

Chapter 15 Practice Test 3

U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 3

Your responses to the U.S. History Subject Test questions must be filled in on Test 3 of your answer sheet (the answer sheet at the back of the book). Marks on any other section will not be counted toward your U.S. History Subject Test score.

When your supervisor gives the signal, turn the page and begin the U.S. History Subject Test.

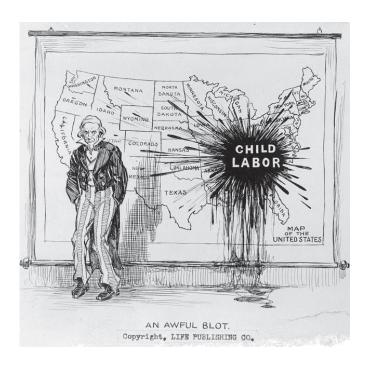
U.S. HISTORY SUBJECT TEST 3

<u>Directions</u>: 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. Each of the following European nations launched major colonization attempts along the eastern seaboard of North America in the late sixteenthcentury EXCEPT
 - (A) Spain
 - (B) England
 - (C) Italy
 - (D) France
 - (E) The Netherlands
- 2. Which of the following was the most important "cash crop" grown for sale in the Virginia colony in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
 - (A) Pumpkins
 - (B) Potatoes
 - (C) Tea
 - (D) Tobacco
 - (E) Sugar
- 3. What is the term for the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century British policy that avoided strict enforcement of parliamentary laws in order to encourage the obedience of the American colonies?
 - (A) Salutary Neglect
 - (B) The 10% Plan
 - (C) Calvinism
 - (D) The Gag Rule
 - (E) The Great Compromise
- 4. One effect of the Nullification Crisis during the presidency of Andrew Jackson was
 - (A) a burgeoning of interest in westward expansion
 - (B) the emergence of the two-party system
 - (C) a decrease in the power of the executive branch of government
 - (D) the expansion of voting rights to Native Americans
 - (E) the establishment of federal supremacy over the states

- 5. Which of the following lists the admission of states into the union in the correct chronological order (from first to last)?
 - (A) New Jersey, Arizona, New York, Virginia
 - (B) Virginia, Ohio, Nebraska, Wyoming
 - (C) California, Rhode Island, Florida, Mississippi
 - (D) Texas, North Dakota, Connecticut, Massachusetts
 - (E) Delaware, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Maryland
- 6. Alexander Hamilton conceived of the First Bank of the United States in order to
 - (A) prevent predatory lending practices on the part of private banks
 - (B) standardize American currency and deal with Revolutionary War debt
 - (C) provide an alternative to George Washington's own plan for a national bank
 - (D) ensure that American farmers had adequate access to subsidized loans
 - (E) decrease the extent of the powers of the federal government
- 7. Which of the following was a goal of the Know-Nothing Party in the 1850s?
 - (A) To reduce the influence of university-educated elites on American politics
 - (B) To encourage an influx of skilled immigrants from Europe
 - (C) To develop alternatives to the two-party
 - (D) To create a political haven for Native Americans and other minorities
 - (E) To limit the influence of immigrants on American society and thus "purify" the nation



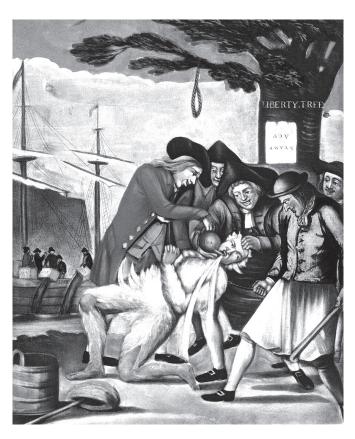


- 8. The political movement depicted in the cartoon above eventually led to which of the following federal regulations?
 - (A) The Erdman Act of 1898
 - (B) The Emergency Quota Act of 1921
 - (C) The Social Security Act of 1935
 - (D) The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938
 - (E) The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947

9. "I believe it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."

The quote above most likely represents which of the following American foreign policies?

- (A) The Monroe Doctrine
- (B) The Truman Doctrine
- (C) The Carter Doctrine
- (D) The Powell Doctrine
- (E) The Rumsfeld Doctrine
- 10. Which of the following American novels is known for exposing the realities of urban poverty and the unsanitary conditions of the meatpacking industry?
 - (A) Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*
 - (B) Joseph Heller's Catch-22
 - (C) Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin
 - (D) John Steinbeck's The Grapes of Wrath
 - (E) Richard Wright's Native Son



"The Bostonians paying the excise-man, or tarring & feathering"

- 11. The 1774 print shown above most likely depicts which of the following?
 - (A) The colonists expressing their gratitude to the British monarchy
 - (B) The colonists expressing their dissatisfaction with the system of direct taxation imposed by the British
 - (C) The colonists enjoying the festivities associated with the arrival of a ship in the port of Boston
 - (D) The colonists protesting the unjust treatment of Native Americans in New England
 - (E) The colonists publicly humiliating a man accused of being a heretic

- 12. Which of the following best characterizes the main topic of discussion during the Lincoln-Douglas debates?
 - (A) The expansion of slavery into the territories
 - (B) The prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcohol
 - (C) The secession of South Carolina
 - (D) The role of the vice presidency
 - (E) The issue of reparations due to former slaves and their families
- 13. Joseph Smith was the founder of which nineteenthcentury religious movement that began during the Second Great Awakening?
 - (A) The Shakers
 - (B) The Unitarians
 - (C) The Mormons
 - (D) The Adventists
 - (E) The Jehovah's Witnesses
- 14. Which of the following best describes the type of person derisively referred to as a "carpetbagger" immediately after the Civil War?
 - (A) A freed slave who moved from the South to a northern state
 - (B) A Southern politician who had switched allegiances during the war
 - (C) A representative of the federal government who reneged on promises made before the
 - (D) A pioneer who packed up and moved west immediately following the end of hostilities
 - (E) A Northerner who moved south in order to profit from the postwar instability



- 15. Why, despite President Woodrow Wilson's strong support for the move, did the United States not join the League of Nations immediately following World War I?
 - (A) The governments of England and France blocked the United States from joining.
 - (B) There was not enough support among highranking military officers.
 - (C) The financial debts incurred during the war prevented Wilson from taking action.
 - (D) The idea of joining the League of Nations sparked widespread protests among veterans.
 - (E) There was strong opposition in the Senate to becoming entangled in further European affairs.
- 16. Each of the following was provided to returning World War II veterans under the G.I. Bill EXCEPT
 - (A) low-cost mortgages
 - (B) low-interest loans
 - (C) stipendiary support for higher education
 - (D) free health insurance
 - (E) unemployment compensation
- 17. The primary intention of the Bay of Pigs Invasion was to
 - (A) promote American oil interests in Venezuela
 - (B) safeguard American expatriates in Nicaragua
 - (C) overthrow the government of Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán in Guatemala
 - (D) prevent a coup attempt against Maximiliano Hernández Martínez in El Salvador
 - (E) overthrow the government of Fidel Castro in Cuba

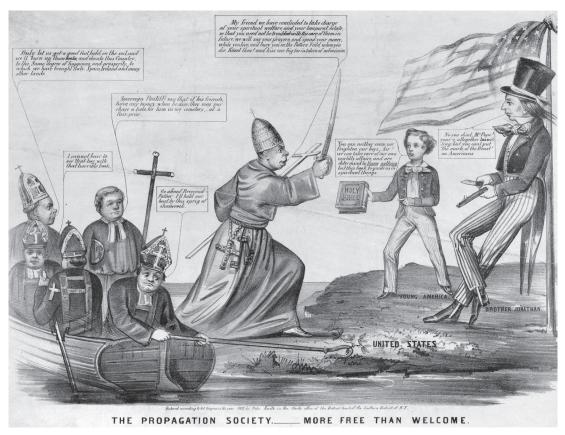
- 18. Which two campaign promises made by President Ronald Reagan dominated his presidential agenda?
 - (A) Ending the "tax and spend" policies of his liberal predecessors and winning the Cold War
 - (B) Increasing taxes on the top 10% of Americans and rebuilding diplomatic ties with Latin America
 - (C) Rebuilding trust and cooperation among the dissenting factions within the Congress and raising teacher pay nationwide
 - (D) Creating a strong environmental conservation program and shoring up American influence in the United Nations
 - (E) Reforming immigration policy and creating conditions more favorable to labor unions
- 19. In the 1990s, President Clinton became only the second president ever to be impeached for which of the following reasons?
 - (A) Accusations of tax fraud
 - (B) Accusations of perjury and obstruction of justice
 - (C) Accusations of treason against the United States
 - (D) Accusations of vote tampering
 - (E) Accusations of dereliction of duty
- 20. The Quaker community faced hardship in England for each of the following reasons EXCEPT
 - (A) a refusal to bear arms or otherwise participate in England's wars
 - (B) a refusal to bow down to nobles or doff hats to those of higher social classes
 - (C) a refusal to pay taxes that would assist in military spending
 - (D) a refusal to participate in worship services without a trained minister serving as an intermediary
 - (E) a refusal to swear allegiance to the British monarchy and its institutional power



- 21. The Salem Witch Trials in seventeenth-century Massachusetts were influenced by all of the following factors EXCEPT
 - (A) a strong belief in the pervasive influence of supernatural forces
 - (B) a lack of judicial due process
 - (C) ongoing feuds and distrust in the local community
 - (D) widespread economic prosperity
 - (E) mass hysteria fueled by overzealous religious faith
- 22. Which of the following was one of the principal reasons that led to Bacon's Rebellion in 1676?
 - (A) A distrust in the judiciousness of the Virginia colony's economic policies
 - (B) A desire to align the colony's militia with those of neighboring colonies
 - (C) A widespread skepticism regarding the fairness of cotton prices
 - (D) A sense of anger stemming from the colonists' limited opportunities for social advancement
 - (E) A failure of the Virginia political establishment to protect frontier settlements from Native American attacks

- 23. One purpose of the Navigation Acts was to
 - (A) restrict colonial trade to England's benefit
 - (B) enable the colonies to trade freely with the French and Spanish
 - (C) promote fair market prices for staple goods that would be mutually beneficial to England and the colonies
 - (D) encourage sea-based exploration of new territories in the Caribbean
 - (E) protect the colonial shipping industry from pirates and other marauders
- 24. Which of the following was one of the most important political ramifications of the Treaty of Paris, which ended the French and Indian War in 1763?
 - (A) Britain ceded all of its territory north of the Mason-Dixon line to France.
 - (B) Britain ceded all of its territory west of the Missouri River to France.
 - (C) France ceded all of its territory east of the Mississippi River to Britain.
 - (D) Britain ceded all of its territory south of the 49th parallel to France.
 - (E) France ceded all of its territory north of the 49th parallel to Britain.





Pope: My friend we have concluded to take charge of your spiritual welfare, and your temporal estate, so that you need not be troubled with the care of them in future; we will say your prayers and spend your money, while you live, and bury you in the Potters Field, when you die. Kneel then! And kiss our big toe in token of submission.

Brother Jonathan: No you don't, Mr. Pope! You're altogether too willing; but you can't put "the mark of the Beast" on Americans.

Young America: You can neither coax, nor frighten our boys, Sir! We can take care of our own worldly affairs, and are determined to "Know nothing" but this book, to guide us in spiritual things.

First bishop: I cannot bear to see that boy, with that horrible book.

Second bishop: Only let us get a good foothold on the soil, and we'll burn up those Books and elevate this Country to the Same degree of happiness and prosperity, to which we have brought Italy, Spain, Ireland and many other lands.

Third bishop: Sovereign Pontiff! Say that if his friends, have any money, when he dies; they may purchase a hole, for him in my cemetery, at a fair price.

Fourth bishop: Go ahead Reverend Father; I'll hold our boat by this sprig of shamrock.

- 25. The sentiments expressed in the cartoon above most likely reflect which of the following?
 - (A) Mercantilism
 - (B) Nativism
 - (C) Transcendentalism
 - (D) Romanticism
 - (E) Realism

- 26. Which of the following developments paved the way for pioneers to settle the American West from Texas to the Pacific Ocean?
 - (A) The end of the Mexican-American War in 1848
 - (B) The Louisiana Purchase in 1803
 - (C) The Texas Annexation of 1845
 - (D) The end of the Spanish-American War in 1898
 - (E) The military stalemate at the end of the War of 1812



- 27. One effect of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 was to
 - (A) end slavery in the western territories
 - (B) drive a wedge between Native Americans and those who wished to settle the frontiers
 - (C) overturn the Missouri Compromise of 1820 by granting settlers popular sovereignty
 - (D) end slavery in the Mid-Atlantic states
 - (E) unify the Democratic and Whig parties



- 28. The cartoon above illustrates which of the following legislative agendas of President Theodore Roosevelt?
 - (A) The dissolution of monopolistic corporations
 - (B) The expansion of national parks and forests
 - (C) The regulation of railways and interstate commerce
 - (D) The promotion of civil rights protections for all Americans
 - (E) The bolstering of American military prowess

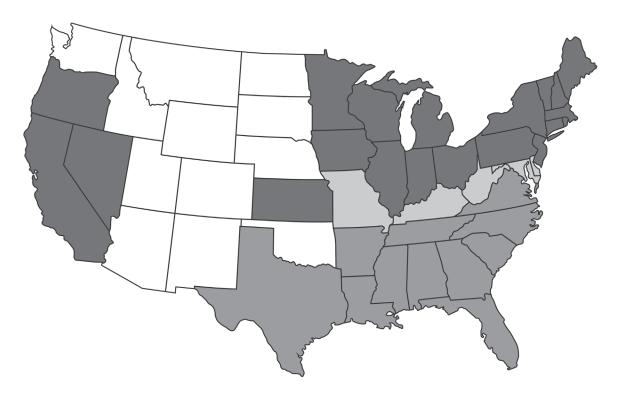
- 29. One purpose of "muckraking" journalism in the early twentieth century was to
 - (A) report on foreign policy and overseas military involvement
 - (B) report on the economic difficulties brought about by the stock market crash
 - (C) report on political and corporate corruption
 - (D) report on athletic events and popular culture
 - (E) report on religious topics of interest to immigrant communities
- 30. To whom was President Richard Nixon referring when he appealed to the "silent majority" in the late 1960s?
 - (A) Those Americans who wished to see the passage of more liberal policies toward the legalization of drugs
 - (B) Those Americans who did not agree with Nixon's strategy of political realism
 - (C) Those Americans who actively campaigned for a return to traditional American values
 - (D) Those Americans who had died in the Korean War and Vietnam
 - (E) Those Americans who did not take an active role in politics but were supportive of Nixon's conservative policies
- 31. Which of the following quotes best exemplifies the American colonists' reaction to the Stamp Act of 1765?
 - (A) "We must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill."
 - (B) "He that will not work shall not eat."
 - (C) "I am not a Virginian, but an American."
 - (D) "Taxation without representation is tyranny."
 - (E) "My country is the world, and my religion is to do good."



- 32. The First Continental Congress petitioned King George III to do which of the following?
 - (A) End the enforcement of the Intolerable Acts
 - (B) Recognize Massachusetts as an independent political entity
 - (C) Intervene on behalf of frontier settlers besieged by violent schisms
 - (D) Grant the colonies financial support through loans and paper money
 - (E) Establish George Washington as the military leader of the colonies
- 33. Each of the following helps to explain why the American colonists encountered great difficulties during the first year of the Revolutionary War EXCEPT:
 - (A) Not all of the colonists initially favored independence.
 - (B) The colonial forces lacked the funding and training to match the British "redcoats" in open battle.
 - (C) The colonial forces had had less than half of the troop strength of the British army.
 - (D) Britain promised freedom to any slave who helped to fight to restore British authority in the colonies.
 - (E) Early military losses resulted in a decline in morale among American troops.

- 34. Which of the following was a major reason behind the split between Federalists and Anti-Federalists in the era immediately following the Revolutionary War?
 - (A) A disagreement about whether the United States should have a separation of powers within the federal government
 - (B) A disagreement about whether the United States should have a strong central government or a more limited one
 - (C) A disagreement about whether the United States government should be based upon the will of the people
 - (D) A disagreement about whether the United States should be entirely independent of the British monarchy
 - (E) A disagreement about whether it was necessary to set up checks against the possibility of future political corruption
- 35. The intention of the Monroe Doctrine was to
 - (A) provide the United States with a legal means to intervene in European colonial activities in Africa
 - (B) keep the western hemisphere free from European influence and military intervention
 - (C) maintain a solid military alliance between the United States and France
 - (D) limit European abolitionists' influence on attitudes in the United States
 - (E) pave the way for more widespread cooperation between American and Spanish naval forces

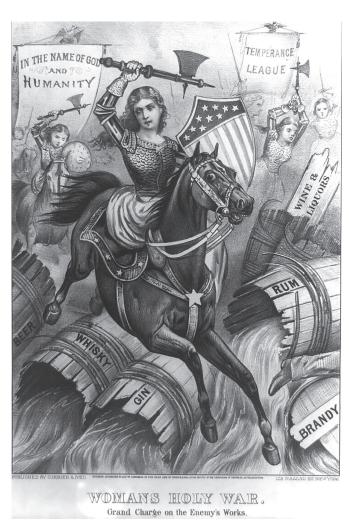




- 36. The map above most likely shows which of the following?
 - (A) Divisions among cotton-producing and noncotton-producing states and territories in the late seventeenth century
 - (B) Divisions among states and territories that had granted women the right to vote circa 1890
 - (C) Divisions relating to fiscal policy among states and territories circa 1930
 - (D) Divisions relating to support for the temperance movement among states and territories circa 1920
 - (E) Divisions of allegiance among states and territories in 1861

- 37. Which of the following men was NOT an Industrial Era business leader?
 - (A) Andrew Carnegie
 - (B) John D. Rockefeller
 - (C) Cornelius Vanderbilt
 - (D) Howard Schultz
 - (E) J. P. Morgan
- 38. The primary purpose of President Woodrow Wilson's "Fourteen Points" speech was to
 - (A) justify an isolationist foreign policy vis-à-vis Latin America
 - (B) bolster the strength of the Federal Reserve
 - (C) weaken his political enemies on the topic of immigration from Italy and Ireland
 - (D) counter the accusation that he was "weak" on the topic of communism
 - (E) argue that World War I was fought for a moral cause and to encourage postwar peace in Europe





- 39. The movement depicted in the cartoon above was influential in the passage of which of the following Amendments to the Constitution?
 - (A) The Fourth Amendment
 - (B) The Eighth Amendment
 - (C) The Fifteenth Amendment
 - (D) The Eighteenth Amendment
 - (E) The Twenty-sixth Amendment

- 40. Which of the following best characterizes the literature of the Beat Generation?
 - (A) A rejection of mainstream American values and an embrace of experimentation with drugs and alternative sexualities
 - (B) An embrace of nature and the conservation movement
 - (C) An emphasis upon intuitive thought and the power of human reasoning
 - (D) An attempt to apply objectivity and detachment to the study of human beings and animals
 - (E) A return to conservative and classical themes
- 41. Each of the following was a characteristic of the religious ideals of the First Great Awakening **EXCEPT**
 - (A) an emphasis on ritual and hierarchy
 - (B) an emphasis on evangelism
 - (C) an emphasis on personal revelation
 - (D) an emphasis on the need for salvation
 - (E) an emphasis on commitment to personal morality
- 42. Which of the following best describes the pattern of "triangular trade" employed by British mercantilists in the years prior to the American Revolution?
 - (A) Rum to New England; slaves to Africa; molasses to the Caribbean
 - (B) Slaves to New England; rum to Africa; molasses to the Caribbean
 - (C) Molasses to New England; rum to Africa; slaves to the Caribbean
 - (D) Slaves to New England; molasses to Africa; rum to the Caribbean
 - (E) Molasses to New England; slaves to Africa; rum to the Caribbean



- 43. In what way was the Rhode Island colony unique among American colonies in the seventeenth century?
 - (A) It provided religious freedom to persecuted groups such as Quakers and Jews.
 - (B) It was initially claimed as a Dutch territory.
 - (C) It was founded by a Puritan religious leader.
 - (D) Its economy was based upon agriculture, fishing, and sea trade.
 - (E) It was the home of what became a major American university.
- 44. The Quakers, Mennonites, and Amish all adhere to which of the following principles?
 - (A) Agnosticism
 - (B) Deism
 - (C) Dogmatism
 - (D) Militarism
 - (E) Pacifism
- 45. Which of the following were characteristic of the Republican promise of a "return to normalcy" in the 1920s?
 - (A) An attempt to rid the government and corporations of corruption and abuses
 - (B) An environment hospitable to big business and an isolationist foreign policy
 - (C) An aggressive movement to break up monopolistic business practices
 - (D) An emphasis upon educational reform
 - (E) An increase in tax rates upon the wealthiest Americans

- 46. "The only thing we have to fear is . . . fear itself nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance."
 - President Franklin D. Roosevelt made the proclamation above in his inaugural address in reference to which national crisis?
 - (A) The Red Scare
 - (B) The sinking of the ship *Titanic*
 - (C) The polio epidemic
 - (D) The Great Depression
 - (E) The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
- 47. Which of the following is one of the most long-lasting achievements of the Eisenhower administration?
 - (A) The formation of the interstate highway system
 - (B) The successful implementation of progressive minimum wage laws
 - (C) A vigorous public rebuttal of McCarthyism
 - (D) An opening up of U.S. trade relations with China
 - (E) Ending the war in Vietnam
- 48. The United States built up huge arsenals of nuclear weapons during the 1950s and 1960s because of the belief that
 - (A) nuclear technology would be beneficial in the field of medicine
 - (B) a strong nuclear arsenal would be the only way to deter terrorist attacks by non-state actors
 - (C) if both the United States and the Soviet Union had huge arsenals of devastating weapons, neither side would actually use them
 - (D) using nuclear weapons would be a more humane way of conducting warfare in the modern era
 - (E) an arms race would have salutary effects upon the American industrial economy



- 49. Which of the following is the best description of the "domino theory"?
 - (A) If one country develops financially profitable technology, then other countries will copy that technology.
 - (B) If one country raises its tax rates, then other countries will lower their tax rates.
 - (C) If one country falls to communist influence, then the surrounding countries will follow.
 - (D) If one country elects a left-leaning leader, then the surrounding countries will follow.
 - (E) If one country builds up its military capabilities, then other countries will rush to match those capabilities.
- 50. Each of the following was a devastating effect of the European colonization of the Americas **EXCEPT**
 - (A) the introduction of unknown diseases
 - (B) the decimation of native populations through
 - (C) the displacement of native populations from their ancestral lands
 - (D) the widespread enslavement of native populations for work on plantations
 - (E) the killing off of nearly the entire buffalo population
- 51. In which of the following geographical areas were women the most numerically strong during the colonial period?
 - (A) The Jamestown Colony
 - (B) The frontier regions
 - (C) The Plymouth Colony
 - (D) The Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - (E) New York

- 52. Membership in the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was initially restricted to which of the following groups?
 - (A) Puritan men and women
 - (B) Adults over the age of 21
 - (C) Landholding men and women
 - (D) Puritan men
 - (E) Landholding Puritan men
- 53. Each of the following philosophers significantly influenced the political thinking of the framers of the Constitution EXCEPT
 - (A) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - (B) John Locke
 - (C) Thomas Hobbes
 - (D) Voltaire
 - (E) Henry David Thoreau
- 54. James Baldwin, Langston Hughes, and Zora Neale Hurston are all prominent representatives of which of the following American literary movements?
 - (A) The Harlem Renaissance
 - (B) Transcendentalism
 - (C) Realism
 - (D) Dadaism
 - (E) The Southern Agrarians





- THE "RAIL SPLITTER" AT WORK REPAIRING THE UNION.
- 55. Which two American leaders are depicted attempting to repair the Union in the cartoon above?
 - (A) Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln
 - (B) Andrew Mellon and Abraham Lincoln
 - (C) Andrew Johnson and Abraham Lincoln
 - (D) Andrew Carnegie and Abraham Lincoln
 - (E) Andrew "Dice" Clay and Abraham Lincoln

- 56. The election of 1824 is notable in part because
 - (A) it was the first time that women were permitted to vote nationwide
 - (B) it was the first election to use a "winner-takeall" system
 - (C) it coalesced the entire country around a unified political front
 - (D) it returned the country to factional two-party
 - (E) it marked the end of the Whig Party's political power





- 57. The 1943 sign pictured above most likely reflects which of the following?
 - (A) Jim Crow laws in the southern United States
 - (B) World War II-era recruitment of African American soldiers
 - (C) The racial integration of public schools
 - (D) New Deal programs designed to benefit the urban poor
 - (E) The ideals of the voting rights movement

- 58. Which of the following was a primary reason for which President Harry Truman decided to order the use of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
 - (A) He believed that a successful bombing campaign would enable U.S. forces to invade the Japanese mainland more easily.
 - (B) He believed that the massive scale of destruction would force Japan to surrender.
 - (C) He believed that the Germans would surrender for fear that similar military action would take place on German soil.
 - (D) He believed that the Allies would follow the American action by dropping subsequent bombs of their own.
 - (E) He believed that bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki would wipe out most of Japan's weapons capabilities.
- 59. Which of the following was an important advancement in civil rights that took place during the presidency of Harry Truman?
 - (A) The desegregation of the American military
 - (B) The overturning of *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - (C) The Montgomery Bus Boycott
 - (D) The establishment of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 - (E) The establishment of the Student Nonviolent **Coordinating Committee**
- 60. Married women in colonial America were
 - (A) able to vote
 - (B) able to hold public office
 - (C) able to serve on juries
 - (D) able to make contracts without their husbands' approval
 - (E) able to engage in business outside the home



- 61. In what way was Thomas Paine's pamphlet Common Sense influential on the course of American history?
 - (A) It played a key role in changing the attitudes of Southern plantation owners toward the morality of slavery.
 - (B) It promulgated the ideal of Manifest Destiny.
 - (C) It inspired people in the thirteen colonies to fight for independence from Britain.
 - (D) It exposed the unjust labor conditions of American farmers.
 - (E) It exploited American fears concerning waves of mass immigration.
- 62. President George Washington's Farewell Address was notable for setting which of the following precedents?
 - (A) A refusal to participate in economic agreements with European nations
 - (B) A two-term limit on the American presidency
 - (C) A tradition of farmer-politicians that lasted a century
 - (D) A requirement that all presidents serve in the military before entering politics
 - (E) A belief in the necessity of multiple political parties
- 63. Marbury v. Madison is considered a landmark Supreme Court ruling for which of the following reasons?
 - (A) It established the rules by which the federal government is able to tax the states.
 - (B) It helped to differentiate between the separate spheres of influence of the executive and judicial branches of government.
 - (C) It clarified the issue of when an individual is legally granted the right to privacy.
 - (D) It laid out the circumstances under which it is permissible for a company to operate across state lines.
 - (E) It refined the definition of "freedom of speech."

- 64. Which of the following was a result of President Andrew Jackson's policies toward Native Americans?
 - (A) The transplantation of several Native American tribes away from their homelands to federal territories west of the Mississippi River
 - (B) An upsurge in support for his presidency among the Native American electorate
 - (C) A peaceful resolution to issues of Native violence that had plagued New England for
 - (D) The relocation of Native American tribes from the Southwest to the Mid-Atlantic region
 - (E) A backlash against his presidency among non-Native whites in the South
- 65. From which countries did the majority of "New Immigrants" to the United States arrive in the years following the Civil War?
 - (A) England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland
 - (B) Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Sweden
 - (C) Italy, Greece, Russia, and China
 - (D) Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands
 - (E) Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala
- 66. Which of the following best describes the time period when the Whig party started to decline in numbers and influence?
 - (A) The 1790s
 - (B) The 1820s
 - (C) The 1830s
 - (D) The 1850s
 - (E) The 1890s



67. "If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom, and deprecate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground, they want rain without thunder and lightning."

The 1857 quote above can best be viewed as an expression of which of the following?

- (A) The environmental movement
- (B) The anti-war movement
- (C) The women's suffrage movement
- (D) The gay rights movement
- (E) The abolitionist movement



- 68. The image of the fashionably dressed "flapper" holding a cigarette in the illustration above most likely comes from which era of American history?
 - (A) The Roaring Twenties
 - (B) The Era of Good Feelings
 - (C) The Gilded Age
 - (D) The Disco Age
 - (E) The Gay Nineties

69. "We conclude that the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

The sentiment expressed in the quote above most likely comes from which of the following Supreme Court rulings?

- (A) Dred Scott v. Sandford
- (B) Gibbons v. Ogden
- (C) Miranda v. Arizona
- (D) Brown v. Board of Education
- (E) McCulloch v. Maryland
- 70. Thomas Jefferson's establishment of the University of Virginia was innovative because
 - (A) it contained a prominent School of Divinity
 - (B) students were able to bring their families to campus
 - (C) it was the first institution of higher education in the state of Virginia
 - (D) higher education was separated from religious doctrine
 - (E) tuition was free to all students
- 71. Which of the following best characterizes the role of indentured servants during the colonial period?
 - (A) Captives from Africa forced to work on plantations
 - (B) Immigrants from the Caribbean who lacked sufficient job prospects
 - (C) Poor or indebted Europeans obligated to work for colonial employers
 - (D) Native Americans who performed menial household duties in the employ of frontier settlers
 - (E) Free men and women who worked their way up the pay ladder through a system of meritocracy





- 72. The trail from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean indicated on the map above most likely reflects which of the following?
 - (A) The Powell Geographic Expedition of 1869
 - (B) The expedition of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in 1804
 - (C) Roald Amundsen's search for the Northwest Passage in 1903
 - (D) Henry Morton Stanley's search for David Livingstone in 1871
 - (E) The Hayden Geological Survey of 1871
- 73. Which of the following women was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony after she challenged the ruling Puritan authorities?
 - (A) Rosa Parks
 - (B) Anne Hutchinson
 - (C) Abigail Adams
 - (D) Louisa May Alcott
 - (E) Clara Barton
- 74. The region of the Ohio River Valley was disputed territory among which groups in the middle of the eighteenth century?
 - (A) The French and the British
 - (B) The French and the Spanish
 - (C) The British and the Spanish
 - (D) The British and the Dutch
 - (E) The French and the Dutch

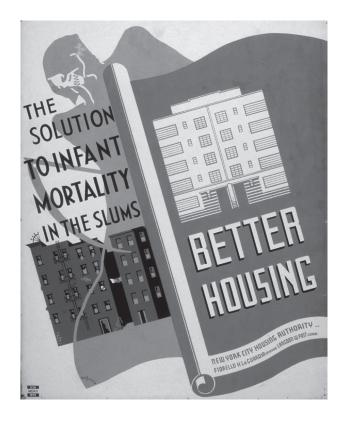
- 75. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine reflected President Theodore Roosevelt's belief that in matters of foreign policy, the United States should
 - (A) "rest on the traditional American values of restraint and empathy"
 - (B) "keep the United States free from political connections with every other country"
 - (C) "cultivate peace and harmony with all"
 - (D) "steer clear of permanent alliances"
 - (E) "speak softly, and carry a big stick"
- 76. Benjamin Franklin is noted for all of the following achievements EXCEPT
 - (A) participating in the drafting of the Declaration of Independence
 - (B) an abiding interest in scientific experimentation
 - (C) founding the Democratic Party
 - (D) serving as a diplomatic representative of the United States abroad
 - (E) establishing a lending library
- 77. The utopian community of Shakers in the eighteenth century was unique in part because of its belief in
 - (A) divine revelation
 - (B) the equality of the sexes
 - (C) the influence of supernatural forces
 - (D) pacifism
 - (E) evangelization



78. "I refuse to accept the view that mankind is so tragically bound to the starless midnight of racism and war that the bright daybreak of peace and brotherhood can never become a reality...I believe that unarmed truth and unconditional love will have the final word."

The quote above most likely comes from which of the following sources?

- (A) Martin Luther King, Jr.'s acceptance speech at the Nobel Prize ceremony, 1964
- (B) Malcolm X's speech, "The Ballot or the Bullet," 1964
- (C) Jesse Jackson's Democratic National Convention address, 1984
- (D) President John F. Kennedy's inauguration speech, 1961
- (E) President Lyndon Johnson's speech, "The American Promise," 1965



- 79. The poster above most likely reflects the ideals of which of the following federal programs?
 - (A) The Square Deal
 - (B) The Occupy Movement
 - (C) The Pacifist Movement
 - (D) The Tea Party Movement
 - (E) The New Deal
- 80. Which of the following was NOT a primary reason for the trouble endured by the Jamestown settlement in the early 1600s?
 - (A) A lack of reliable sources for clean drinking water
 - (B) Periodic warfare with neighboring Powhatan tribes
 - (C) The spread of disease through mosquitoes and other pests
 - (D) Insurrection among the slaves
 - (E) Poor farming conditions due to swampland



- 81. The Iroquois tribes in what is now the state of New York lived in which type of dwelling during the colonial period?
 - (A) Conical teepees made of buffalo hide and wooden poles
 - (B) Semi-subterranean lodges made of earth and
 - (C) Large longhouses made of wooden frames and bark
 - (D) Multistory adobe houses made of clay and
 - (E) Beehive-shaped houses made of wooden frames and grass
- 82. Which of the following was NOT a major crop in colonial New England?
 - (A) Corn
 - (B) Wheat
 - (C) Rye
 - (D) Squash
 - (E) Beans
- 83. The Gold Rush of 1848–1855 spurred a massive jump in the population of which American city?
 - (A) New York
 - (B) Washington, D.C.
 - (C) St. Louis
 - (D) San Antonio
 - (E) San Francisco

- 84. The Federalists conceded the Bill of Rights to the Anti-Federalists in response to the latter's concern that
 - (A) the Constitution lacked sufficient provisions to protect individual liberties
 - (B) the Constitution did not adequately define the role of the vice presidency
 - (C) the Constitution did not specify term limits for the presidency
 - (D) the Constitution placed too much of an emphasis upon individual liberties
 - (E) the Constitution did not adequately protect the interests of the merchant class
- 85. "We are assembled to protest against a form of government existing without the consent of the governed—to declare our right to be free as man is free, to be represented in the government which we are taxed to support."

The 1848 quote above most likely comes from which of the following sources?

- (A) Helen Keller, "Strike Against War"
- (B) Mother Jones, "Labor Speech to Coal Miners"
- (C) Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "Seneca Falls Keynote Address"
- (D) Margaret Sanger, "The Morality of Birth Control"
- (E) Sojourner Truth, "The Spirit Calls Me"
- 86. The "Triple Entente" refers to the alliance among which nations in the period immediately before World War I?
 - (A) The United States, Great Britain, and France
 - (B) The United States, France, and Russia
 - (C) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
 - (D) Great Britain, France, and Russia
 - (E) Great Britain, Germany, and the United States





- 87. The "Instructions to All Persons of Japanese Ancestry" from April 1942 pictured above most likely preceded which of the following events?
 - (A) The Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor
 - (B) The admission of Hawaii into the union
 - (C) The internment of Japanese-Americans in California
 - (D) The segregation of Asian students in American public schools
 - (E) The issuance of labor permits for Japanese migrant laborers
- 88. In the years since 1910, the African American population has shifted from
 - (A) mostly urban to mostly suburban
 - (B) mostly rural to almost entirely urban
 - (C) almost entirely suburban to mostly rural
 - (D) almost entirely urban to almost entirely rural
 - (E) mostly suburban to almost entirely urban

- 89. Which of the following American military engagements was NOT preceded by a formal declaration of war by Congress?
 - (A) The War of 1812
 - (B) The Spanish-American War
 - (C) World War I
 - (D) World War II
 - (E) The Korean War
- 90. In 1791, why did Thomas Jefferson and James Madison oppose Alexander Hamilton's proposal for high protective tariffs as a means of generating revenue for the federal government?
 - (A) They did not think that Hamilton's plan would survive a presidential veto.
 - (B) They wanted to delay the plan until such time as the United States had a more stable national currency.
 - (C) They had planned a similar proposal of their own and didn't approve of Hamilton's rates of taxation.
 - (D) They were concerned that Hamilton's plan would undermine the authority of the federal government.
 - (E) They worried that such a move would render industries overly reliant upon federal aid.

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.

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20. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	50. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	80. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
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28. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	58. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	88. A B C D E
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PRACTICE TEST 3 ANSWER KEY

Question	Correct			Question	Correct			Question	Correct		
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1.	С			31.	D			61.	С		
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4.	E			34.	В			64.	A		
5.	В			35.	В			65.	С		
6.	В			36.	E			66.	D		
7.	E			37.	D			67.	E		
8.	D			38.	E			68.	A		
9.	В			39.	D			69.	D		
10.	A			40.	A			70.	D		
11.	В			41.	A			71.	С		
12.	A			42.	С			72.	В		
13.	С			43.	A			73.	В		
14.	E			44.	E			74.	A		
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19.	В			49.	С			79.	E		
20.	D			50.	D			80.	D		
21.	D			51.	В			81.	С		
22.	E			52.	E			82.	В		
23.	A			53.	E			83.	E		
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