouac's *On the Road* and *The Dharma Bums* articulated the ideals of
- the silent majority
  - the "lost generation"
  - Middle America
  - the Beat generation
  - conservative academics
40. Legislation and executive orders associated with the Great Society created all of the following EXCEPT
- the Works Progress Administration
  - the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
  - Medicare
  - the Department of Housing and Urban Development
  - Project Head Start
41. Which of the following most accurately describes the system of indentured service in the Chesapeake settlement during the seventeenth century?
- Indentured servants were slaves for life; however, their children were born free and could own property.
  - Most indentured servants were lured by the promise of freedom and property upon completion of their service.
  - Most indentured servants were convicted criminals sentenced to servitude in the New World.
  - The vast majority of indentured servants died within two years of arriving in the New World.
  - Indentured servants were not protected under colonial law.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**



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.... [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
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.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

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

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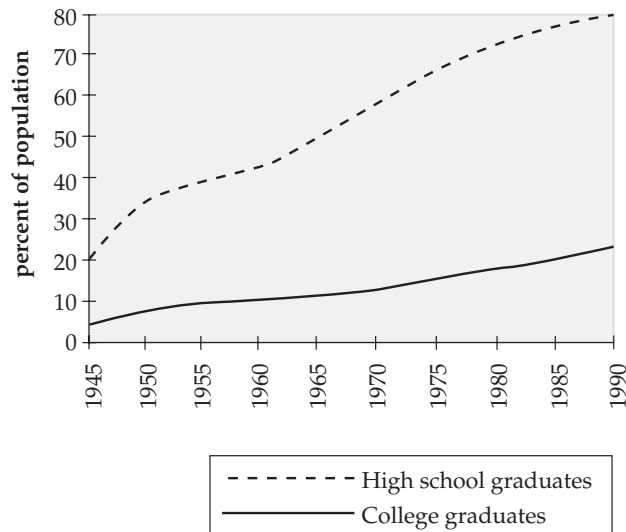
55. The disagreement between W. E. B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington regarding the status of African-Americans in the early twentieth century is best summed up as a debate over
- (A) what social injustices federal legislation should correct first
  - (B) whether African-Americans should emigrate to 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

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

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 fliers denouncing a department store in St. Louis

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

Percent of U.S. population completing high school and college



67. Which of the following best accounts for the trend illustrated in the chart above?
- Increased affluence beginning in the postwar era allowed people the opportunity to stay in school longer.
  - The Supreme Court decision *Brown v. the Board of Education* led to increased enrollment in colleges and universities.
  - During the 1960s, increasing numbers of high school graduates rejected the notion that a college education was desirable.
  - The first state passed a compulsory education law in 1946, and others quickly followed.
  - 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
- Wallace's racism directed voters' attention away from the Watergate scandal
  - Wallace won several traditionally Democratic Southern states
  - Wallace's participation sent the election to the House of Representatives, where Nixon was more popular
  - in the final week, Wallace withdrew from the race and threw his support to Nixon
  - 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
- whether property could be privately owned
  - what type of work was appropriate for men and women
  - the superiority of English society over Indian culture
  - the centrality of religion in daily life
  - 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,
- most English Puritans were imprisoned for heresy
  - most Puritans converted to Catholicism
  - the New England settlement had become too overcrowded, and colonial legislatures strongly discouraged immigration
  - the Puritans controlled the English government
  - 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
- Europe's militaries were considerably more powerful than those of the United States
  - the overpopulation of Europe made future incursions in the New World a real possibility
  - Europe's forms of government were fundamentally different from those of the United States and newly liberated South American countries
  - the United States anticipated reprisals for its frequent interference in European affairs
  - the United States ultimately intended to annex all of the Western Hemisphere

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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

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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 I**

UNITED STATES HISTORY  
SECTION II  
Total time—130 minutes

Part A: Document-Based Essay Question

(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. When World War I broke out, the United States declared its policy of neutrality. To what extent did the United States follow a policy of neutrality between 1914 and 1917?

Use the documents and your knowledge of the era to construct your response.

Document A

Source: President Woodrow Wilson, message to Congress (August 19, 1914)

The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned.

The people of the United States are drawn from many nations, and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict.

Such divisions amongst us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



## Document B

Source: Hugo Munsterberg, Harvard University professor, letter to Woodrow Wilson (November 19, 1914)

Dear Mr. President:

[I] ask your permission to enter into some detail with regard to the neutrality question. But let me assure you beforehand that I interpret your inquiry as referring exclusively to the views which are expressed to me by American citizens who sympathize with the German cause or who are disturbed by the vehement hostility to Germany on the part of the American press. My remarks refer in no way to the views of official Germany...

First, all cables sent by and received by wire pass uncensored, while all wireless news is censored. This reacts against Germany, because England sends all her news by cable, whereas Germany alone uses the wireless...

Second, the policy of the administration with regard to the holding up, detaining and searching of Germans and Austrians from neutral and American vessels is a reversal of the American policy established in 1812. It has excited no end of bitterness.

Third, the United States permitted the violation by England of the Hague Convention and international law in connection with conditional and unconditional contraband.... [O]n former occasions the United States has taken a spirited stand against one-sided interpretations of international agreements. The United States, moreover, [previously] insisted that conditional contraband can be sent in neutral or in American [ships] even to belligerent nations, provided it was not consigned to the government, the military or naval authorities... By permitting this new interpretation the United States practically supports the starving out policy of the Allies [and seriously handicapping] Germany and Austria in their fight for existence...

Many of the complaints refer more to the unfriendly spirit than to the actual violation of the law. Here above all belongs the unlimited sale of ammunition to the belligerents...

## Document C

Source: Robert Lansing, *War Memoirs* (1935)

The author was acting secretary of state during the period described below.

The British authorities...proceeded with their policy [of blockading American ships headed for mainland Europe] regardless of protests and complaints. Neutral ships were intercepted and, without being boarded or examined at sea, sent to a British port, where their cargoes were examined after delays, which not infrequently lasted for weeks. Even a vessel which was finally permitted to proceed on her voyage was often detained so long a time that the profits to the owners or charterers were eaten up by the additional expenses of lying in port and by the loss of the use of the vessels during the period of detention.

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## Document D

Source: Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (January 20, 1915)

Dear Mr. Stone:

I have received your letter...referring to frequent complaints or charges made...that this Government has shown partiality to Great Britain, France, and Russia against Germany and Austria during the present war... I will take them up...

- (1) Freedom of communication by submarine cables versus censored communication by wireless.

The reason that wireless messages and cable messages require different treatment by a neutral government is as follows: Communications by wireless can not be interrupted by a belligerent. With a submarine cable it is otherwise. The possibility of cutting the cable exists... Since a cable is subject to hostile attack, the responsibility falls upon the belligerent and not upon the neutral to prevent cable communication.

A more important reason, however, at least from the point of view of a neutral government is that messages sent out from a wireless station in neutral territory may be received by belligerent warships on the high seas. If these messages...direct the movements of warships...the neutral territory becomes a base of naval operations, to permit which would be essentially unneutral.

- (4) Submission without protest to British violations of the rules regarding absolute and conditional contraband as laid down in the Hague conventions, the Declaration of London, and international law.

There is no Hague convention which deals with absolute or conditional contraband, and, as the Declaration of London is not in force, the rules of international law only apply. As to the articles to be regarded as contraband, there is no general agreement between nations...

The United States has made earnest representations to Great Britain in regard to the seizure and detention by the British authorities of all American ships... It will be recalled, however, that American courts have established various rules bearing on these matters.

- (9) The United States has not interfered with the sale to Great Britain and her allies of arms, ammunition, horses, uniforms, and other munitions of war, although such sales prolong the conflict.

There is no power in the Executive to prevent the sale of ammunition to the belligerents.

The duty of a neutral to restrict trade in munitions of war has never been imposed by international law...

- (20) General unfriendly attitude of Government toward Germany and Austria. If any American citizens, partisans of Germany and Austria-Hungary, feel that this administration is acting in a way injurious to the cause of those countries, this feeling results from the fact that on the high seas the German and Austro-Hungarian naval power is thus far inferior to the British. It is the business of a belligerent operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy...

I am [etc.]

W.J. Bryan

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## Document E

Source: *New York Times*, notice (May 1, 1915)

NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies; that the zone of her waters includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY

## Document F

Source: Report from the American Customs Inspector in New York (1915)

Q: Did the *Lusitania* have on board on said trip 5400 cases of ammunition? If so, to whom were they consigned?

A: The *Lusitania* had on board, on said trip, 5468 cases of ammunition. The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co. shipped 4200 cases of metallic cartridges, consigned to the Remington Arms Co., London, of which the ultimate consignee was the British Government. G. W. Sheldon & Co. shipped three lots of fuses of 6 cases each, and 1250 cases of shrapnel, consigned to the Deputy Director of Ammunition Stores, Woolwich, England.

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## Document G

Source: Woodrow Wilson, speech to Congress (March 24, 1916)

...I have deemed it my duty, therefore, to say to the Imperial German Government, that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue; and that unless the Imperial German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, this Government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of the German Empire altogether.

This decision I have arrived at with the keenest regret; the possibility of the action contemplated I am sure all thoughtful Americans will look forward to with unaffected reluctance. But we cannot forget that we are in some sort and by the force of circumstances the responsible spokesmen of the rights of humanity, and that we cannot remain silent while those rights seem in process of being swept utterly away in the maelstrom of this terrible war. We owe it to a due regard to our own rights as a nation, to our sense of duty as a representative of the rights of neutrals the world over, and to a just conception of the rights of mankind to take this stand now with the utmost solemnity and firmness...

## Document H

Source: Arthur Zimmerman, confidential telegram to German Ambassador Johann von Bernstoff (January 1917)

On the first of February we intend to begin unrestricted submarine warfare. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep the United States of America neutral.

If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance with Mexico, on the following terms: that we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The details are left to you regarding settlement.

You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States is certain. You will also suggest that Japan be requested to take part at once and that he also mediate between ourselves and Japan.

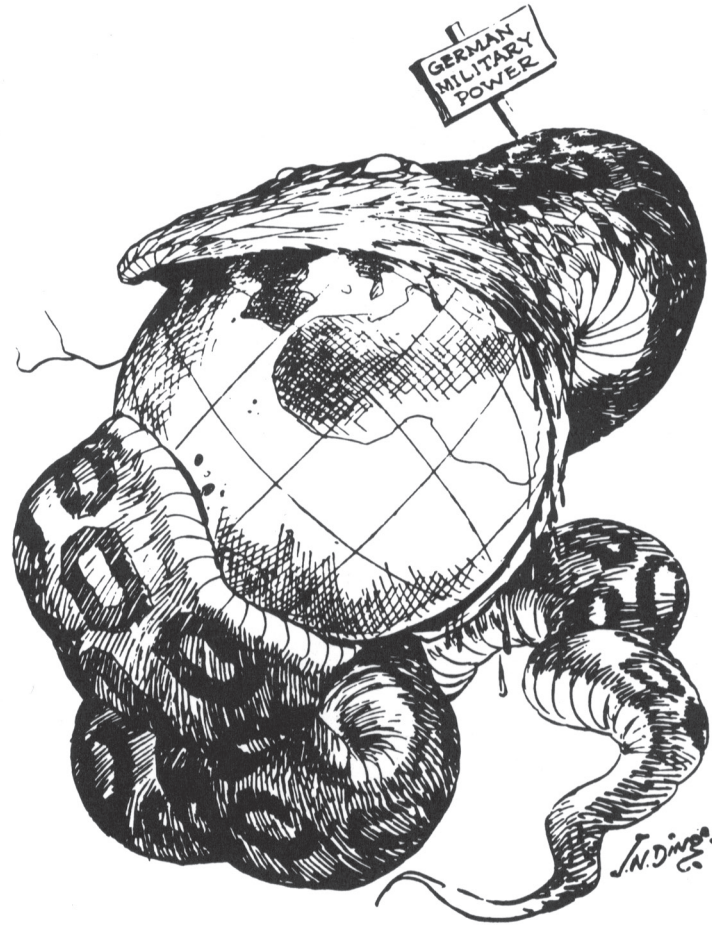
Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

Foreign Minister Zimmerman

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Document I

Source: *Des Moines Register*, 1917



The Python

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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. Discuss any TWO of the following as they pertain to self-government in the New England settlements prior to 1650:

Constitutionalism  
Democracy  
Freedom of religion

3. For the period between 1844 and the Civil War, evaluate the impact of slavery as a political issue on any THREE of the following parties:

Democratic Party  
Free-Soil Party  
Know-Nothings (American Party)  
Republican Party  
Whig Party

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. Analyze the reasons for the popularity of the Progressive movement during the first two decades of the twentieth century.
5. Discuss the role of collective security in determining U.S. foreign policy in the late twentieth century. To what extent was this a continuation of or departure from U.S. foreign policy earlier in the century? Discuss two of the following alliances in your response:

The UN  
NATO  
SEATO

**STOP**

**END OF EXAM**

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