

## U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 2

**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.

1. One direct result of the Tea Act of 1773 was
  - (A) a sharp decline in tea exports from British East India
  - (B) an increase in the price of coffee beans
  - (C) a drop in profits among American colonial tea merchants
  - (D) an armed revolt from the American colonists in Massachusetts, New York, and Maryland
  - (E) a disruption of British trade in tobacco and sugar
2. All of the following played a role in encouraging American colonists to rebel against the British government EXCEPT
  - (A) Henry David Thoreau
  - (B) Samuel Adams
  - (C) Patrick Henry
  - (D) Thomas Paine
  - (E) Thomas Jefferson
3. Which of the following is the best definition for the term *Over Speculation*?
  - (A) Overanalyze the pros and cons of a decision before making it
  - (B) Making investments based on the theoretical value of a stock rather than its actual value
  - (C) Buying more stock than there is available for a company
  - (D) Valuing the dollar based on inflated gold prices
  - (E) Buying stocks from different companies in the same field in order to increase profits
4. The government body most responsible for deciding how to raise federal revenue is the
  - (A) Internal Revenue Service
  - (B) House of Representatives
  - (C) Executive
  - (D) General Accounting Office
  - (E) Supreme Court
5. Which of the following best describes the difference in economy between the Northern states and the Southern states before the outbreak of the Civil War?
  - (A) The North relied upon manual labor while the South did not.
  - (B) Northern factories had better working conditions than southern factories.
  - (C) The South was primarily agricultural while the North relied upon industry.
  - (D) The standard of living in the South was higher than that in the North.
  - (E) The North offered more employment opportunities to blacks than did the South.
6. The completion of the Erie Canal led to the most economic growth in which of the following cities?
  - (A) Boston
  - (B) Baltimore
  - (C) Richmond
  - (D) Philadelphia
  - (E) New York
7. Which of the following states were settled by Quakers?
  - I. Pennsylvania
  - II. Virginia
  - III. Utah
  - (A) I only
  - (B) II only
  - (C) I and II only
  - (D) I and III only
  - (E) I, II, and III

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## U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 2—Continued

8. Laissez-faire capitalism was most strongly endorsed by

- (A) moderate socialists
- (B) mercantilists
- (C) free-market industrialists
- (D) abolitionists
- (E) labor unions

9. Which of the following would be most useful in determining the political views of American women in the 1870s?

- (A) Voting returns from the presidential elections of 1876
- (B) Membership rolls of the major political parties
- (C) Diaries and published works by women indicating political viewpoints
- (D) Comparable viewpoints of French women of the same period
- (E) Voting returns of American men of the same period

10. All of the following contributed to the growth of manufacturing during the middle of the nineteenth century EXCEPT

- (A) the completion of the transcontinental railroad
- (B) the development of labor-saving machines
- (C) the perfection of the assembly line
- (D) an increase in the discovery and use of natural resources
- (E) increased production made possible by the economies of scale available to large companies

IMMIGRATION 1881-1920

Year	Total in Thousands	Rate <sup>1</sup>
1881–1890	5,247	9.2
1891–1900	3,688	5.3
1901–1910	8,795	10.4
1911–1920	5,736	5.7

<sup>1</sup> Annual rate per 1,000 U.S. population. Rates computed by dividing the sum of annual immigration totals by the sum of annual United States population totals for the same number of years.

11. Which of the following can be inferred from the above table?

- (A) More immigrants arrived in the United States between 1911 and 1920 than during any other period from 1881 to 1920.
- (B) The period between 1891 and 1900 marked the lowest rate of immigration between 1881 and 1920.
- (C) Political persecution in Europe led to a rise in immigration to the United States between 1881 and 1920.
- (D) World economic factors led to a rise in immigration from East to West.
- (E) During the years between 1881 and 1920, the U.S. government provided incentives to draw immigrants to the United States.

12. Ernest Hemingway and Sinclair Lewis can best be described as

- (A) naturalists
- (B) futurists
- (C) transcendentalists
- (D) romantics
- (E) evolutionists



## U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 2—Continued

13. The efforts of the United States government to rectify the problems of the Great Depression led to increases in all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the role of government in managing the economy
  - (B) the role of government in supporting the arts
  - (C) the regulation of the banking industry
  - (D) the use of presidential power in creating government agencies
  - (E) the abolition of the sale or manufacture of alcohol
14. The Economic Opportunity Act and the Civil Rights Act were signed into law by President
- (A) Harry S. Truman
  - (B) Franklin D. Roosevelt
  - (C) Lyndon B. Johnson
  - (D) Herbert Hoover
  - (E) Theodore Roosevelt
15. The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Berlin Airlift share which of the following characteristics?
- (A) They were both Cold War confrontations between the United States and the Soviet Union.
  - (B) They were both precursors to multinational military engagements.
  - (C) They were both examples of the policy known as *détente*, demonstrating a willingness of the United States to negotiate with communist countries.
  - (D) They were both unsuccessful military campaigns that embarrassed President Jimmy Carter.
  - (E) They were both examples of the superiority of U.S. weapons technology.
16. Native American tribes living prior to the arrival of Columbus could best be described as
- (A) uniform in language and religious beliefs
  - (B) isolated from one another
  - (C) diverse in customs and culture
  - (D) nomadic herders of livestock
  - (E) eager to assist European settlers
17. Colonies were established in the New World for the purpose of gaining each of the following EXCEPT
- (A) religious freedom
  - (B) commercial interests
  - (C) better trade routes
  - (D) military advantage
  - (E) manufacturing sites
18. The taxes imposed upon the American colonies in the late 1700s were a direct result of
- (A) expenses incurred by the British during the French and Indian War
  - (B) efforts of the colonists to exert influence over British politics
  - (C) a loss of control over British colonial holdings
  - (D) a desire on the part of France to turn the colonists against the British government
  - (E) war reparations that Britain owed to the French government
19. All of the following were arguments that women used when seeking suffrage EXCEPT
- (A) The right to vote was essential to women's quest for equality with men
  - (B) Women had earned the right to vote by taking on stereotypically male roles during WWI
  - (C) Women would help humanize politics
  - (D) Laws were passed that concerned women's rights without the consent of women voters
  - (E) Scientific research proved that women were intellectually capable of understanding politics
20. The Constitutional Convention of 1787 and the subsequent ratification campaign addressed all the following issues EXCEPT
- (A) the facilitation of interstate trade
  - (B) the guarantee of civil rights
  - (C) the structure of the central government
  - (D) the balance of states' rights and national interests
  - (E) the defense of the role of religion in American politics

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## U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 2—Continued

21. Which of the following shaped United States government policy in South America in the nineteenth and twentieth century?
- I. The Monroe Doctrine
  - II. The Roosevelt Corollary
  - III. The Good Neighbor Policy
- (A) I only  
 (B) II only  
 (C) I and II only  
 (D) II and III only  
 (E) I, II, and III
22. The so-called “Tariff of Abominations” (1828) was notable because
- (A) the taxes that it proposed were endorsed by the southern states  
 (B) some of the money raised by these tariffs would go to the British treasury  
 (C) the revenues would benefit northeastern industries at the expense of some southern states  
 (D) the tariff’s revenues would be distributed equally to all states  
 (E) the tariff was the result of a compromise among all three branches of government
23. The Panic of 1837 was most likely precipitated by all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) unregulated lending practices on the part of Andrew Jackson’s “pet banks”  
 (B) Andrew Jackson’s refusal to re-charter the Bank of the United States  
 (C) Andrew Jackson’s passage of the Specie Circular denying the use of credit to buy land  
 (D) a change in the standard for setting the value of U. S. currency  
 (E) overconfidence in the strength of the real estate market
24. Which of the following phrases was coined in the mid-nineteenth century to describe the American desire for westward expansion?
- (A) Social Darwinism  
 (B) The Good Neighbor Policy  
 (C) Manifest Destiny  
 (D) The Silver Standard  
 (E) Popular Sovereignty
25. A major cause of the Spanish-American War was
- (A) the expansion of Spanish sea power in the Atlantic  
 (B) the historic relationship between the United States and France  
 (C) the Cuban insurrection against Spain  
 (D) the refusal of the Spanish regime to recognize the independence of Puerto Rico  
 (E) the capture of the Alamo by General Santa Ana

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN AMERICA  
 FROM 1940-1970 (in thousands)

Year	Rural	Urban
1940	57,246	74,425
1950	54,230	96,468
1960	54,054	125,269
1970	53,887	149,325

26. Based on the chart above, all of the following can be inferred about the period between 1940 and 1970, EXCEPT:
- (A) The percentage of people living in urban areas increased between 1940 and 1970.  
 (B) The number of people living in rural areas has decreased since 1940.  
 (C) More people lived in rural areas in 1940 than did in 1970.  
 (D) Agriculture had ceased to be an important aspect of American life by 1970.  
 (E) More people lived in the United States in 1970 than in 1940.



## U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 2—Continued

27. The ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment led to
- (A) universal suffrage for women
  - (B) voting rights for former slaves
  - (C) the establishment of a federal income tax
  - (D) a ban on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages
  - (E) the guarantee of equal protection under law for all Americans
28. The constitutional amendment restricting the presidency to a two-term limit was passed by Congress during the presidency of
- (A) Franklin D. Roosevelt
  - (B) Harry S. Truman
  - (C) Dwight D. Eisenhower
  - (D) Lyndon B. Johnson
  - (E) Richard M. Nixon
29. Pair the following men with the ideal that most matches him:
- Marcus Garvey  
Booker T. Washington  
W. E. B. Du Bois  
Back to Africa Movement  
The Talented Tenth  
Atlanta Compromise
- (A) Marcus Garvey—Talented Tenth; Booker T. Washington—Atlanta Compromise; W. E. B. Du Bois—Back to Africa
  - (B) Marcus Garvey—Atlanta Compromise; Booker T. Washington—Talented Tenth; W. E. B. Du Bois—Back to Africa
  - (C) Marcus Garvey—Atlanta Compromise; Booker T. Washington—Back to Africa; W. E. B. Du Bois—Talented Tenth
  - (D) Marcus Garvey—Back to Africa; Booker T. Washington—Atlanta Compromise; W. E. B. Du Bois—Talented Tenth
  - (E) Marcus Garvey—Back to Africa; Booker T. Washington—Talented Tenth; W. E. B. Du Bois—Atlanta Compromise
30. The Constitution gives the Executive Branch of the government the power to do which of the following?
- (A) Appoint Supreme Court justices
  - (B) Levy taxes
  - (C) Declare wars
  - (D) Spend government funds
  - (E) Make laws
31. The term “direct primary” refers to an election system in which
- (A) members of the electoral college select the winning candidate
  - (B) party leaders determine the order and rank of candidates on the ballot
  - (C) members of Congress vote for the House Whip and the Senate Majority Leader
  - (D) voters chose the candidates who will run on a party’s ticket in a subsequent election
  - (E) only one vote is taken and run-off elections are prohibited
32. Which of the following is a right guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution?
- (A) The right to violate unjust laws
  - (B) The right to a free public education system
  - (C) The right to affordable housing
  - (D) The right to petition the government for a redress of grievances
  - (E) The right to live on federally controlled land

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## U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 2—Continued

33. The following quote was from a text that helped lead to which of the following?

“There was never the least attention paid to what was cut up for sausage; there would come all the way back from Europe old sausage that had been rejected, and that was moldy and white—it would be dosed with borax and glycerin, and dumped into the hoppers, and made over again for home consumption.”

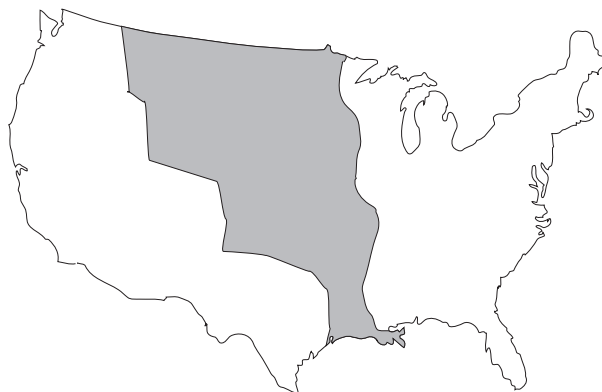
- (A) The Clayton Antitrust Act
  - (B) The Underwood Act
  - (C) The Pure Food and Drug Act
  - (D) Taft-Hartley Act
  - (E) Agricultural Adjustment Act
34. The economic situation known as “stagflation” is associated with which time period?
- (A) 1930s
  - (B) 1960s
  - (C) 1970s
  - (D) 1980s
  - (E) 1990s

35. In which of the following ways did some of the American colonies attract new settlers?
- I. By offering certain desirable rights unavailable to people in Europe
  - II. By offering free or inexpensive land to settlers
  - III. By pooling the resources of all the colonies to pay the passage of new settlers
- (A) I only
  - (B) II only
  - (C) I and II only
  - (D) II and III only
  - (E) I, II, and III

36. “There is something very absurd in supposing a continent to be perpetually governed by an island. In no instance hath nature made the satellite larger than its primary planet.”

The above statement is an example of

- (A) the application of natural law to political theory
  - (B) the Loyalist policy toward the American colonies
  - (C) Federalist writings after the American Revolution
  - (D) Puritan political thought
  - (E) civil libertarianism in the twentieth century
37. All of the following are American cultural achievements of the 1930s or 1940s EXCEPT
- (A) John Steinbeck’s *The Grapes of Wrath*
  - (B) Aaron Copland and Martha Graham’s *Appalachian Spring*
  - (C) Irving Berlin’s “God Bless America”
  - (D) Thornton Wilder’s *Our Town*
  - (E) Sid Caesar’s “Your Show of Shows”



38. The shaded region of the map above represents land acquired from
- (A) Britain
  - (B) Spain
  - (C) France
  - (D) Canada
  - (E) the Iroquois Confederacy

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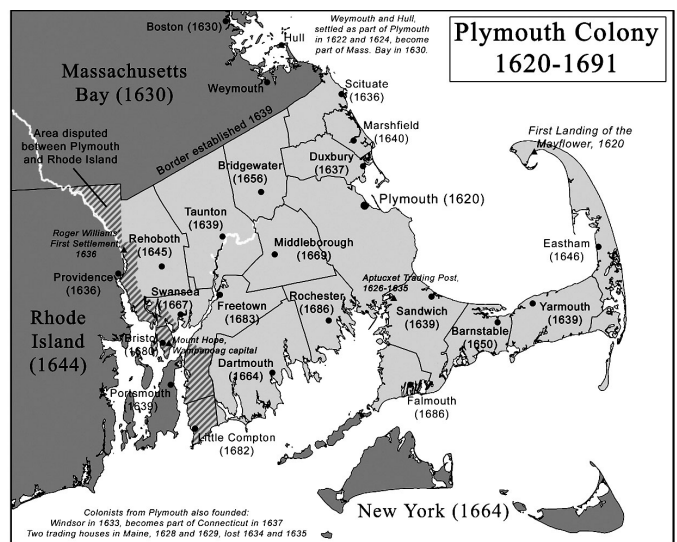
## U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 2—Continued

39. Which of the following parties was formed in opposition to the policies of Andrew Jackson?
- (A) The Republicans  
 (B) The Know-Nothings  
 (C) The Copperheads  
 (D) The Whigs  
 (E) The Democratic-Republicans
40. James Fenimore Cooper’s “Leatherstocking” novels deal mainly with
- (A) the difficulties faced by the early explorers of the American continent  
 (B) the lives of men and women on the North American frontier  
 (C) the attitudes of British political figures toward the American colonies  
 (D) the settlement of California by Spanish colonists  
 (E) the achievements of immigrants in nineteenth-century New York
41. The controversy surrounding the admission of Texas to the United States arose from
- (A) a border dispute with the newly created Republic of California  
 (B) the creation of a large, pro-slavery state  
 (C) the violation of a long-standing treaty with Spain  
 (D) the displacement of large numbers of Native American inhabitants of Texas  
 (E) the inclusion of Spanish-speaking people in the Texas state government
42. The completion of a national railroad network in the United States led to an increase in all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) industrial production in the United States  
 (B) the proportion of female settlers on the west coast  
 (C) cargo traffic on canals and waterways  
 (D) revenues for eastern railroad monopolies  
 (E) forced migration of Native American peoples

43. “You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.”

The statement above made by William Jennings Bryan in 1896 was intended as a defense of

- (A) the American labor movement  
 (B) the American farmer  
 (C) persecuted religious minorities  
 (D) advocates of school prayer  
 (E) evolutionary theorists
44. Which of the following works drew attention to the need for reform in the meatpacking industry?
- (A) *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*  
 (B) *The Scarlet Letter*  
 (C) *The Jungle*  
 (D) *The Crucible*  
 (E) *The Red Badge of Courage*
45. The map below shows an area settled by people who were most likely searching for which of the following?



- (A) Freedom from Debt  
 (B) Economic Opportunity  
 (C) Separation of Church and State  
 (D) Affordable Land for Farming  
 (E) Religious Freedom

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## U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 2—Continued

46. A provision of the Quota Act of 1924 led to
- (A) an increase in the export of American goods
  - (B) a decrease in voter registration
  - (C) the creation of affirmative action programs
  - (D) a refusal to admit immigrants from Japan
  - (E) an increase in tariffs placed on European imports
47. Which of the following was a direct result of the “Red Scare” of 1919 and 1920?
- (A) The passage of the McCarran Act
  - (B) The victory of the Bolshevik Party in the Russian Revolution
  - (C) The formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations
  - (D) The trial and execution of the Rosenbergs
  - (E) The arrest of 4,000 suspected communists
48. “We cannot allow the natural passions and prejudices of other peoples to lead our country to destruction . . . We are on the verge of a war in which the only victor would be chaos and frustration . . . A war which cannot be won without sending our soldiers across an ocean to fight and to force a landing on a hostile coast against armies stronger than our own. We are on the verge of war, but it is not yet too late to stay out.”
- The opinions in the speech above were most likely expressed by
- (A) an interventionist
  - (B) an isolationist
  - (C) a Federalist
  - (D) an internationalist
  - (E) a Loyalist
49. Which of the following was NOT created during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt?
- (A) The Works Progress Administration
  - (B) The Tennessee Valley Authority
  - (C) The Public Works Administration
  - (D) The Interstate Highway System
  - (E) The National Recovery Administration
50. The first amendment of the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution guarantees all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) freedom of religion
  - (B) freedom of the press
  - (C) the right to assemble peacefully
  - (D) the right to bear arms
  - (E) the right to petition the government
51. Which of the following is an example of the policy known as “dollar diplomacy”?
- (A) The U. S. Congress places limits on interstate trade in order to control local governments.
  - (B) The U. S. government offers financial rewards to countries in order to achieve its foreign policy goals.
  - (C) American multinational corporations represent U. S. government interests in other countries.
  - (D) Government officials sell arms to foreign countries in order to raise money for covert military operations.
  - (E) The government abandons the gold standard as a measure of the value of U.S. currency.
52. The purpose of a filibuster is to
- (A) justify the passage of unpopular legislation
  - (B) delay or block the passage of a piece of legislation
  - (C) explain a piece of legislation for the benefit of voters
  - (D) exclude the Executive Branch of government from the legislative process
  - (E) override a presidential veto

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## U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 2—Continued

53. The Constitution describes the form and function of all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the presidency
  - (B) the Congress
  - (C) the Supreme Court
  - (D) the vice presidency
  - (E) the cabinet
54. Which sources of information would be most useful in studying the activity of the Underground Railroad?
- (A) Personal accounts and recorded oral histories taken from the “passengers” and “conductors” involved
  - (B) North to South timetables of the Union Pacific, dated 1860
  - (C) Treaties for the transcontinental railroad
  - (D) Letters and diaries belonging to Confederate soldiers
  - (E) Public speeches of abolitionists
55. The admission of Missouri in 1820 into the United States was made possible by
- (A) a cash payment to the French, who laid claim to the land
  - (B) the admission of Maine, a state which outlawed slavery
  - (C) the admission of Texas, a state which laid claim to the Missouri Territory
  - (D) the creation of the Confederate States of America
  - (E) the opening of the American West
56. All of the following political decisions were results of the debate over slavery and abolition EXCEPT
- (A) the Wilmot Proviso
  - (B) the Missouri Compromise
  - (C) the Compromise of 1850
  - (D) the Kansas-Nebraska Act
  - (E) the Civil Rights Act
57. All of the following are associated with American transcendentalism in the nineteenth century EXCEPT
- (A) the essays of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau
  - (B) a belief in the importance of the human spirit
  - (C) utopian communities such as Oneida
  - (D) an emphasis on technological progress through industry
  - (E) female writers and thinkers, such as Margaret Fuller
58. The *Dred Scott* decision led to the nullification of the
- (A) Missouri Compromise
  - (B) Emancipation Proclamation
  - (C) Fugitive Slave Law
  - (D) Three-Fifths Compromise
  - (E) Intolerable Acts
59. The United States exercised which of the following policies in gaining access to the land where the Panama Canal was built?
- (A) The Monroe Doctrine
  - (B) The Roosevelt Corollary
  - (C) Nativism
  - (D) The Frontier Thesis
  - (E) Cultural imperialism
60. All of the following campaigned for women’s suffrage EXCEPT
- (A) Susan B. Anthony
  - (B) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  - (C) Lucretia Mott
  - (D) Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - (E) Amelia Bloomer

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## U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 2—Continued

61. All of the following contributed to the stock market crash of October 29, 1929, EXCEPT
- (A) the lack of sufficient cash reserves in the banking system
  - (B) the overvaluing of the stock market
  - (C) the unrestricted purchase of stock on credit
  - (D) the speculative investment of large amounts of money
  - (E) the lack of insurance for bank depositors
62. The Korean War was considered a “police action” because
- (A) the Supreme Court found the U.S. Army’s recruiting practices unconstitutional
  - (B) the president did not endorse the participation of American troops
  - (C) Congress never formally declared war against North Korea
  - (D) the United Nations forced the U.S. government to enter the war
  - (E) the war was fought between two sovereign states
63. The successful launch of *Sputnik* in 1957 led to
- (A) an increased interest in the U. S. space program
  - (B) a decline in the popularity of Dwight D. Eisenhower
  - (C) a decrease in tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States
  - (D) a decline in funding for United States defense
  - (E) government suspicion of the “military-industrial” complex
64. The term “McCarthyism” has often been used in the late twentieth century to connote
- (A) support for expanding U.S. relations with communist countries
  - (B) government actions or investigations based on false accusations or limited evidence
  - (C) rallying of pro-American sentiments in times of war
  - (D) promotion of violence and drug use in Hollywood entertainment
  - (E) restrictive policies that limit media coverage of alternative political viewpoints
65. President Ronald Reagan followed which of the following strategies in response to the economic recession during his term?
- (A) Supply-side economics to foster job creation
  - (B) Reduction of the federal deficit through increased taxes
  - (C) Increased federal spending on public works
  - (D) Expansion of unemployment benefits
  - (E) Decreased dependence on foreign oil
66. The Oregon Territory was acquired in the 1840s through
- (A) a compromise with the British government
  - (B) a treaty with the local Native American inhabitants
  - (C) the diplomatic efforts of Lewis and Clark
  - (D) a cash transaction with Russia
  - (E) an extension of the terms of the Louisiana Purchase
67. Which of the following best describes the philosophy of Progressive reformers in the early 1900s ?
- (A) Individuals and their families are solely responsible for their own well-being.
  - (B) Government action should be used to remedy poor social conditions and unfair business practices.
  - (C) Religiously based, nonprofit groups should be prohibited from providing community welfare.
  - (D) Corporations should be encouraged to support arts and education through philanthropy.
  - (E) State and local governments should cede authority to federal programs in the provisions of social welfare.

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## U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 2—Continued

68. Which of the following were true about indentured servants?

- I. They worked for a period of several years in exchange for passage to the Americas
- II. They existed mostly in the southern colonies
- III. They were protected from harsh treatment by their masters

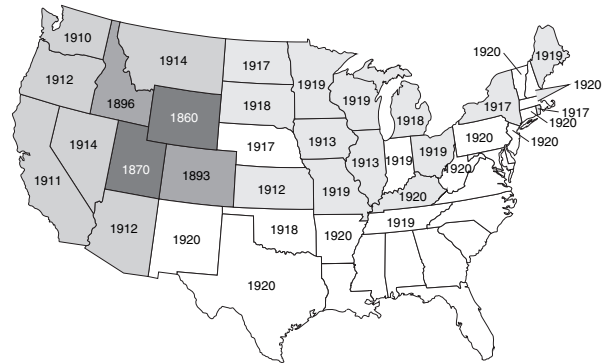
- (A) I only
- (B) I and II only
- (C) I and III only
- (D) II and II only
- (E) All the above

69. U.S. policy toward Native American tribes in the West during the 1880s can best be described as

- (A) inconsistent
- (B) conciliatory
- (C) clearly defined
- (D) assimilationist
- (E) separatist

70. Which of the following was NOT a factor in the growth of American cities in the late nineteenth century?

- (A) A sharp rise in immigration
- (B) The lure of newly created jobs in industrial centers
- (C) A decline in migration to the frontier
- (D) Government incentives to resettle in urban areas
- (E) The scarcity of opportunity in rural America



71. The best title for the map above would be

- (A) The Admission of States to the Union
- (B) The Settlement of North America
- (C) The Passage of Woman Suffrage Laws by State
- (D) The Repeal of Prohibition Laws by State
- (E) The Passage of Desegregation Laws by State

72. The First Continental Congress met in order to:

- I. Draft a list of grievances to send to England
  - II. Organize Boycotts of British Goods
  - III. Coordinate colonial militias
- (A) I only
  - (B) II only
  - (C) I and II only
  - (D) I, II, and III
  - (E) None of the above

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## U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 2—Continued

73. “Television has been far more influential than even Gutenberg’s printing press. Books, magazines, and radio have all been described as mass media, but none can compare to the size and shape of television; it is massive. Audiences are drawn from every social class and every demographic. Television focuses and directs these disparate individuals by engaging them in a purely homogenous activity.”
- The above statement made by a media critic most likely refers to
- (A) the impact of television as a mass-communication technology on the general public
  - (B) the results of government censorship in the mass media
  - (C) the difficulties faced by traditional media publishers with the rise of television viewing
  - (D) the lack of information available to the average television viewer
  - (E) the influence wielded by the media on political affairs
74. All of the following were writers of the Harlem Renaissance EXCEPT
- (A) James Weldon Johnson
  - (B) Countee Cullen
  - (C) Langston Hughes
  - (D) Henry Louis Gates, Jr.
  - (E) Zora Neale Hurston
75. The “counterculture” movement of the 1960s can best be described as
- (A) a political and social movement that questioned traditional middle-class values
  - (B) a conservative, evangelical movement aiming to increase the religious participation of mainstream Americans
  - (C) a series of sit-down demonstrations meant to call attention to the Jim Crow laws and segregation in the South
  - (D) a grass roots political organization supporting Barry Goldwater as a third-party presidential nominee
  - (E) a series of strikes organized by labor unions in protest of the rising numbers of working women who threatened the jobs of their core members
76. One result of the Marshall Plan of 1948 was
- (A) the shipment of food, raw material, and machinery to postwar Europe
  - (B) the airlift of vital supplies to blockaded West Berlin after the Second World War
  - (C) the division of Germany into four administrative zones
  - (D) the withdrawal of the United States from foreign affairs
  - (E) the admission of China to the United Nations

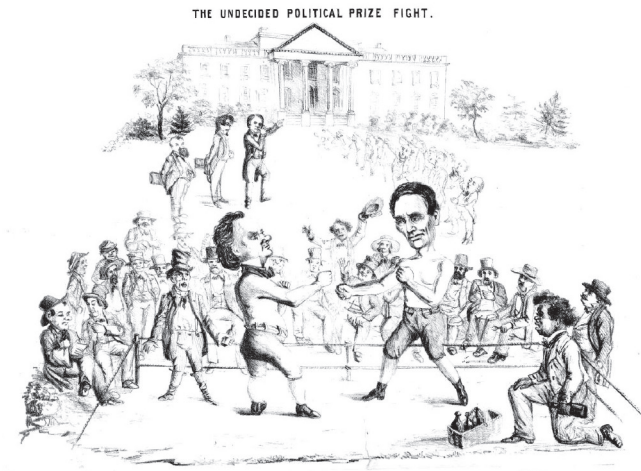
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## U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 2—Continued

77. Which of the following best describes a rationale for the failure of the United States to join the League of Nations after World War I?
- (A) Communist-controlled Russia would have a central role in the League of Nations.
  - (B) The aims of the League of Nations were in direct opposition to the tenets of the Treaty of Versailles.
  - (C) Republicans in the Senate were concerned that involvement in the League of Nations would curtail the United States' ability to act in its own best interests.
  - (D) President Woodrow Wilson was not wholly supportive of U.S. admission to the League of Nations.
  - (E) Great Britain and France refused to join the League of Nations.
78. Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring* was significant because it
- (A) brought the dangers of DDT and other pesticides to the attention of the American public
  - (B) made a decisive case in favor of female suffrage shortly before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment
  - (C) was the first book by a female author published in the United States
  - (D) led to the passage of the strict legislation to protect the ozone layer
  - (E) was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1968
79. "Laws permitting, and even requiring, their separation in places where they are liable to be brought into contact do not necessarily imply the inferiority of either race to the other . . . ."
- The above passage was probably taken from which of the following Supreme Court rulings?
- (A) *Brown v. Board of Education*
  - (B) *Gideon v. Wainwright*
  - (C) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
  - (D) *Marbury v. Madison*
  - (E) *Miranda v. Arizona*
80. All of the following are ideas advocated by *The Federalist Papers* EXCEPT
- (A) Republican government works best in small communities.
  - (B) Wider representation decreases the opportunities for tyranny.
  - (C) Individual states will grow increasingly hostile to one another.
  - (D) The army should be under federal control.
  - (E) A republican government must balance its power among different branches.
81. Which of the following colonies was founded as a refuge for Catholics from religious persecution?
- (A) Georgia
  - (B) Virginia
  - (C) Pennsylvania
  - (D) Maryland
  - (E) New York
82. Which of the following reforms is associated with Jacksonian Democracy?
- (A) Improved public education
  - (B) Education for women
  - (C) The rise of abolitionism
  - (D) Improved treatment of the insane
  - (E) The creation of child-labor laws
83. The Congressional Reconstruction Acts, enacted after the Civil War, had which of the following effects on Southern states?
- (A) Former slaves were all given 40 acres of land and a work animal.
  - (B) Constitutional voting laws were changed to enfranchise former slaves as citizens.
  - (C) Segregation of public institutions was mandated to appease white constituents.
  - (D) Northern citizens were given tax subsidies as an incentive to migrate to the South to help in the rebuilding efforts.
  - (E) Radical white supremacist groups, such as the Ku Klux Klan, were outlawed.

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## U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 2—Continued



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84. The cartoon above could refer to
- (A) the onset of the Civil War
  - (B) continued political competition after the Lincoln-Douglas debates
  - (C) Lincoln's inability to capture the presidency
  - (D) the federal government's lack of faith in its citizens
  - (E) a mistrust of the electoral process
85. Because of New England's geography and poor climate, its 17th century economy became centered on which of the following activities?
- (A) large-scale agriculture of a variety of crops
  - (B) subsistence farming
  - (C) sea-trade, shipping, and fishing
  - (D) single-crop production of valuable cash crops
  - (E) manufacturing
86. All of the following are examples of post-World War I isolationism in the United States EXCEPT
- (A) noninvolvement in the affairs of foreign nations
  - (B) refusal to join the League of Nations
  - (C) the "Red Scare"
  - (D) suspension of trade with European nations
  - (E) a reduction in military funding
87. The Teapot Dome scandal is an example of
- (A) an effort on the part of the Taft administration to weed out government corruption
  - (B) widespread financial misconduct during the presidency of Warren Harding
  - (C) efforts made by American colonists to protest unfair taxation
  - (D) the desire of Congress to be recognized as the most influential branch of government
  - (E) the methods used by Harry Truman to pass his Fair Deal legislation
88. The North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 established
- (A) an alliance among the nations of Western Europe and North America
  - (B) a return to the isolationism of the 1920s
  - (C) lend-lease agreements for the supply of war material to the Allied forces
  - (D) lasting peace with communist nations
  - (E) the framework for the League of Nations
89. Which of the following is a complete and accurate list of the Axis Powers in World War II?
- (A) The United States, France, and Italy
  - (B) The United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union
  - (C) The United States, Britain, and Japan
  - (D) The United States, Germany, and Italy
  - (E) Germany, Italy, and Japan
90. Which of the following was an important reason for George H. W. Bush's defeat in the presidential election of 1992?
- (A) A weak domestic economy
  - (B) The Persian Gulf War
  - (C) Heightened tensions with the Soviet Union
  - (D) The third party candidacy of Ralph Nader
  - (E) The Iran-Contra affair

# 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.