

U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 1

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

- The most important cash crop in seventeenth-century Virginia was
 - tobacco
 - corn
 - wheat
 - barley
 - grapes
- The establishment of the Virginia House of Burgesses was significant for which of the following reasons?
 - Its members were appointed by the crown.
 - Its members were elected by a vote of the large majority of the population of Virginia.
 - It was a part of a network of state assemblies that represented a strong, unified system of federal governance.
 - Its decision were not subject to veto by the governor.
 - It represented an early step towards representative democracy in the colonies
- The concept of “virtual representation” is best summarized by which of the following?
 - Because colonial governors represented the king of England, they could exercise all the powers of the monarchy.
 - British colonists in America were represented in Parliament by virtue of the fact that Parliament represents all British subjects, whether or not they are allowed to vote.
 - Native Americans should be allowed to file lawsuits in U.S. federal courts, even though they are not citizens of the United States.
 - Wealthy Southern landowners should be allowed to hire others to serve, in their places, in the Confederate army.
 - Because a flag stands for the country it represents, the Pledge of Allegiance is, in effect, a loyalty oath to the United States.
- The election of 1824 is often called the first “modern election” because it was the first
 - to occur following the ratification of the Bill of Rights
 - that was decided by voters in the western states
 - to utilize voting booths
 - in which a candidate chosen by party leaders did not win the nomination
 - in which African Americans were allowed to vote
- The first to use the presidential veto extensively was
 - George Washington
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - Andrew Jackson
 - William Henry Harrison
 - James Buchanan
- Congress brought impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson primarily because
 - Johnson sought to block aspects of Congressional Reconstruction
 - Johnson’s Republican policies had fallen out of favor with the Democratic majority
 - Johnson repeatedly vetoed congressional aid packages aimed at reestablishing the South’s economic independence
 - a congressional committee discovered that Johnson had accepted bribes from western gold speculators
 - it was rumored that Johnson was too ill to execute the office of the presidency effectively

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7. The Supreme Court's decisions in *McCullough v. Maryland* and *Gibbons v. Ogden* both involved questions regarding
- (A) the powers granted the federal government under the Constitution
 - (B) the authority of the United States government to curtail civil liberties during wartime
 - (C) the constitutionality of the federal income tax
 - (D) the legality of slavery in the United States
 - (E) the power of the federal judiciary to void congressional legislation
8. "In good time we are going to sweep into power in this nation and throughout the world. We are going to destroy all enslaving and degrading capitalist institutions and recreate them as free and humanizing institutions."
- The statement above best represents the ideology of
- (A) Radical Republicans of the 1870s
 - (B) American Socialists of the 1910s
 - (C) Isolationists of the 1920s
 - (D) New Deal Democrats of the 1930s
 - (E) McCarthyites of the 1950s
9. All of the following were cash crops of the early Chesapeake colonies EXCEPT
- (A) Corn
 - (B) Cotton
 - (C) Tobacco
 - (D) Rice
 - (E) Indigo
10. The development of the Interstate Highway System was accompanied by a sizable population shift from
- (A) western states to eastern states
 - (B) cities to suburbs
 - (C) rural areas to large urban centers
 - (D) single-family housing to apartment buildings
 - (E) southern states to midwestern states
11. Lyndon Johnson's social programs were known collectively as the
- (A) American System
 - (B) Second New Deal
 - (C) New Frontier
 - (D) Great Society
 - (E) 1,000 Points of Light
12. The concept of religious freedom for which the United States is well known, was best exemplified by which of the following?
- (A) Henry David Thoreau
 - (B) John Calvin
 - (C) William Penn
 - (D) William Bradford
 - (E) Roger Williams
13. The fundamental difference between the Congregationalist and Separatist wings of the Puritan movement was that
- (A) one group settled in the northern colonies, the other in the southern
 - (B) only one group wanted to split from the Anglican Church
 - (C) only one group advocated the separation of church and state
 - (D) one group believed the Bible was factually accurate the other believed it was not
 - (E) one group remained in England the other emigrated to the New World
14. All of the following were reasons for exploration of the New World EXCEPT
- (A) The search for allies in international trade and politics
 - (B) The search for a shorter trade route to Asia
 - (C) The search for raw materials
 - (D) The search for gold and other precious metals
 - (E) The search for land to settle

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15. The Sugar Act of 1764 was designed to
- (A) encourage colonists to import more sugar from Great Britain
 - (B) strengthen the colonial economy by increasing the duty England paid on imports
 - (C) raise revenues to offset the costs of the French and Indian War
 - (D) improve relations among the English, French, and Spanish colonists in the New World
 - (E) prevent the impressment of American colonists to the British navy
16. All of the following were acts imposed on the American colonists by Great Britain EXCEPT
- (A) The Intolerable Acts
 - (B) The Taft Hartley Act
 - (C) The Stamp Act
 - (D) The Tea Act
 - (E) The Navigation Acts
17. The transition of the American economy from a subsistence economy to a market economy was largely the result of two inventions by Eli Whitney. Those two inventions were the
- (A) automobile and the cotton gin
 - (B) telephone and the telegraph
 - (C) repeating rifle and interchangeable machine parts
 - (D) cotton gin and the electric light
 - (E) cotton gin and interchangeable machine parts
18. The Embargo Act of 1807 resulted in all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the near-collapse of New England's import-export industry
 - (B) the alleviation of French and British harassment of American ships
 - (C) the cessation of legal trade with Canada
 - (D) an increase in smuggling of British goods into the United States
 - (E) a sharp decrease in the value of American farm surplus
19. Which of the following factors contributed LEAST to the demise of the Federalist Party?
- (A) Throughout the early nineteenth century, party leadership shifted from moderates to extremists.
 - (B) The loss of the presidency in 1800 disrupted the unity of the party.
 - (C) The resolutions of the Hartford Convention caused those outside the party to view the Federalists as traitors.
 - (D) The party's power base was New England, a region that grew less powerful politically as more states were added to the Union.
 - (E) Dissension over the Kansas-Nebraska Act split the party along regional lines.
20. The Compromise of 1850 included all of the following provisions EXCEPT the
- (A) admission of California to the Union as a free state
 - (B) creation of two new territories, Utah and New Mexico
 - (C) repudiation of the concept of popular sovereignty
 - (D) prohibition of slave trade in the District of Columbia
 - (E) strengthening of the fugitive slave law

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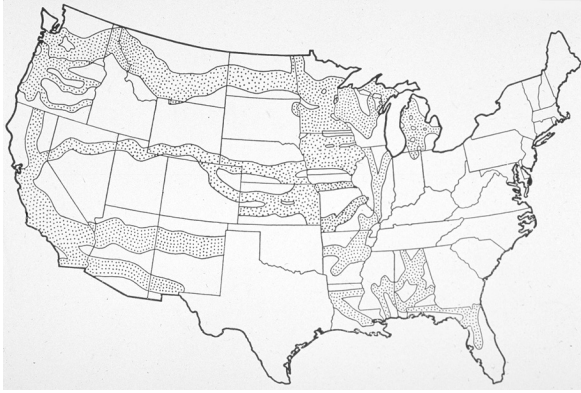


21. Signs such as the one shown in the photograph represent
- (A) the philosophy of Radical Reconstructionists
 - (B) the reforms of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution
 - (C) the enforcement of the Taft-Hartley Act
 - (D) desegregation efforts by southerners
 - (E) the prevalence of Jim Crow laws
22. The Open Door Policy was primarily aimed at increasing sales of American goods in
- (A) Vietnam
 - (B) Eastern Europe
 - (C) France
 - (D) China
 - (E) Brazil

23. The majority of Japanese Americans imprisoned in internment camps during World War II
- (A) were native-born Americans
 - (B) were employees of the Japanese government
 - (C) lived on Pacific islands
 - (D) had expressed their primary allegiance to Japan during the 1940 census
 - (E) worked in the munitions industry
24. During World War II, the availability of consumer goods to civilians
- (A) increased greatly, because the war invigorated the economy
 - (B) increased slightly, because some citizens were overseas serving in the armed forces
 - (C) remained at the same level it had been at prior to the war
 - (D) decreased slightly, causing prices to rise; only the poor were substantially affected
 - (E) decreased greatly, to the point that the government had to ration most necessities
25. "I have never been a quitter. To leave office before my term is completed is abhorrent to every instinct in my body, but as president I must put the interests of America first. America needs a full-time president and a full-time Congress, particularly at this time, with the problems we face at home and abroad. Therefore, I shall resign from the presidency, effective at noon tomorrow . . ."
- The speech quoted above was delivered in which year?
- (A) 1944
 - (B) 1954
 - (C) 1964
 - (D) 1974
 - (E) 1984

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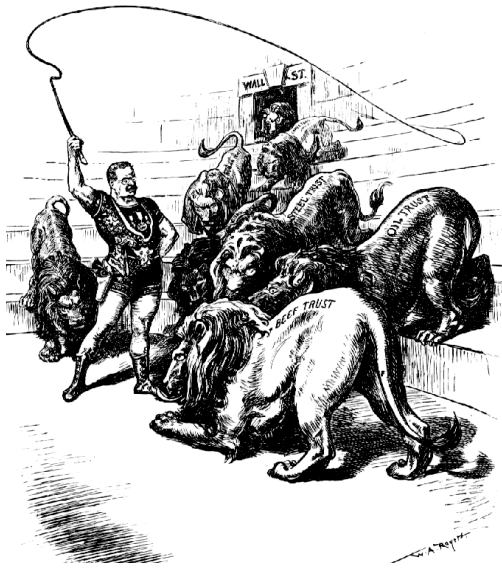


26. The shaded areas of this map from the late 1800s most likely indicate
- (A) fertile river regions of the western states
 - (B) Native American reservations
 - (C) land grants provided to railroad companies
 - (D) pathways of the Underground Railroad
 - (E) canal transportation routes
27. During the early seventeenth century, the British valued the American colonies as
- (A) markets for raw goods produced in England's West Indian colonies
 - (B) producers of livestock and fresh fruits and vegetables
 - (C) manufacturing centers
 - (D) population centers from which the British military could draft soldiers
 - (E) conduits of trade with Native American artisans
28. The Articles of Confederation were flawed in all of the following ways EXCEPT
- (A) They did not create a powerful chief executive office of the government.
 - (B) They did not empower the government to levy taxes.
 - (C) They did not grant the national government the right to regulate commerce.
 - (D) They made the admission of new states to the union impossible.
 - (E) They required the unanimous consent of the states for most national legislation.
29. Which of the following does NOT describe a beneficial economic result of the construction of the Erie Canal?
- (A) The success of the Erie Canal sparked a boom in canal construction across the country, providing jobs for thousands.
 - (B) The canal greatly decreased the cost of moving cargo from the Midwest to New York City.
 - (C) The building and maintenance of the canal provided a foundation for the economies of several cities along its banks.
 - (D) The availability of the canal greatly eased traffic along the congested Mississippi River, especially in the South.
 - (E) By creating greater access to a port city, the canal facilitated more trade with Europe.
30. Which of the following is true of the Indian removal policy pursued by the United States during Andrew Jackson's presidency?
- (A) It met with great popular resistance in the states from which Indians were removed.
 - (B) It was implemented with the cooperation of all Indian tribes involved.
 - (C) Its implementation violated Indian rights as defined by the Supreme Court.
 - (D) It was less harsh than the policy pursued by the previous administration.
 - (E) Its focus was the relocation of Indians living in the northeastern states.
31. The United States took control of the Oregon Territory by
- (A) annexing it from Mexico during the Mexican War
 - (B) expelling the Russian army, which occupied the territory
 - (C) bartering American-held colonies to France, which owned the Oregon Territory
 - (D) buying it from the Native Americans who lived there
 - (E) negotiating a settlement with Great Britain, which also laid claim to the area

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32. The Reconstruction Act of 1867 required Southern states to do all of the following to gain readmission to the Union EXCEPT
- (A) allow African Americans to participate in state conventions and elections
 - (B) ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution
 - (C) pay reparations and provide land grants to all former slaves
 - (D) rewrite the state constitution
 - (E) submit the state constitution to the U.S. Congress for approval



33. The cartoon above depicts Theodore Roosevelt as
- (A) a militant imperialist
 - (B) a laissez-faire economist
 - (C) an overseas advocate of American exports
 - (D) a trustbuster
 - (E) an environmentalist
34. In his book *The Souls of Black Folks*, W. E. B. DuBois challenged Booker T. Washington's views concerning the advancement of African Americans in American society. The difference between the two men's positions can be best summed up as the difference between
- (A) despair and optimism
 - (B) violence and pacifism
 - (C) religiosity and atheism
 - (D) democratic and totalitarian ideals
 - (E) confrontation and accommodation
35. Which of the following correctly states Woodrow Wilson's position on Germany's use of U-boats during World War I?
- (A) Wilson demanded that all U-boat attacks be stopped because he believed that they violated international law.
 - (B) Wilson opposed the use of U-boats only against British ships.
 - (C) Wilson supported the U-boat attacks, because their primary targets were British ships.
 - (D) Because the U-boats were built by American manufacturers, Wilson actively campaigned for their use.
 - (E) Because the U-boats traveled underwater, their existence was secret and Wilson did not learn of them until after the war ended.
36. "I have no trouble with my enemies. I can take care of my enemies in a fight. But my friends . . . they're the ones who keep me walking the floor at nights!"
- The president who made this statement presided over an administration besmirched by the Teapot Dome Scandal, among other instances of corruption. He was
- (A) George Washington
 - (B) Franklin Pierce
 - (C) Woodrow Wilson
 - (D) Warren G. Harding
 - (E) Dwight D. Eisenhower
37. In *Gideon v. Wainwright*, the Supreme Court ruled that the government must
- (A) enforce federal laws guaranteeing African Americans the right to vote
 - (B) provide defense lawyers to felony defendants who are too poor to hire attorneys
 - (C) prevent businesses from establishing monopolies in essential services, such as food production
 - (D) overturn laws aimed at discriminating against unpopular religious groups
 - (E) advise criminal suspects of their right not to incriminate themselves

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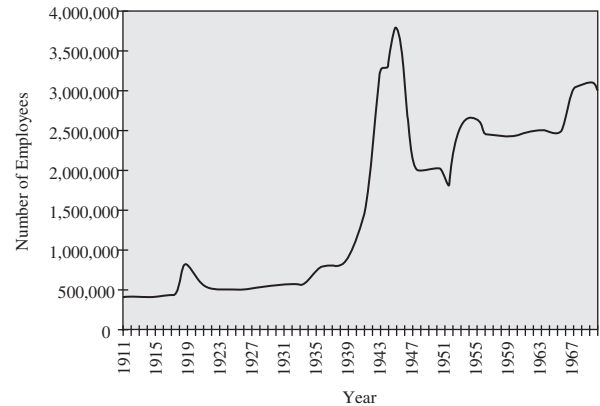
38. The sites of colonial cities were chosen primarily on the basis of their proximity to
- (A) gold mines
 - (B) coal reserves
 - (C) wild game
 - (D) mountains
 - (E) waterways
39. Which of the following is true of the Townshend Acts?
- (A) They halved the number of English military and government officials in the colonies.
 - (B) They did not impose any new taxes on the colonists.
 - (C) They stripped the colonial legislatures of the “power of the purse” by altering the method by which tax collectors were paid.
 - (D) They offered the colonists direct representation in Parliament if they, in return, would renounce the Declaration of Independence.
 - (E) They repealed the Tea Act.
40. Throughout the nineteenth century, United States senators were chosen by
- (A) popular election
 - (B) the House of Representatives
 - (C) the president
 - (D) their state governors
 - (E) their state legislatures
41. Which of the following is NOT true of the reform movements of the 1830s?
- (A) Their memberships were dominated by women.
 - (B) They were concentrated primarily in the Midwest.
 - (C) Many were inspired by the Second Great Awakening.
 - (D) Reform groups alliance with the Whigs was stronger than their alliance with the Democrats.
 - (E) Most reform groups were devoted to improving the lots of disenfranchised groups.
42. Which of the following is NOT a nineteenth-century American novel?
- (A) *Moby-Dick*
 - (B) *For Whom the Bell Tolls*
 - (C) *The Last of the Mohicans*
 - (D) *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*
 - (E) *The Scarlet Letter*
43. During the 1840s, immigrants to the United States were most often born in
- (A) Ireland
 - (B) Cuba
 - (C) Japan
 - (D) Russia
 - (E) Canada
44. In the early 1850s, many Northern states passed personal liberty laws in response to the
- (A) political platform of the Know-Nothing Party
 - (B) growing popularity of the concept of Manifest Destiny
 - (C) Fugitive Slave Act
 - (D) Emancipation Proclamation
 - (E) Haymarket Square Riot
45. The Populists wanted the government to increase the amount of money in circulation because they believed that doing so would result in
- (A) a recession, which would allow banks to increase the number of mortgage foreclosures
 - (B) a drop in the wholesale price index, which would spur international trade
 - (C) price stagnation, which would encourage foreign investment in American manufacturing
 - (D) inflation, which would make it easier for farmers to repay their loans
 - (E) universal employment for adults

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U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 1—Continued

46. In the early twentieth century, the U.S. government asserted its right to intervene in Latin American politics if it felt that instability in the region threatened U.S. security. That assertion is known as the
- (A) domino theory
 - (B) Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
 - (C) “mutually assured destruction” strategy
 - (D) Good Neighbor Policy
 - (E) theory of social Darwinism
47. All of the following contributed to the Senate’s defeat of the Treaty of Versailles EXCEPT
- (A) President Wilson’s unwillingness to compromise with the Senate
 - (B) the opposition of the British and French governments to the treaty
 - (C) postwar isolationism among conservatives
 - (D) widespread skepticism about the potential effectiveness of the League of Nations
 - (E) criticism that the treaty punished Germany too harshly
48. Members of which of the following groups would have been LEAST likely to switch allegiance from the Republican to the Democratic Party because of the New Deal?
- (A) African Americans
 - (B) the poor
 - (C) economic conservatives
 - (D) city dwellers
 - (E) union members

Paid Civilian Employment of the Federal Government, 1911–1970



49. Which of the following hypotheses best accounts for the trends in federal employment of civilians shown in the graph above?
- (A) The government grows most rapidly during wartime.
 - (B) Growth in the federal government closely mirrors the growth of the population of the United States.
 - (C) The growth and reduction of the federal government is primarily a function of which party controls the White House.
 - (D) By employing those who would have otherwise remained unemployed, the government engineered the country’s recovery from the Great Depression.
 - (E) Increases in the number of rights guaranteed to citizens is always accompanied by an immediate growth in the size of government.

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U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 1—Continued

50. In deciding to drop atomic bombs on Japan, President Truman was probably LEAST influenced by his
- (A) misconception that the bomb was no more destructive than other conventional weapons of the era
 - (B) fear that the Soviet Union would join the war against Japan
 - (C) certainty that an invasion of Japan would result in numerous American casualties
 - (D) belief that it was the best way to force a quick Japanese surrender
 - (E) desire to demonstrate to the rest of the world the power of America's new weapon
51. The difference between a "cold war" and a "hot war" is that, during a "cold war,"
- (A) neither side publicly acknowledges its animosity toward its enemy
 - (B) United Nations armed forces are used to maintain treaties
 - (C) the opponents differ over religious, rather than political, ideals
 - (D) the opposing sides are military superpowers
 - (E) the opposing sides do not engage in military combat
52. Anne Hutchinson was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony because she
- (A) campaigned for women's suffrage
 - (B) argued that all colonists should have the right to bear arms
 - (C) believed that one could communicate with God without the assistance of the clergy
 - (D) organized a boycott of British goods
 - (E) sold provisions and weapons to local Native Americans
53. Most historians regard the First Great Awakening as a response to
- (A) Enlightenment ideals
 - (B) the English Civil War
 - (C) the Industrial Age
 - (D) World War I
 - (E) the Great Depression
54. "I hold it that a little rebellion, now and then, is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical."
- The statement above was made by Thomas Jefferson in response to
- (A) Bacon's Rebellion
 - (B) the War of 1812
 - (C) the Louisiana Purchase
 - (D) Shays's Rebellion
 - (E) the Embargo Act of 1807
55. The XYZ Affair resulted in
- (A) a reversal of American public sentiment toward France
 - (B) an American declaration of war against English settlers in Canada
 - (C) the mass relocation of Southwestern Indians
 - (D) the establishment of the First National Bank
 - (E) the Missouri Compromise
56. Although Texas petitioned for admission to the Union in 1836, the United States did not annex the territory until 1845. Of the following issues, which two were most responsible for that delay?
- I. Concern for the rights of Native Americans in the region
 - II. Slavery
 - III. Widespread popular antagonism toward expansion of any type
 - IV. Fear of provoking war with Mexico
- (A) I and III
 - (B) I and IV
 - (C) II and III
 - (D) II and IV
 - (E) III and IV

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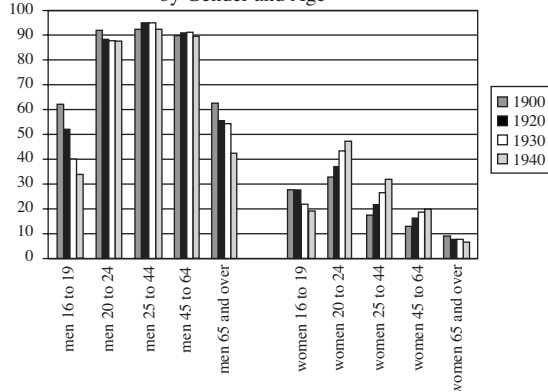


57. The site of the photograph above is most probably
- (A) Rhode Island in the 1830s
 - (B) Ohio in the 1850s
 - (C) Nebraska in the 1880s
 - (D) Illinois in the 1910s
 - (E) Louisiana in the 1940s
58. A historian wanting to analyze quantitative data concerning how Americans earned their livings during the 1880s would probably find the most useful information in which of the following sources?
- (A) The diary of a man who worked several jobs during the decade
 - (B) U. S. census reports
 - (C) Employment advertisements in a large city newspaper
 - (D) Letters from a mid-level government bureaucrat to a friend overseas
 - (E) Lyrics to popular songs from that era
59. The American takeover of the Philippines after the Spanish-American War was immediately followed by
- (A) the establishment of democratic self-rule on the islands
 - (B) a transfer of control of the islands to Japan
 - (C) a Philippine referendum calling for admission to the United States
 - (D) a protracted armed insurgency by Philippine nationalists
 - (E) a second war, between the United States and England, for control of the islands
60. The Progressive movement received the greatest support from which of the following constituencies?
- (A) Middle-class city dwellers
 - (B) Land-owning farmers
 - (C) Migrant farm workers
 - (D) Southern Democrats
 - (E) Western cattle ranchers

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U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 1—Continued

Percentage of Population in Labor Force 1900–1940,
by Gender and Age



61. The data presented in the chart above best supports which of the following conclusions?
- Preparations for the United States' entry into World War II increased employment rates for all segments of the American population.
 - Young people chose to pursue full-time education in increasing numbers between 1900 and 1940.
 - Child labor laws enacted during the Progressive era essentially put an end to the employment of people under the age of 16.
 - Between the years 1920 and 1930, most men left agricultural jobs to pursue work in manufacturing.
 - Between 1900 and 1940, men between the ages of 25 and 64 who did not work simply did not look hard enough for jobs.
62. Which of the following novels does NOT take African American alienation from the cultural mainstream as one of its central themes?
- Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man*
 - Richard Wright's *Native Son*
 - F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*
 - Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God*
 - James Baldwin's *Go Tell It on the Mountain*
63. Most historians believe that Franklin Roosevelt decided to run for an unprecedented third presidential term primarily because he
- was convinced that the United States would soon enter World War II
 - hoped to establish a precedent of three-term presidencies
 - believed that only he could prevent the Communist takeover of Cuba
 - wanted Harry Truman to succeed him but believed Truman was not yet ready to take over the presidency
 - knew that he would die within weeks of his reelection
64. In response to a 1957 court order to integrate Little Rock public high schools, the state of Arkansas
- closed the city's high schools for two years
 - initiated the nation's first state-funded school busing program
 - integrated schools in the city of Little Rock, but not in smaller towns
 - allowed blacks and whites to attend the same schools, but held segregated classes
 - negotiated a compromise with the court, allowing the state ten years to complete the integration process
65. Which of the following states the central idea of the 1963 book *The Feminine Mystique*?
- The United States military, having succeeded at racial integration, should also integrate by gender.
 - Cultural forces conspire to discourage women from pursuing careers and to encourage them to seek fulfillment in domestic life.
 - Mentally, psychologically, and physically, women are fundamentally no different from men.
 - Those who pursue abortion rights do so in support of a larger, politically subversive agenda.
 - The economic circumstances that, in many families, require both spouses to work full-time are bringing about the destruction of the American family.

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U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 1—Continued

66. The primary purpose of the War Powers Resolution of 1973 was to
- (A) provide the U.S. Army with enough funding to win the Vietnam War
 - (B) allow the president to suspend the writ of habeas corpus during times of war
 - (C) empower military leaders to overrule presidential orders
 - (D) pardon all Americans who had refused military service during the Vietnam War
 - (E) make it more difficult for the president to unilaterally commit American troops overseas
67. Bacon's Rebellion is one of the earliest examples of
- (A) a potentially violent conflict resolved through peaceful negotiation
 - (B) armed conflict between French and British colonists
 - (C) an act of pacifist civil disobedience
 - (D) a populist uprising in America
 - (E) a colonial protest against unfair tariffs imposed by the British
68. Of the following, which did mercantilists consider most important to a country's economic well-being?
- (A) Full employment
 - (B) A favorable balance of trade
 - (C) The establishment of a large national debt at moderate interest rates
 - (D) Free trade
 - (E) The extension of civil liberties to as many people as possible
69. Which of the following argued for a "broad constructionist" interpretation of the Constitution?
- (A) Thomas Jefferson
 - (B) Alexander Hamilton
 - (C) James Madison
 - (D) Benjamin Franklin
 - (E) Thomas Paine
70. The "Lowell system" was established for the primary purpose of
- (A) clearly defining and distinguishing the roles of the local, state, and national governments
 - (B) promoting abolitionism in the Southern states
 - (C) calculating the net worth of the United States' gross national product
 - (D) rehabilitating nonviolent criminals
 - (E) enticing rural New England women to work in textile mills
71. In the years immediately following the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine, the doctrine's goals were achieved primarily because
- (A) the American military imposed a blockade on all European ships traveling to the Western Hemisphere
 - (B) American merchants reinforced the doctrine with a boycott of goods produced in countries that violated its goals
 - (C) the British navy prevented Spain and Portugal from retaking their colonies in Central and South America
 - (D) American and European diplomats negotiated a treaty reiterating the Monroe Doctrine's objectives
 - (E) a prolonged European economic depression made it impossible for any European nation to intervene in the Western Hemisphere

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72. Andrew Jackson opposed supporters of the doctrine of nullification for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- (A) He believed they had misinterpreted the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, on which their doctrine was based.
 - (B) Jackson feared that nullification, if accepted, would threaten the stability of the Union.
 - (C) Nullification supporters believed the states could unilaterally interpret the Constitution; Jackson disagreed.
 - (D) The nullification movement was led by Jackson's political enemy, John C. Calhoun.
 - (E) Jackson believed that the federal government, not state governments, should exert the most influence over the lives of citizens.
73. Settlement houses were established as a means of combating problems caused by
- (A) migrant farming
 - (B) the Dust Bowl
 - (C) strip mining
 - (D) nuclear radiation
 - (E) urban poverty
74. “[The wealthy man is required] . . . to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer . . . in the manner which . . . is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community— [he is] the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren . . . doing for them better than they would or could do for themselves.”
- The ideas above are most characteristic of
- (A) transcendentalism
 - (B) socialism
 - (C) the doctrine of nullification
 - (D) black separatism
 - (E) the Gospel of Wealth
75. The Platt Amendment of 1901 primarily concerned United States relations with
- (A) Great Britain
 - (B) Germany
 - (C) China
 - (D) Cuba
 - (E) Australia
76. Before the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution established a federal income tax, the national government collected its greatest revenues from
- (A) customs duties
 - (B) a national sales tax
 - (C) fines levied in federal court
 - (D) rent and lease income from federal properties
 - (E) the confiscation of property from convicted felons
77. Harry Truman reversed the momentum of his 1948 reelection campaign when he began using his campaign speeches to criticize
- (A) the “unnecessary” Marshall Plan
 - (B) his opponent’s “lack of moral decency”
 - (C) the “do-nothing” Eightieth Congress
 - (D) the “militant” feminist movement
 - (E) the “trouble-making” labor unions

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U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 1—Continued

78. The following quote about Great Britain's colonial policies most matches which of the types of people below?
- “But if it was thought hard that charter privileges should be taken away by act of parliament, is it not much harder to be in part, or in whole, disfranchised of rights, that have been always thought inherent to a British subject, namely, to be free from all taxes, but what he consents to in person, or by his representative? This right, if it could be traced no higher than Magna Charta, is part of the common law, part of a British subjects birthright, and as inherent and perpetual...”
- (A) A colonist in North America
(B) A slave in North America
(C) The King of England
(D) A member of the British Parliament
(E) A colonial governor
79. Which of the following does NOT correctly pair a Native American tribe and region in which that tribe lived during the seventeenth century?
- (A) Algonkians, Virginia
(B) Doegs, Western Virginia
(C) Pequots, Connecticut Valley
(D) Pokanokets, Cape Cod
(E) Sioux, Florida
80. The British established vice-admiralty courts in the colonies primarily to
- (A) prevent the colonists from organizing legislatures
(B) try Native Americans and French settlers who threatened British colonists
(C) make it easier to prosecute colonists who violated the Navigation Acts
(D) protect the rights of free blacks in areas where slavery was permitted
(E) process Loyalist property claims after the Revolutionary War
81. The ideals stated in the Declaration of Independence are most similar to those expressed in which of the following?
- (A) Machiavelli's *The Prince*
(B) Plato's *Republic*
(C) Thomas Hobbes's *Leviathan*
(D) John Locke's *Two Treatises on Government*
(E) St. Augustine's *City of God*
82. Which of the following best describes the general impact of the War of 1812 on the United States' economy?
- (A) The war permanently altered America's trade alliances, allowing France to supplant England as the country's chief trading partner.
(B) The disappearance of the English market for tobacco caused an economic collapse that affected the entire South.
(C) The war quarantined the United States from European technological advances, stalling America's industrial revolution for almost a decade.
(D) By isolating the United States from Europe, the war had the advantageous effect of promoting economic independence.
(E) War expenses bankrupted the First National Bank, halting the construction of the national railroad and putting thousands out of work.
83. Although the Mormon Church established its first headquarters in Ohio, the church's followers eventually relocated to Utah, primarily because
- (A) the region's isolation offered the church protection from its enemies
(B) the federal government recruited church members to settle the area
(C) a prolonged drought left much of Ohio's farmland unusable
(D) the Shakers, who had already relocated to Utah, invited the Mormons to join their religious community
(E) Mormon theology required the Mormons to live in complete isolation from the non-Mormon world

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U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 1—Continued

84. The English colonial system in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was most closely based on which economic system?

- (A) Laissez-Faire
- (B) Free Trade
- (C) Salutary Neglect
- (D) Mercantilism
- (E) Bartering



85. According to the cartoon, the relocation of the textile industry to the South was facilitated primarily by the region's

- (A) availability of slave labor
- (B) access to cheap coal
- (C) proximity to European trade routes
- (D) abundance of skilled fashion designers
- (E) favorable weather conditions

86. Which of the following was the most likely reason that President Taft fell out of favor with many Progressive Republicans?

- (A) He passed legislation which lowered tariffs only slightly.
- (B) He supported regulation of railroads.
- (C) He was opposed to legislation involving taxes.
- (D) He was anti reform.
- (E) He passed legislation allowing for the direct election of senators.

87. Which of the following contributed LEAST to the economic factors that resulted in the Great Depression?

- (A) Technological advances that allowed farmers and manufacturers to overproduce, resulting in large inventories
- (B) Concentration of wealth in too few hands, guaranteeing that business failures would have widespread ramifications
- (C) A steadily widening gap between the cost of consumer goods and the buying power of the average consumer
- (D) Wild speculation by stock investors, producing an unstable and volatile stock market
- (E) Interventionist economic policies from the federal government, resulting in overly conservative behavior on the part of private investors

88. Which of the following actions would most likely be taken by the government if it wished to slow the rate of inflation?

- (A) The Treasury Department would increase the amount of currency in circulation.
- (B) The president would order the creation of new jobs within the federal government.
- (C) The Federal Reserve Board would increase the prime interest rate.
- (D) Congress would lower the rate at which businesses are taxed.
- (E) The president's trade commissioner would lower export tariffs.

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U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 1—Continued

89. In 1932, Herbert Hoover ordered the army against protesters who had camped in the streets of Washington, D.C. throughout the summer. Those protesters were
- (A) farmers demanding that the government buy their surplus crops
 - (B) former civilian government employees who had been laid off in the wake of the Depression
 - (C) Communist agitators calling for a constitutional convention
 - (D) African Americans demonstrating against civil rights abuses in the South
 - (E) World War I veterans demanding early payment of their benefits



90. This image by Joseph Riis was most likely intended to
- (A) document the living habits of specific races
 - (B) criticize immigration policies that led to overcrowding in urban areas
 - (C) expose urban poverty to wealthy benefactors
 - (D) encourage the use of contraception to prevent overcrowding
 - (E) advocate for lower taxes in urban areas

STOP

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this test only.
Do not turn to any other test in this book.