Multiple Choice Questions

Questions 1-2 refer to the excerpt below.

“The people of this island, and of all the others I have seen, or not seen, all go naked, men and women, just as their mothers bring them forth; although some women cover a single place with the leaf of a plant, or a cotton something they make for that purpose. They have no iron or steel, nor any weapons; nor are they fit thereunto; not because they are not a well-formed people and of a fair stature, but that they are wonderously timorous [fearful].”

Christopher Columbus, “Letter to Luis de Santagel, Keeper of the Privy Purse (1493)"

1. Columbus’ description of Native Americans contributed most directly to which of the following developments in Europe?
   (A) the growth of the slave trade
   (B) a growing belief in white superiority
   (C) an increased interest in mining American metals
   (D) huge population growth

2. Columbus’ emphasis on Native Americans’ fear and lack of weapons suggests that Spain was most interested in
   (A) trading with the Native Americans for gold and silver
   (B) taking Native Americans’ possessions
   (C) using Native Americans as a captive labor force
   (D) how well the Native Americans would adapt to Christianity

Questions 3-6 refer to the excerpt below.

“They are very tenacious in preserving the customs of their ancestors. They do not permit slaves, or even freedmen who have a mixture of Negro blood, to wear any cloth other than that made in this country, which is quite coarse. I was told recently that a certain bedecked mulatto [woman] who appeared in Córdoba was sent word by the ladies of the city that she should dress according to her station, but since she paid no attention to this reproach, they endured her negligence until one of the ladies, summoning her to her home under some other pretext, had the servants undress her, whip her, burn her finery before her eyes, and dress her in the clothes befitting her class.”

Alonso Carrío de la Vandera, 
Cordoba, Argentina

3. The event described in the excerpt is an example of which of the following developments in Spanish colonial settlements?
   (A) The gradual blending of native and European cultures
   (B) The strict legal control Spaniards had over Africans and Native Americans
   (C) The increasingly strict social caste system
   (D) The high value of cotton cloth

4. The event described in the excerpt most directly challenges the prevailing belief that
   (A) Women in Spanish colonies wielded no power because of Europe’s defined gender roles
   (B) African and Native American women sometimes wanted to adopt European dress
   (C) Europeans both officially and unofficially enforced strict social roles based on race
   (D) Spanish citizens often treated Africans and Native Americans brutally to maintain power
5. The event described in the excerpt most directly supports which of the following statements about Spanish colonial life?
   (A) All Africans and Native Americans were enslaved by white Europeans to work the land
   (B) All Africans and Native Americans tried to maintain their cultural heritage by dressing in their native clothing and speaking their native languages.
   (C) During the early years of the colony, some Africans and Native Americans were able to acquire freedom and wealth
   (D) Spaniards forced Native Americans and Africans to adopt European religions, languages, and clothes

6. Which of the following events demonstrated the strongest continuity with the attitudes expressed in the excerpt?
   (A) Increasing legislation to control colonial culture, such as a law banning Native Americans and Africans from eating European food
   (B) The gradual development of religions such as Haitian Voodoo and Cuban Santeria
   (C) The Pueblo Revolt in Santa Fe, New Mexico
   (D) The New Law enacted by the Spanish monarch in 1542, which protected Native Americans from Spanish cruelty

Questions 7-10 refer to the image below:

7. The image most likely depicts which Native American society?
   (A) Chinook
   (B) Crow
   (C) Pueblo
   (D) Iroquois

8. Activities like the one shown in the image most directly support which of the following statements?
   (A) Local environments and resources strongly influenced Native American lifestyles.
   (B) The majority of Native American tribes in 1491 depended on large mammals as food.
   (C) Current American culture honors the diversity of ancient Native American tribes.
   (D) The horse became a crucial part of Plains Indians lifestyles by 1491.
9. Spanish advocates for the individuals such as those shown in the image would have most likely agreed with which of the following perspectives?
(A) The Spanish monarch was right to enact the New Law in 1542, preventing abuse of Native Americans
(B) Juan de Sepulveda had the better argument in the Valladolid Debate
(C) Native Americans were naturally inferior to Europeans because of their lack of clothing and Christianity
(D) All Native Americans were perfect as they were and should remain unchanged.

10. Activities like the one shown in the image most directly challenge which of the following statements?
(A) The Columbian Exchange benefitted some Native American tribes.
(B) Many Native American tribes maintained their own customs after the arrival of the Europeans.
(C) The Columbian Exchange benefitted Europeans while invariably harming Native Americans.
(D) The Columbian Exchange changed the behaviors of some Native American tribes.

Questions 11-13 refer to the excerpt below:

“To emphasize the heroism of Columbus and his successors as navigators and discoverers, and to deemphasize their genocide, is not a technical necessity but an ideological choice. It serves – unwittingly – to justify what was done.”

Howard Zinn, historian, *A People’s History of the United States*

11. Which of the following evidence most directly challenges the depiction of European explorers as simply heroic “navigators and discoverers”?
(A) Their excitement about the land they discovered
(B) The agreements they made with Spanish and Portuguese monarchs for a percentage of the land and wealth they found
(C) Their bravery in sailing west from Europe
(D) Their general reputations as “really good sailors”

12. Which of the following evidence would most directly justify what the Spanish did in America?
(A) A chart of European population growth after Columbus’ arrival
(B) A chart of Native American population growth after Columbus’ arrival
(C) The laws that enforced the caste system in Spanish colonies in America
(D) The Battle of Acoma in New Mexico

13. Zinn argues that historians emphasize Spanish explorers’ navigational abilities in order to justify what happened to Native Americans in the Spanish colonies. What other European construct provided similar justification?
(A) The Spanish colonial caste system
(B) The concept of white superiority
(C) Laws regulating Native Americans’ food and dress
(D) The encomienda system
Questions 14-16 refer to the map below:

14. The diversity of Native American settlement up to 1491, as depicted on the map, resulted most directly from which of the following factors?
   (A) Linguistic variations
   (B) Religious variations
   (C) **Environmental variations**
   (D) Economic variations

15. In 1491, the large eastern region depicted on the map actually consisted of
   (A) Mostly nomadic tribes that hunted in the eastern woodlands
   (B) **Small settlements that often belonged to larger confederations**
   (C) Dense, city-like settlements that irrigated their crops
   (D) Stereotypical “Indians” in teepees and feather headdresses

16. The pattern of Native American settlement up to 1491, as depicted on the map, best explains the
   (A) **Variety of traditions that the Spanish encountered as they conquered America**
   (B) Importance of maize to Native American cultures throughout North America
   (C) Unified reaction of Native Americans to the Spanish conquest
   (D) How Spanish governors decided to divide their territories
Questions 17-19 refer to the excerpts below:

“And do not believe that before the coming of the Christians they lived in that peaceful reign of Saturn that the poets describe; on the contrary, they waged continuous and ferocious war against each other, with such fury that they considered a victory hardly worth while if they did not glut their monstrous hunger with the flesh of their enemies, a ferocity all the more repellant since it was not joined to the invincible valor of the Scythians, who also ate human flesh.”

Juan de Sepulveda, *The Nature of the Natives*, 1550

“God made all the peoples of this area, many and varied as they are, as open and as innocent as can be imagined. The simplest people in the world - unassuming, long-suffering, unassertive, and submissive - they are without malice or guile, and are utterly faithful and obedient both to their own native lords and to the Spaniards in whose service they now find themselves. Never quarrelsome or belligerent or boisterous, they harbour no grudges and do not seek to settle old scores; indeed, the notions of revenge, rancour, and hatred are quite foreign to them.”

Bartolome de Las Casas, *A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies*, 1542

17. These excerpts were written in response to the
   (A) Debate over whether the Spanish should colonize the Americas
   (B) Debate over how the Spanish should treat the Native Americans
   (C) Accounts of the Native Americans written by Columbus
   (D) Debate over the conversion of Native Americans to Catholicism

18. The ideas about the natives expressed by Juan de Sepulveda are most consistent with which of the following?
   (A) The principle of religious freedom
   (B) The concept of mercantilism
   (C) The belief in white superiority
   (D) The construction of a racial caste system

19. The ideas about the natives expressed by Bartolome de Las Casas are most consistent with which of the following?
   (A) The principle of religious freedom
   (B) The argument for paternalistic treatment of the natives
   (C) The belief in white superiority
   (D) The argument for Native American autonomy
Questions 20-21 refer to the chart below:

20. Which of the following was a significant cause of the trend from 1550 to 1800 shown in the graph?
   (A) The importation of wheat and barley to the Americas
   (B) The spread of European diseases in the Americas
   (C) **The importation of potatoes and maize to Europe**
   (D) The importation of squash, tomatoes, and chili peppers to Europe

21. Which of the following was a direct effect of the trend in population growth shown on the graph?
   (A) A steady decrease in the Native American population
   (B) A steady increase in the European population
   (C) **Greater numbers of Europeans moving to cities or to the Americas**
   (D) Enormous population growth in China
Questions 22-23 refer to the excerpt below:

“Mexico City was built on the ruins of Tenochtitlan, the Aztec city that was built in the likeness of Tula, the Toltec city that was built in the likeness of Teotihuacan, the first great city on the American continent. Every Mexican bears within him this continuity, which goes back two thousand years.”

- Octavia Paz, Mexican author

22. The process described in the excerpt most directly led to
   (A) The multiple wars between Native Americans and Spanish conquistadores
   (B) The Spanish failure to ever convert Mexico to the Catholic faith and a capitalist economy
   (C) The cultural identity of modern Mexican citizens, formed by the history of both the Native Americans and the Spanish
   (D) An abrupt change in every aspect of Native American life

23. Which of the following events in Spanish colonial history best represented the continuation of the idea expressed in the excerpt?
   (A) The formation of the plantation system in the Caribbean
   (B) The New Law of 1542 and other attempts by Spain to improve the treatment of Native Americans
   (C) The formation of Christian saints based on existing Aztec religious figures
   (D) The devastating population loss caused by European diseases

Questions 24-25 refer to the image below:

24. As depicted in this image, a key difference between slavery in West Africa and slavery in Spanish and Portuguese colonies was the
   (A) European clothing worn by slaves
   (B) Automatic enslavement of the children of slaves
   (C) Better treatment of slaves in the colonies
   (D) Type of labor that slaves performed
25. The enslavement of West Africans by Spanish and Portuguese colonists most directly led to which of the following developments?
   (A) A mixing of African, European, and Native American languages, religions, and traditions
   (B) The genocide of the remaining Native Americans
   (C) The creation of the caste system in Spanish and Portuguese colonies
   (D) The American Civil War

Questions 26-28 refer to the Nahua drawing below from the *Huexotzinco Codex*, 1531.

26. Items like those shown in the image were most likely used as
   (A) weapons to fight the Spanish
   (B) tribute paid to the Spanish
   (C) religious items in the native Aztec faith
   (D) decoration in Mexico City

27. The image of the Madonna and Christ child surrounded by the other items reflects the
   (A) native practice of adopting some Christian figures into their own ceremonies
   (B) Spanish missionaries’ great success in converting natives to Catholicism
   (C) diversity of religious practices among the pre-Columbian Native Americans
   (D) natives’ understanding of Christ’s role in their lives

28. Which of the following most directly represents a later example of the cultural contact depicted in the image?
   (A) The Black Legend, describing Spain’s torture and killing of thousands of natives
   (B) Spain’s establishment of sugar-farming haciendas
   (C) Spain’s actions in the Battle of Acoma
   (D) Spain’s destruction of Tenochtitlan’s temples to build Mexico’s City’s Christian cathedrals
Questions 29-30 refer to the painting below.

British painting of an Algonquian village, 1585

29. What part of this painting would have supported the European belief in white superiority?

(A) the agricultural development depicted in the upper right corner.

(B) the nudity and ritual practices depicted in the lower right corner.

(C) the wooden and thatch huts in the upper left corner

(D) the bonfire in the lower left corner

30. Which of the following developments led to a change in the lifestyle depicted in the image?

(A) The development of praying towns

(B) The American Indian-British trade of guns in exchange for furs

(C) The encroachment of Puritan settlers as the colonists’ population grew

(D) All of the above
1. Revel’s poem suggests what about his identity?
   A) He was a Negro who was captured into slavery.
   B) **He was prisoner who likely became an indentured servant.**
   C) He was a slave master.
   D) He was a British ship captain who mostly transported slaves.
2. What is the most likely reason Revel would have been needed in Virginia in 1680?
   (A) Increased need for labor for cash crops such as tobacco.
   (B) Ship masters were needed to fish for cod.
   (C) There was a call for laborers on small family farms.
   (D) Due to a large number of slaves, there was an increased need for slave masters.

3. What do the demographics described in Revel’s poem reflect about the overall composition of Virginia’s population?
   (A) Males were only the acceptable servants for the slave master’s family.
   (B) The majority of forced laborers were white indentured servants or debtors
   (C) The majority of forced laborers in Virginia at the time consisted of slaves of African descent.
   (D) White land owning masters vastly outnumbered the enslaved population of Virginia.

Questions 4-6 refer to the map below.

4. The above map illustrates which of the following trends in the development of colonial societies?
   (A) The Americans were increasingly dependent upon raw materials from Europe and Africa.
   (B) The northern and southern colonies were divergent in their economic development.
   (C) The escalated role of Dutch merchants in the Atlantic slave trade
   (D) The growing neglect of the British government towards its American colonies

5. The Atlantic trade in the early 18th century most directly contributed to
   (A) the social distinctions between the coastal and backcountry settlers.
   (B) a surge of colonial independence against the British empire.
   (C) a sense of unification and economic self-sufficiency within the colonies.
   (D) an increase in the southern agrarian economic cash crop system.
6. What British law most directly affected the trade depicted on the map?
   (A) The Navigation Acts
   (B) The Woolen Act
   (C) The Molasses Act
   (D) The Barbados Slave Code

Questions 7-9 refer to the excerpts below.

“…since the fifteenth century, Englishmen had regarded blackness as ‘the handmaid and symbol of baseness and evil, a sign of danger and repulsion.’ There is no reason to suppose that, in August 1619, the English colonists of Virginia would have immediately abandoned their historical tendency of associating blackness with inferiority in favor of a more enlightened view of seeing these particular black Africans as fully human.”

A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., historian

“As the following examination of free blacks in seventeenth-century Northampton County, Virginia suggests, Englishmen and Africans could interact with one another on terms of relative equality for two generations. The possibility of a genuinely multiracial society became a reality during the years before Bacon’s Rebellion in 1676.”

Timothy Breen and Stephen Innes, historians

7. What is the key difference between the two arguments above?
   (A) Breen and Innes believe that the British-American system of slavery lacked any association with race, while Higginbotham believes that the system was entirely based on race.
   (B) Breen and Innes believe that the British-American system of slavery developed for solely economic reasons, while Higginbotham believes that the system developed for social reasons.
   (C) Higginbotham believes that racial equality in the colonies would have been impossible due to preexisting racism in British culture, while Breen and Innes believe that racial equality was a possibility in early colonial societies.
   (D) Higginbotham believes that slavery was the greatest flaw of colonial society, while Breen and Innes believe that slavery was not necessarily negative.

8. Which of the following evidence most directly supports Higginbotham’s argument?
   (A) The participation of African slaves in Bacon’s Rebellion
   (B) Early colonists’ descriptions of African slaves as animalistic
   (C) Photographs of the scarred backs of African slaves in the 1800s
   (D) The forced conversion of African slaves to Christianity

9. Which of the following evidence most directly supports Breen and Innes’ argument?
   (A) The participation of African slaves in Bacon’s Rebellion
   (B) The treatment of African slaves on ships that took the Middle Passage across the Atlantic
   (C) Nineteenth-century accounts of slaves who learned to read and write
   (D) White slave-owners encouraging slaves to marry and have children
Questions 10-12 refer to the excerpt below.

“All my lifetime I have been in fears and doubts, but now am delivered. He hath delivered them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage. For the love I have for Christ I am willing to part with all my friends to be with Him, for I love Him above all; yet it is nothing in me, for I know if I had my desert I should be in Hell. I believe in Christ, and I know that I put my whole trust in Him, and he that believeth in Him shall not be ashamed nor be confounded.” Sarah Lippet, colonist

10. The beliefs described in the excerpt are most likely the result of which of the following colonial developments?
   (A) The spread of Enlightenment ideas
   (B) The spread of Puritanism as practiced by John Winthrop
   (C) An early feminist movement
   (D) The Great Awakening

11. Which of the following figures would most directly challenge the beliefs described in the excerpt?
   (A) George Whitefield
   (B) Benjamin Franklin
   (C) John Winthrop
   (D) William Penn

12. Which of the following processes most directly contributed to the beliefs described in the excerpt?
   (A) Cultural exchanges in the Atlantic World
   (B) Political exchanges in the Atlantic World
   (C) Increasing cultural differences among the British colonies
   (D) The spread of Puritanism in early New England

Questions 13-14 refer to the image below.

13. The image above most likely depicts a scene in which of the following groups of colonies?
   (A) The Chesapeake colonies
   (B) The Southern colonies
   (C) The Puritan colonies
   (D) The Middle colonies
14. The activity depicted in the image most directly challenges which of the following statements?
   (A) The American colonies were useful to Britain solely because of their raw materials
   (B) The American colonies produced multiple exports useful to Britain
   (C) The American colonies included skilled craftsmen in a variety of areas
   (D) The American colonies proved to be extremely profitable for Britain

Questions 15-17 refer to the excerpts below.

“for having protected, favored, and emboldened the Indians against His Majesty’s loyal subjects, never contriving, requiring, or appointing any due or proper means of satisfaction for their many invasions, robberies, and murders committed upon us.”

Nathaniel Bacon, describing the faults of Governor Berkeley, 1676

“I have lived thirty-four years amongst you [Virginians], as uncorrupt and diligent as ever [a] Governor was, [while] Bacon is a man of two years amongst you…I will take counsel of wiser men than myself, but Mr. Bacon has none about him but the lowest of the people.”

Governor William Berkeley, responding to “Bacon’s Manifesto,” 1676

15. Which of the following developments demonstrated the strongest continuity with the attitudes expressed by Bacon?
   (A) The growth of the British-American system of slavery
   (B) The increasing anger of British colonists in the backcountry or western parts of the colonies
   (C) The spread of Enlightenment ideas
   (D) Britain’s increasingly strict control of the colonies

16. The differing opinions of Bacon and Berkeley are an example of which of the following divisions in the British colonies?
   (A) An increasing class divide between wealthier and poorer colonists
   (B) An increasing economic divide between northern and southern colonies
   (C) The growth of two different schools of thought on how civilized American Indians were
   (D) An increasing religious divide between the Virginia Anglicans and non-Anglican immigrants

17. Berkeley’s reference to “the lowest of the people” most likely includes which of the following groups?
   (A) American Indians
   (B) Slaves and indentured servants
   (C) Plantation owners
   (D) Non-Anglicans
Questions 18-20 refer to the graph below.

18. Which of the following was a significant cause of the Native American population changes depicted in the graph?
   (A) European diseases such as smallpox
   (B) The trade of guns from Europeans to American Indians
   (C) Wars between Europeans and American Indians and between different tribes of American Indians
   (D) All of the above

19. Which of the following was a direct effect of the white population changes depicted in the graph?
   (A) Increased environmental pressure on the land
   (B) Increased immigration and better health among colonists
   (C) The importation of significantly greater numbers of African slaves to New England
   (D) A growing independence movement against the British government

20. The main trends shown in the graph were most directly associated with which of the following processes occurring in New England at the time?
   (A) The gradual expansion of British colonists’ landholdings
   (B) The increasing importation of guns and other metal goods
   (C) The spread of Enlightenment ideas
   (D) The development and growth of cash crop agriculture
Questions 21-23 refer to the excerpt below.

“Never till now was that rule contested, of two evils, choose the least…I would ask them whether it be not a most criminal ingratitude unto the God of Health, when He has acquainted us with a most invaluable method of the saving of our lives from so great a death, to treat with neglect and contempt, and multiply abuses on them who thankfully and in a spirit of obedience to Him, embrace His blessings?”

Cotton Mather, a Puritan minister, on Boston residents’ resistance to smallpox inoculations, 1721

21. Mather’s point of view in the excerpt resulted most directly from which of the following trends in the British colonies?
   (A) The Great Awakening  
   (B) The spread of Enlightenment ideas  
   (C) The increasing number of American Indian deaths due to smallpox  
   (D) The British government’s increasing control over the colonies

22. The ideas expressed in the excerpt most directly challenge the prevailing belief that
   (A) Puritans rejected all science and modern developments in favor of religious purity  
   (B) Puritans were willing to adjust to changing circumstances and were tolerant of new ideas  
   (C) The British colonists held diverse beliefs despite their similar backgrounds  
   (D) Puritans rejected the idea of a personal relationship with God and focus only on traditions

Questions 23-25 refer to the images below.

23. The image on the left most directly challenges which of the following statements?
   (A) Women in the British colonies did a significant amount of labor to the benefit of their families.  
   (B) Women in the British colonies were expected to fulfill specific roles, including that of a dutiful wife and a loving mother.  
   (C) Women in the British colonies were expected to leave most of the labor to the men and to depend on their husbands for all things.  
   (D) Life in the British colonies included an enormous amount of domestic work, such as spinning thread, heating water, and chopping firewood.
24. The image on the right most directly supports which of the following statements?
   (A) Many wealthy women, especially in the southern colonies, could afford fine European products and had slaves or servants to tend to most of the labor.
   (B) All colonial women had difficult lives that demanded an enormous amount of domestic work
   (C) British colonists and British citizens in Britain had completely different ideas on fashion, gender roles, and labor
   (D) British colonists were forced to live with limited resources and products because of their distance from Europe

25. The change that took place between the creation of the earlier image on the left and the later image on the right can best be described as
   (A) an increase in wealth for all colonists
   (B) an increase in social and economic diversity among the colonists
   (C) a decrease in trade between the colonists and Britain
   (D) a growing difference between American and British artistic styles

Questions 11-13 refer to the excerpts below.

“I never was without some religious Principles; I never doubted, for instance, the Existence of the Deity, that he made the World, & govern’d it by his Providence; that the most acceptable Service of God was the doing Good to Man; that our Souls are immortal; and that all Crime will be punished & Virtue rewarded either here or hereafter; these I esteem’d the Essentials of every Religion.”

Benjamin Franklin, *The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*

“And if a person is what the world calls an honest moral man, if he does justly, and, what the world calls, love a little mercy, is not and then good-natured, reacheth out his hand to the poor, receives the sacrament once or twice a year, and is outwardly sober and honest; the world looks upon such an one as a Christian …but if you examine them, though they have a Christ in their heads, they have no Christ in their hearts.”

George Whitefield, “Marks of a True Conversion”

11. George Whitefield’s sermon was written in response to

   (A) the rise of Deism
   (B) the Great Awakening
   (C) the American Revolution
   (D) the principle of religious freedom
12. The ideas expressed by Benjamin Franklin are most closely related to

(A) the Great Awakening
(B) the influence of the Enlightenment on religion
(C) Locke’s ideas on democratic government
(D) Quakerism

13. Which of the following developments in the nineteenth century best represent the continuation of both Franklin and Whitefield’s ideas?

(A) The Maryland Toleration Act and the rise of Mormonism
(B) The Second Great Awakening and the rise of the Know Nothing Party
(C) The rise of Unitarianism and the Second Great Awakening
(D) The rise in Catholic immigration and the rise of the Know Nothing Party

Questions 14-15 refer to the map below.
14. The trade routes depicted in the map resulted from

(A) the European governments’ commitment to mercantilism

(B) industrialization in Europe

(C) the soil, environment, and natural resources in North and South America

(D) all of the above

15. The exchange of goods depicted in the map was an economic continuation of what earlier biological exchange?

(A) the transportation of American Indians to Europe and of African slaves to America

(B) the **Columbian Exchange**, featuring the transportation of maize and potatoes to Europe and the transportation of European diseases to America

(C) British colonization of the east coast of North America

(D) The development of the Spanish encomienda system

Questions 16-17 refer to the excerpt below.

“The Savages are accustomed to set fire of the Country in all places where they come, and to burne it twize a yeare, viz: at the Spring, and the fall of the leafe. The reason that mooves them to doe so, is because it would other wise by so overgrown with undreweekdes that it would be all a coppice wood, and the people would not be able in any wise to passe through the Country out of a beaten path.”

Thomas Morton, “Of the Custome of burning the Country, and the reason thereof”, 1637

17. The ideas in the excerpt challenge what prevailing ideal regarding American Indians?

(A) American Indians were nomadic and never farmed one place for an extended period of time.

(B) American Indians often altered their environments substantially, revolutionizing agriculture in the process.

(C) American Indians preferred the Great Plains, where they could use buffalo for food and shelter.

(D) Unlike the European colonists, American Indians lived in peace with nature, never altering it to suit their needs.
18. The activities described in the excerpt are most similar to

(A) The hunting and gathering practices of the Chinook in the Northwest

(B) The cultivation of maize using irrigation, as seen among the Pueblo in the Southwest

(C) The slash and burn agriculture used by the Algonquin in the Northeast

(D) The nomadic hunting used by the Crow on the Great Plains

Questions 19-21 refer to the graphs below.

![Population of the Chesapeake Colonies, 1610-1750](image1)

![Population of the New England Colonies, 1620-1770](image2)

19. Which of the following was a significant cause of the trend shown in the black population of the Chesapeake colonies between 1690 and 1750?

(A) The creation of the cotton gin

(B) The increase in indentured servitude

(C) The development of cash crop agriculture, specifically tobacco farming

(D) The deaths of American Indians from smallpox
20. Which of the following was a significant effect of the trends shown in both graphs?

(A) Increasing sectional differences, especially regarding slavery

(B) Decreasing sectional differences as both regions increased in population

(C) The economic superiority of the Chesapeake colonies due to their slave population

(D) The growth of Anglicanism as the white population in the Chesapeake colonies surpassed the white population in the New England colonies

21. Which of the following had the greatest effect on American Indian populations in both regions?

(A) the use of American Indians as slave labor

(B) the spread of smallpox and other European diseases

(C) warfare among American Indian tribes

(D) warfare between American Indians and American colonists

Questions 22-23 refer the excerpt below.

“In the New World slave control was based on the eradication of all forms of African culture because of their power to unify the slaves and thus enable them to resist and rebel. Nevertheless, African beliefs and customs persisted and were transmitted by slaves and their descendants. Shaped and modified by a new environment, elements of African folklore, music, language, and religion were transplanted in the New World by the African diaspora. Influenced by colonial European and indigenous native American cultures, aspects of the African heritage have contributed, in greater or lesser degree, to the formation of various Afro-American cultures in the New World.”

Albert J. Raboteau, historian,
*Slave Religion: The “Invisible Institution” in the Antebellum South*

22. Which of the following examples most directly supports the ideas expressed in the excerpt?

(A) The development of the Our Lady of Guadalupe and other Latin American saints

(B) Slaves attending weekly church services as ordered by the plantation owner

(C) The incorporation of Christian-themed lyrics into drum music native to Africa

(D) The construction of Baptist churches by African Americans during Reconstruction
23. African Americans’ resistance to the elimination of African cultural heritage was part of which larger process?

(A) African Americans’ adoption of new cultural norms set by the British colonists

(B) African Americans ability to find and stay with their families and fellow tribesmen even after moving to America

(C) African Americans’ defiance of their circumstances as slaves, including acts of sabotaging plantation equipment, malingering, and running away

(D) African Americans’ gradual movement from slavery to freedom over the course of the nineteenth century
Period 3

Multiple Choice Questions

Questions 1-2 refer to the excerpt below.

“That Whereas William Beck Mullato Slave formerly the property of Major Thos. Meriwether & purchased by said Thos. Walker Junr. of his heirs for the sum of Seventy pound has during his servitude behaved in a most exemplary manner, while with him, under Colo Charles Lewis in several Campaigns to the northward & having paid said Thos. Walker Junr. the (first) purchase, fully expecting his freedom for the same, your petitioner does therefore most humbly request your hon. house would declare the said William Beck to be free.

Thomas Walker, Jr., Albemarle County,

To Virginia Government

23 October 1779

Passed by Virginia House and Senate on

30 October 1779”

- Walker petition to free Beck in Legislation Petitions, Archives of Library of Virginia

1. Walker’s petition to the Virginia government most directly supports which of the following statements?

A) Many white plantation owners deemed slavery unacceptable after the American Revolution because it violated the principles of liberty and equality.

B) Some slaves were able to gain their freedom by paying manumission or by fighting in the American Revolution.

C) Many slaves petitioned state governments for their freedom after the states wrote constitutions guaranteeing natural rights.

D) The British government freed any slave who fought with the Loyalists and then fled to Canada.

2. Situations like the one described in the excerpt would most directly lead to

(A) a small population of freed African-Americans who would eventually work to abolish slavery.

(B) a growing domestic market for slaves captured in the northern states and sold in the south.

(C) the end of slavery in the United States.

(D) the gradual migration of African Americans to Canada, where slavery was illegal.

Questions 3-5 refer to the excerpts below.

“Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall write, print, utter, or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States…then such person, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States…shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.”
“…the Constitution, which expressly declares, that ‘Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press’…therefore the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 14th of July, 1798…which does abridge the freedom of the press, is not law, but is altogether void, and of no force.”

3. Which of the following events most directly caused the creation of the Sedition Act?

(A) Federalist criticism of Thomas Jefferson during the Election of 1800
(B) The Anti-Federalists’ criticism of the United States Constitution during the ratification process
(C) Republican criticism of the undeclared naval war between France and the United States
(D) Federalist support of the British during the Napoleonic Wars.

4. The Kentucky Resolution of 1798 and 1799 serves as evidence of which of the following developments in the United States during this time period?

(A) Continuing arguments over states’ rights in relation to federal law
(B) Continuing arguments regarding the nation’s alliance with France
(C) A general consensus about the supremacy of federal law within the states
(D) A general consensus between Federalists and Republicans regarding foreign relations with France and Britain

5. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions propose the Doctrines of Nullification and Interposition, stating that

(A) Individual states have a responsibility to protect their citizens from unconstitutional federal laws
(B) Individual states can consider federal laws void if those laws violate the Constitution
(C) The determination of a federal law’s constitutionality lies with the states
(D) All of the above
Questions 6-8 refer to the image below.

6. The number and position of nations’ soldiers on the map most directly challenges which of the following statements?
   (A) The French were very useful to American efforts during the American Revolution.
   (B) The French helped to defeat the British at Yorktown in 1783.
   (C) The alliance between France and America was not important during the American Revolution.
   (D) The British were besieged by French and American troops on all sides.

7. The relationship depicted on the map between France and America would most directly lead to
   (A) An awkward position for America during the French Revolution and the XYZ Affair
   (B) Jay’s Treaty in 1794
   (C) The United States poor relationship with France under President Jefferson
   (D) A decrease in trade between France and American in the post-revolution period.
8. The siege at Yorktown best illustrates which of the following statements about the American Revolution?
   (A) The British had an enormous advantage because of their superior navy.
   (B) The Americans quickly and easily defeated the strongest empire on earth.
   (C) The Americans used guerrilla warfare very effectively.
   (D) The British were at a disadvantage because they relied on supplies from across the Atlantic Ocean.

Questions 9-10 refer to the excerpt below.

“If you complain of neglect of Education in sons, What shall I say with regard to daughters, who every day experience the want of it. With regard to the Education of my own children, I find myself soon out of my depth, and destitute and deficient in every part of Education.”
Abigail Adams in a letter to her husband, John Adams, August 14, 1776

9. The sentiments expressed by Abigail Adams will most directly lead to…
   (A) The idea of Republican Motherhood and increased educational opportunities for women
   (B) Women’s formal transition from British subjects to active American citizens
   (C) Increasing subjugation [over-powering] of women by men in the Revolutionary period
   (D) Women’s work to support the American Revolution, including weaving textiles and nursing soldiers.

10. The ideas expressed in this excerpt stem from which concern among the founders of the United States?
    (A) That women will attempt to achieve political equality in the new nation
    (B) That citizens will not know enough about moral virtues and civic duty to participate in a republican form of government
    (C) That the republican form of government will challenge the social, political, and economic power of the upper class in colonial cities
    (D) That the republican form of government will favor farmers over New England merchants
Questions 11-13 refer to the political cartoon below.

11. This depiction of Thomas Jefferson was most directly related to which of the following debates of the 1790s?
   (A) The debate over states’ rights to nullify federal laws
   (B) The debate over whether or not to support the French Revolutionaries
   (C) The debate over an agrarian or industrial future for the United States
   (D) The debate over whether or not the United States should have political parties

12. Given the historical context of this cartoon, the eagle most likely represents
   (A) The American lower and middle class
   (B) Great Britain
   (C) The Federalist Party
   (D) Alexander Hamilton

13. Political cartoons such as the one above most directly stem from which of the following circumstances in the 1790s?
   (A) Increased partisan division between the Federalists and the Republicans
   (B) Government instability under the Constitution
   (C) Increased religious fervor among Americans, as indicated by Satan and God’s eye
   (D) Westward expansion and conflict with the American Indians
Questions 14-18 refer to the excerpt below.

“The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States…Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons…

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.”

- Constitution of the United States, 1787

14. The phrase “all other Persons” demonstrates which of the following aspects of the Constitutional Convention?
   (A) The deliberate attempt to downplay or minimize the role of slavery in the young nation
   (B) The deliberate attempt to downplay or minimize the role of women in the young nation
   (C) The delicate balance between pleasing the northern states and pleasing the southern states
   (D) The establishment of a method which would be used to count the population in each state

15. The position of Indians as described in the excerpt most directly challenges which of the following statements?
   (A) Indians were largely ignored by the writers of the Constitution, who mentioned Indians only to establish that they would not be considered part of the American population.
   (B) Indians were not considered American citizens.
   (C) Indians were incorporated into the new government structure, and all potential conflicts with American Indians were solved by the writers of the Constitution.
   (D) Indians were not represented in either house in Congress and therefore did not have to pay taxes that they had no part in creating.

16. Someone arguing that the Constitution was influenced by Thomas Hobbes could support his or her argument with which of the following pieces of evidence from the excerpt?
   (A) The election method for the House of Representatives
   (B) The election method for the Senate
   (C) The method of apportioning taxes
   (D) The method of determining population

17. Someone arguing that the Constitution was influenced by John Locke could support his or her argument with which of the following pieces of evidence from the excerpt?
   (A) The election method for the House of Representatives
   (B) The election method for the Senate
   (C) The method of apportioning taxes
   (D) The method of determining population

18. The method of apportioning the number of representatives each state would receive in the House of Representatives and the Senate most directly relates to
   (A) Conflict between northern and southern states during the Constitutional Convention
   (B) Conflict between agricultural and industrial states during the Constitutional Convention
   (C) Conflict between states’ rights and federal power during the Constitutional Convention
   (D) Conflict between large and small states during the Constitutional Convention
Questions 19-21 refer to the graph below.

**Total Value of British Exports to the American Colonies**

19. The drastic decrease in the years 1774 and 1775 was most likely the result of
   (A) the American boycott of British goods
   (B) America’s growing trade with France and Spain
   (C) industrialization in the New England colonies
   (D) the Seven Years’ War

20. The decrease in British exports to the colonies most directly led to
   (A) increasing participation by women in producing goods for American use
   (B) increasing trade with the American Indians
   (C) increasing farming in the southern and middle colonies
   (D) decreasing trade with France and Spain

21. Britain was determined to maintain ownership and control of the American colonies for which of the following reasons, indicated in the graph?
   (A) To continue their supply of raw materials shipped from America to Britain
   (B) To continue to profit from the American market for British manufactured goods
   (C) To keep other parts of the British empire from trying to rebel
   (D) To have a place to ship prisoners, debtors, and religious dissidents

Questions 22-23 refer to the excerpt below.

“Through [the American Revolution], the suppressed conflicts between rich and poor among the Americans kept reappearing. In the midst of the war, in Philadelphia, which Eric Foner describes as "a time of immense profits for some colonists and terrible hardships for others," the inflation (prices rose in one month that year by 45 percent) led to agitation and calls for action. One Philadelphia newspaper carried a reminder that in Europe ‘the People have always done themselves justice when the scarcity of bread has arisen from the avarice of forestallers. They have broken open magazines- appropriated stores to their own use without paying for them-and in some instances have hung up the culprits who created their distress.’”

- Howard Zinn, historian, *A People’s History of the United States*
22. Which of the following events most directly supports Zinn’s argument?
(A) The Sons of Liberty destroying tea on a British ship
(B) **American soldiers raiding the food stores of wealthy merchants in Philadelphia**
(C) The division and sale of Loyalist property by the colonial governments
(D) The alliances formed between American Indians and American military leaders

23. Which of the following divisions demonstrates the strongest continuity with the division described in the excerpt?
(A) The division of Americans into Loyalists and Patriots during the American Revolution
(B) The division of Americans into Federalists and Anti-Federalists during the ratification debate
(C) **The division of Americans into Federalists and Republicans in the late 18th century**
(D) The division of Americans into pro-slavery and anti-slavery groups in the 19th century

Questions 24-25 refer to the image below.

24. The depiction of the French in this cartoon most directly challenges which of the following statements?
(A) The French had turned savage during their violent revolution.
(B) The French would only negotiate with the Americans in exchange for a bribe.
(C) **The French Revolution had resulted in a democracy similar to the United States government.**
(D) The French Revolution had resulted in mob rule.

25. The opinions expressed in this cartoon are most similar to the beliefs of which of the following groups?
(A) The Republican Party
(B) The American upper class
(C) The American lower class
(D) **The Federalist Party**
“My Lords, I have in my former letters inform’d Your Lordships what Incroachments the Assemblys of the province have from time to time made on His Majesty’s Prerogative & Authority in this Province in drawing an absolute dependence of all the Officers upon them for their Saleries & Reward for their services…1stly, That the Assembly refuse to admit of any amendment to any money bill, in any part of the Bill…I must now refer it to Your Lordships’ consideration whether it be not high time to put a stop to these usurpations of the Assembly on His Majesty’s Authority…”

George Clinton, governor of New York, 1752

26. The ideas expressed in the excerpt most directly support which of the following assertions regarding colonial governance?

(A) Colonial assemblies wielded a great deal of power, especially over finances, giving American colonists valuable experience with self-government.

(B) Colonial assemblies were subject to the demands of Parliament-appointed governors and had little to no control over financial matters.

(C) Colonial governments were inclusive and valued the opinions of all citizens, regardless of socioeconomic status.

(D) Colonial governments worked closely with Parliament-appointed governors because both groups shared the same financial priorities.

27. The ideas expressed in this excerpt most directly led to which of the following developments?

(A) Britain exerting greater control over American imports and exports, as seen in the Navigation Acts

(B) a growth in the power of colonial governments to decide their own financial priorities

(C) an end to the period of statutory neglect and the beginning of greater conflict between colonial governments and the British government.

(D) the American Revolution

Questions 28-30 refer to the excerpts below.

Elastic Clause: “The Congress shall have Power ... To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof…”

Supremacy Clause: “This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.”
28. The ideas about government expressed in the Elastic Clause are most consistent with which of the following?

(A) the opinions of Alexander Hamilton and the Federalist Party in the 1787-1800 period
(B) the opinions of Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republican Party in the 1787-1800 period
(C) the opinions of the Anti-federalists during the debate over ratification of the Constitution
(D) states’ rights advocates in the lead-up to the Civil War

29. Which Supreme Court decision marked a turning point in the interpretation of both clauses?

(A) Marbury v. Madison
(B) Worcester v. Georgia
(C) McCulloch v. Maryland
(D) Dred Scott decision

30. The Supremacy Clause was most directly challenged by

(A) The power of judicial review
(B) The doctrine of nullification
(C) The creation of the National Bank
(D) The political philosophy of Abraham Lincoln

Questions 31-33 refer to the excerpt below.

“Nothing was more characteristic of Antifederalist thinking than this obsession with aristocracy. Although to a European, American society may have appeared remarkably egalitarian, to many Americans, especially those who aspired to places of consequence but were made to feel their inferiority in innumerable, often subtle, ways, American society was distinguished by its inequality…In all communities…there were pressures…demarcating an aristocracy whose influence was difficult to resist. Such influence was difficult to resist because, to the continual annoyance of the Antifederalists, the great body of the people willingly submitted to it.”

Gordon S. Wood, historian, *The Creation of the American Republic, 1776-1787*
31. The ideas expressed in the excerpt most directly challenge which prevailing idea regarding the founding of the United States?

(A) The American Revolution led to the creation a limited democracy that did not alter the underlying social structure of the colonies.

(B) The Declaration of Independence overstated Americans’ commitment to social and political equality, especially in regards to the poor, women, and African-Americans.

(C) From the British-American system of slavery to the political leadership of Puritan ministers, American society before and after the American Revolution was not truly equitable.

(D) The American Revolution ushered in an age of equality by leading to the creation of a thoroughly democratic form of government.

32. The Antifederalists’ opinions on aristocracy resulted in their desire for

(A) Limited power for the federal government

(B) Abolition

(C) The immediate ratification of the Constitution

(D) The continued use of the Articles of Confederation, unchanged

33. Which of the following evidence would best support Gordon’s argument?

(A) Data showing the greater wealth of political leaders compared to the general population

(B) Data showing the wealth of the Federalists and the wealth of the Antifederalists

(C) A collection of the Federalist Papers

(D) The language of the Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution
Questions 34-36 refer to the excerpt below.

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof...”  
First Amendment, Constitution of the United States

34. The excerpt above most directly stemmed from which of the following developments?

(A) the colonists’ victory in the American Revolution
(B) the writing of the Articles of Confederation
(C) the arguments of the Anti-Federalists during debates over ratification of the Constitution
(D) the ideas developed during the Great Awakening in the early 18th Century

35. The ideas expressed in the excerpt are a continuation of the ideas found in

(A) British common law
(B) the Mayflower Compact
(C) the Maryland Toleration Act
(D) the Barbados Slave Code

36. Which historical development most directly challenged the ideas expressed in the excerpt?

(A) the creation of the Know Nothing Party
(B) the creation of the Free Soil Party
(C) the temperance movement
(D) the Second Great Awakening

Questions 37-38 refer to the excerpt below.

“All communities divide themselves into the few and the many. The first are the rich and well-born, the other the mass of the people. The voice of the people has been said to be the voice of God; and however generally this maxim has been quoted and believed, it is not true in fact. The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge or determine right. Give therefore to the first class a distinct and permanent share in the government...”

Alexander Hamilton, address to the Constitutional Convention, 1787
37. The ideas about government expressed by Hamilton are most consistent with which of the following?
   (A) Enlightenment philosophy
   (B) Fears of foreign alliances
   (C) Fears of excessive popular influence
   (D) Fears of centralized power

38. The ideas expressed by Hamilton best account for which of the following features of the United States immediately after the Constitutional Convention?
   (A) Property qualifications for voting and citizenship
   (B) The addition of the Bill of Rights
   (C) Separation of church and state
   (D) Greater power for the legislative branch

Questions 39-41 refer to the excerpt below.

“We are a people of cultivators, scattered over an immense territory, communicating with each other by means of good roads and navigable rivers, united by the silken bands of mild government, all respecting the laws, without dreading their power, because they are equitable. We are all animated with the spirit of an industry which is unfettered and unrestrained, because each person works for himself…Lawyer or merchant are the fairest titles our towns afford; that of a farmer is the only appellation of the rural inhabitants of our country. I must take some time ere he can reconcile himself to our dictionary, which is but short in words of dignity, and names of honor.”

Letters from an Anonymous Farmer, 1782

39. The ideas about government expressed by the anonymous farmer are most consistent with which of the following?
   (A) The concept of hereditary rights and privileges
   (B) The belief in protestant evangelicalism
   (C) The principle of religious freedom
   (D) The ideas of the Enlightenment

40. Which of the following developments in the early twentieth century best represent the continuation of the ideas expressed in the excerpt?
   (A) Greater government intervention in the economy during the New Deal
   (B) The growth and consolidation of large corporations
   (C) Urbanization and creation of political machines
   (D) Greater cultural emphasis on self-reliance and rugged individualism

41. The lifestyles described by the anonymous farmer were most directly challenged by which of the following developments during the early nineteenth century?
   (A) The openings of canals and new roads into western territory
   (B) The market revolution that led to dramatic shifts in agriculture and manufacturing
   (C) The implementation of the American system
   (D) The enactment of the Northwest Ordinance for admitting new states
Questions 42-45 refer to the cartoon below.

Philip Dawe, “Bostonians in Distress,” 1774

42. The cartoon was intended to
   (A) express colonial resentment of British imperial attempts to reassert control over its colonies
   (B) warn Americans of the dangers of divisive political parties and permanent foreign alliances
   (C) safeguard the United States’ borders and promote its economic interests
   (D) depict regional differences among the British American colonies

43. The ideas expressed in the cartoon most directly led to
   (A) renewed efforts to consolidate imperial control over North American markets
   (B) English population growth and expansion into the interior of North America
   (C) the emergence of an independence movement that rested on arguments over the rights of British subjects and the rights of the individual
   (D) new state constitutions reflecting republican fears of excessive popular influence

44. Which of the following groups would have most likely challenged the views of the cartoonist?
   (A) Patriots
   (B) Enlightenment philosophers
   (C) Federalists and Republicans
   (D) Loyalists
45. The cartoon would be most useful to historians as a source of information about which of the following?

(A) The formation of early political parties within the United States
(B) Loyalist opposition during the revolutionary war
(C) The creation of a grassroots movement supporting independence
(D) White-Indian conflicts after the Seven Years’ War

Questions 46-48 refer to the excerpts below.

“Manufacturing must therefore be resorted to of necessity not of choice…But we have an immensity of land…is it best then that all our citizens should be employed in its improvement, or that one half should be called off from that to exercise manufactures and handicraft arts for the others? Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people.”

Thomas Jefferson, Notes on the State of Virginia, 1785

“…promoting [manufacturing] will tend to render the United States, independent of foreign nations, for military and other essential supplies…The expediency of encouraging manufactures in the United States…appears at this time to be pretty generally admitted….To be enabled to contend with success, it is evident, that the interference and aid of their government are indispensable [for manufacturers].”


46. The excerpts were written in response to

(A) The imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, which united British colonies against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities
(B) American political thinkers’ emphasis on individual talent over hereditary privilege
(C) Debates about economic policy during the first national administrations under the Constitution
(D) The incorporation of new territories into the nation under the Northwest Ordinance

47. Which of the following groups most strongly supported Hamilton’s point of view in the excerpt?

(A) Federalists
(B) Democratic-Republicans
(C) Loyalists
(D) Patriots

48. Which of the following nineteenth and twentieth century developments represents a continuation of the ideas expressed by Hamilton?

(A) Government agencies and conservationists argued with corporate interests about the extension of public control over natural resources.
(B) Leaders in big business and their allies in government aimed to create a unified industrialized nation.
(C) Farmers adapted to mechanized agriculture through the use of sharecropping and tenant farming.
(D) The industrial workforce expanded through migration across national borders and internal migration.
Questions 49-50 refer to the excerpt below.

“All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.”

*Massachusetts Bill of Rights, 1780*

49. The Massachusetts Bill of Rights best reflects which of the following developments in early American politics?
   (A) The continued influence of European powers in North America, which challenged the United States to find ways to safeguard its borders and economic interests
   (B) The creation of new state constitutions influenced by republican fears of centralized power
   (C) British efforts to consolidate imperial control over North America
   (D) New pressures that began to unite the colonists against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights

50. The Massachusetts Bill of Rights suggests that early American politics were most directly shaped by
   (A) Protestant evangelicalism
   (B) British concepts of hereditary privilege
   (C) Widespread belief in white superiority
   (D) Enlightenment philosophy
Questions 1-2 refer to the excerpt below.

“In sum, the institutional explosion did not issue directly or solely from state sponsorship, nor were institutions directed only towards deviance or solely asylums. More accurately, institutional development during the early and middle nineteenth century should be described as the creation of formal organizations with specialized clienteles and a reformist, or character-building, purpose.”


1. Which of the following examples most directly supports Katz’s statement?
   (A) Dorothea Dix’s prison and asylum reforms
   (B) Prohibition
   (C) The Seneca Falls Convention and Declaration of Sentiments
   (D) The work of abolitionists such as Frederick Douglass

2. The “reformist, or character-building purpose” that Katz mentions most directly reflects what movement and ideal?
   (A) The Second Great Awakening and a personal relationship with God
   (B) The nativist movement and an immigrant-free America
   (C) Romanticism and the innate goodness of the individual
   (D) Manifest Destiny and westward migration

Questions 3-6 refer to the excerpts below.

“It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases, must of necessity expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each. So if a law be in opposition to the constitution: if both the law and the constitution apply to a particular case, so that the court must either decide that case conformably to the law, disregarding the constitution, or conformably to the constitution, disregarding the law: the court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case…If then the courts are to regard the constitution; and the constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the legislature; the constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case to which they both apply.”


“The government of the United State, then, though limited in its powers, is supreme; and its laws, when made in pursuance of the constitution form the supreme law of the land, ’any thing in the constitution or laws of the any State to the contrary notwithstanding.’…Among the enumerated powers [in the Constitution], we do not find that of establishing a bank or creating a corporation. But there is no phrase in the instrument which, like the articles of confederation, excludes incidental or implied powers; and which requires that every thing granted shall be expressly and minutely described…[A constitution’s] nature, therefore, requires that only its great outlines should be marked, its important objects designated, and the minor ingredients which compose those objects be deduced from the nature of the objects themselves.”

3. Marshall’s opinion in Marbury v. Madison would most directly lead to
   (A) Increased power of the judicial branch because of judicial review
   (B) Loose construction of the Constitution
   (C) The Supremacy Clause in the Constitution
   (D) The doctrines of nullification and interposition

4. Marshall’s opinion in McCulloch v. Maryland serves as evidence of
   (A) The lack of clarity in the Constitution regarding state versus federal law
   (B) The Supreme Court’s belief in strict construction of the Constitution
   (C) The Supreme Court’s belief in loose construction of the Constitution
   (D) Andrew Jackson’s disregard for the Supreme Court

5. South Carolina’s Ordinance of Nullification most directly challenged which of the following ideas from McCulloch v. Maryland?
   (A) Strict construction of the Constitution
   (B) Loose construction of the Constitution
   (C) The supremacy of federal law
   (D) The power of judicial review

6. Jackson’s reasons for vetoing the charter of the Bank of the United States most directly challenged which of the following ideas from McCulloch v. Maryland?
   (A) Strict construction of the Constitution
   (B) Loose construction of the Constitution
   (C) The supremacy of federal law
   (D) The power of judicial review

Questions 7-8 refer to the image below.
7. This painting of the Catskill Mountains, from the Hudson River School, most directly reflects which of the following early nineteenth century beliefs?
(A) Manifest Destiny
(B) Transcendentalism
(C) Puritanism
(D) Mormonism

8. This painting is an example of
(A) Artists and writers’ increasing focus on depicting American subjects, often using European methods
(B) Artists and writers’ increasing focus on depicting American subjects using completely new methods
(C) Artists and writers’ support of Manifest Destiny and the U.S. conquest of western lands
(D) Artists and writers’ support of the American Indian people

Questions 9-11 refer to the excerpt below.

“The making of the New York canals did not really cost the people of the state the value of one cent, except so far as foreign materials may have been employed in the construction of them,…On the contrary, they gave a large and wholesome circulation to money, and enriched many individuals; and the increased value of property, and of profit, resulting from them, must be supposed by counting up hundreds of millions of dollars, if indeed, the benefits of them be within supposition at all!”

Hezekiah Niles, newspaper reporter, “Great National Interests,” 1826

9. Niles’ opinion of the Erie Canal most directly reflects which of the following beliefs, common in the nineteenth century?
(A) That infrastructure funding was the sole responsibility of the federal government.
(B) That infrastructure did not affect existing economic activities.
(C) That technological innovation in infrastructure was improving the economy of the U.S.
(D) That the canal would be of great use in North-South trade

10. The development of the Erie Canal would most directly lead to…
(A) Increased food farming in the Northeast, lessening the region’s ties to the South and Midwest
(B) Increased trade between the Northeast and Midwest, further isolating the South economically
(C) Increased trade between the Northeast and South, further isolating the Midwest economically
(D) Decreased food farming the Midwest, increasing the region’s ties to the Northeast

11. Niles’ point of view would have led him toward which political idea in the early nineteenth century?
(A) Jacksonian democracy
(B) Clay’s American System
(C) Polk’s westward expansion
(D) The Know-Nothing’s nativism
Questions 12-13 refer to the map below.

12. Lewis and Clark’s map most directly fueled which of the following nineteenth century ideas?
   (A) Transcendentalism
   (B) White superiority
   (C) Belief in the “common man”
   (D) Manifest Destiny

13. Lewis and Clark’s expedition demonstrated which of the following dangers, faced by thousands of future migrants?
   (A) Conflict with American Indians
   (B) Extreme cold weather
   (C) Difficult mountainous terrain
   (D) All of the above

Questions 14-15 refer to the excerpt below.

“Is there no danger to the Democracy of the country from such formidable foes arrayed against it? Is Metternich its friend? Is the Pope its friend? Are his official documents, now daily put forth, Democratic in their character? O there is no danger to the Democracy; for those most devoted to the Pope, the Roman Catholics…are all on the side of Democracy. Yes; to be sure they are on the side of Democracy. They are just where I should look for them. Judas Iscariot joined with the true disciples.”

Samuel F. B. Morse, *Imminent Dangers to the Free Institutions of the United States*, 1835

14. Excerpts such as the one above most directly led to which early nineteenth century event?
   (A) Decreased immigration
   (B) The formation of the Know Nothing party
   (C) Increased westward expansion
   (D) Massive conversion to Protestantism
15. Which immigrant group was most frequently targeted by nativists like Morse, often because of their Catholic faith and large presence in eastern cities?
(A) The Germans
(B) The British
(C) The Irish
(D) The Chinese

Questions 16-18 refer to the map below.

16. The 1828 electoral map most directly serves as evidence of
(A) Increasing sectional or regional differences
(B) The growing strength of the south
(C) The growing strength of the north
(D) Adams’s overwhelming popularity throughout the nation

17. The 1828 electoral map demonstrates the
(A) Widespread appeal of Adams’ pro-industry policies
(B) Increasing isolation of the south due to the growth of slavery
(C) Failure of the Electoral College to choose the most popular candidate
(D) Increasing importance of the west in deciding national elections

18. The deciding type of voter in the election of 1828 was the
(A) common man
(B) southern plantation owner
(C) northern factory owner
(D) growing number of freed blacks
Questions 19-21 refer to the chart below.

19. Which of the following most directly led to the increase shown in the chart?
(A) The banning of the slave trade in 1808  
(B) **The invention of the cotton gin in 1793**  
(C) The decreasing competition in worldwide cotton production  
(D) The use of slavery in Midwestern food farming

20. The trend indicated in the chart would most directly lead to
(A) **Increasing sectional or regional differences**  
(B) Increasing industry in the south  
(C) Increasing westward migration  
(D) Increasing industry in the north

21. The trend indicated in the chart had what effect on the abolition movement?
(A) It led to the abandonment of gradualism and the embrace of active anti-slavery tactics  
(B) It led to the abandonment of active anti-slavery tactics and the embrace of gradualism  
(C) It led to the deportation of millions of slaves to Liberia  
(D) It led to abolitionists abandoning their cause in the face of increasing numbers of slaves

Questions 22-23 refer to the excerpt below.

“There is so little principle in the church, so little firmness and stability of purpose, that [unless the religious feelings are awakened and kept excited, counter worldly feelings and excitements will prevail, and men will not obey God,]…Many good men have supposed, and still suppose, that the best way to promote religion, is to go along uniformly, and gather in the ungodly gradually, and without excitement. But however such reasoning may appear in the abstract, facts demonstrate its futility.”

Charles Grandison Finney, *Lectures on Revivals of Religion*, 1835, with 1868 revisions

22. Finney’s ideas regarding religious evangelism were a result of
(A) Romanticism and its focus on the individual and emotions  
(B) Puritanism and its focus on God’s love of labor  
(C) Mormonism and its rejection of materialism  
(D) Catholicism and its spread through immigration
23. Finney and other ministers in the Second Great Awakening developed camp meetings as a way to
(A) Spread Christianity to western settlers
(B) Develop a uniquely American religious ceremony
(C) Create discipline among their followers
(D) Make lots of money

Questions 24-25 refer to the image below.

24. The idea of separate spheres and the development of the “cult of domesticity” most directly resulted from what early nineteenth century development?
   (A) The women’s rights movement and the Seneca Falls Convention
   (B) The ideal of Republican Motherhood
   (C) The movement of paid labor from within the home to outside of the home
   (D) Increasing educational opportunities for women

25. Which of the following groups most directly challenged the depiction of women in the image?
   (A) The Lowell girls
   (B) Pioneer women
   (C) Plantation-owners’ wives
   (D) Temperance supporters
Questions 26-28 refer to the excerpt below.

“Now I will ask if the Indians are not called the most ingenious people among us. And are they not said to be men of talents? …Now, if these people are what they are held up in our view to be, I would take the liberty to ask why they are not brought forward and pains taken to educate them, to give them all a common education, and those of the brightest and first-rate office. Perhaps some unholy, unprincipled men cry out, ‘The skin was not good enough’: but stop, friends – I am not talking about the skin but about principles. I would ask if there cannot be as good feelings and principles under a red skin as there can be under a white?”

William Apess, “An Indian’s Looking-Glass for the White Man,” 1833

26. The ideas described in the excerpt are an example of which of the following trends in the early 1800s?
   (A) The spread of religion during the Second Great Awakening
   (B) The rise of individuals and groups promoting secular reforms
   (C) Resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion
   (D) An emerging national culture that combined European forms with local sensibilities

27. The ideas expressed in the excerpt most directly challenged what development in the early United States?
   (A) Protestant evangelism
   (B) British-American slave trade
   (C) Belief in white superiority
   (D) Religious toleration

28. The ideas about American Indians expressed by Apess are most consistent with which of the following?
   (A) The principle of religious freedom
   (B) The belief in white superiority
   (C) Romantic ideas of human perfectibility
   (D) Growing support for Prohibition
Questions 29-31 refer to the excerpt below.

29. Which of the following was a direct effect of the territorial expansion shown on the map?
   (A) Overcultivation, which depleted arable land in the Southeast
   (B) A market revolution that caused an increasing separation between home and workplace
   (C) The creation of a unified national economy that minimized regional differences
   (D) A sequence of wars and federal efforts to control American Indian populations

30. The territorial additions shown in the map were most directly associated with which of the following processes in the United States during the early 1800s?
   (A) Increasing industrialization as more Americans worked in urban factories
   (B) A growing debate over the extension of slavery into the western territories
   (C) Progress toward a unified new national culture that combined European forms with local sensibilities
   (D) Technological innovation including textile machinery and steam engines

31. The territorial additions depicted on the map represent a continuation of which of the following developments in the eighteenth century?
   (A) Government policies that encouraged western migration and orderly incorporation of new territories
   (B) Accommodation of American Indian cultures and territorial rights
   (C) The expansion of slavery into all new territories as part of the incorporation of the South into the nationwide economic system
   (D) Limitations on westward migration, such as the Proclamation of 1763
Questions 32-34 refer to the excerpt below.

“There is one result that has been accomplished by slavery, and which no other cause has hitherto completely effected – it has introduced complete equality among the whites…But go to the south, and you will find that no white man feels such inferiority of rank as to be unworthy of association with those around him. Colour alone is here the badge of distinction, the true mark of aristocracy, and all who are white are equal in spite of variety of occupation…”

H. Manly, The South Vindicated from the Treason and Fanaticism of Northern Abolitionists, 1836

32. The ideas in the excerpt were promoted by wealthy whites in order to avoid another event similar to

(A) Bacon’s Rebellion

(B) Shays’ Rebellion

(C) Whisky Rebellion

(D) Nat Turner’s uprising

33. The idea of white superiority expressed in the excerpt led to what major difference between British colonies and French colonies in the Americas?

(A) Lower numbers of intermarriages and racially-mixed offspring in the British colonies

(B) Greater levels of missionary work in the French colonies

(C) Greater use of American Indian labor in the French colonies

(D) The development of a social hierarchy based on minute racial gradations in the British colonies

34. An abolitionist could refute Manly’s argument most effectively using

(A) The writings of Frederick Douglass

(B) Lyrics of slave spirituals

(C) Population numbers of whites and slaves in the 1830 census

(D) Photographs of malnourished poor southern whites
35. The painting most directly reflects

(A) the dangers and fears associated with westward migration
(B) the arguments over whether slavery would be allowed in western territories
(C) the idea of Manifest Destiny
(D) the triumph of the railroad and other advanced technology

36. Which of the following represents a later example of the development highlighted in the painting?

(A) the creation of the Transcontinental Railroad
(B) the expansion of slavery to western territories
(C) the Second Great Awakening
(D) industrialization and urbanization in 19th Century American cities
Questions 37-39 refer to the excerpts below.

“I have the business of 3 plantations to transact, which requires much writing and more business and fatigue of other sorts than you can imagine. But least should you imagine it too burthensom to a girl at my early time of life, give me leave to answer you: I assure you I think of myself happy that I can be useful to so good a father, and by rising very early I find I can go through much business.”

Eliza Lucas, South Carolina,
1740

Perhaps you would like something about our regulations about going in and coming out of the mill. At 5 o'clock in the morning the bell rings for the folks to get up and get breakfast. At half past six it rings for the girls to get up and at seven they are called into the mill. At half past 12 we have dinner are called back again at one and stay till half past seven, I get along very well with my work…I think that the factory is the best place for me and if any girl wants employment I advise them to come to Lowell.

Mary Stiles Paul, Lowell,
Massachusetts, 1845

37. A comparison of the excerpts most directly supports which of the following statements?

(A) **The southern economy was mainly agrarian; the northern economy was increasingly industrial.**

(B) Women in the north invariably had more economic power than women in the south.

(C) Women throughout the United States were excluded from economic activity outside of the home.

(D) Women throughout the United States achieved economic independence by the mid-1900s.

38. How did Mary Paul’s experience at Lowell mark a turning point in U.S. history?

(A) It was the first time women participated in the U.S. economy

(B) **It was the beginning of women’s participation in industrialization and in economic activity outside of the home.**

(C) It marked the switch from a majority agrarian society to a majority industrial society in the U.S.

(D) It marked the beginning of the idea of Republican Motherhood.

39. Eliza Lucas’ letter would provide evidence for which of the following arguments?

(A) Women have been continually discriminated against and marginalized, especially economically.

(B) Women were passive bystanders during the development of plantation agriculture and slavery.

(C) Upper-class women in the U.S. only contributed to society by educating their young children in the virtues of citizenship

(D) **Women in U.S. history took part in a wide variety of tasks that often blurred the line between the private and public spheres.**
Questions 40-41 refer to the political cartoon below.

40. Within the context of Jackson’s presidency, the many-headed monster most likely represents

   (A) The Bank of the United States
   (B) The Federalists
   (C) Northern industrialists
   (D) All of the above

41. Which of the following best describes the artist’s point of view as expressed through the image?

   (A) Jackson was a war hero and defender of the common man against the elite.
   (B) Jackson was a bully who frequently violated the U.S. Constitution.
   (C) Jackson was a weak president who could not solve the nation’s problems.
   (D) Jackson was a defender of loose construction of the Constitution and the rights of American Indians.
Questions 42-43 refer to the excerpt below.

“The existence of chattel slavery in a nation that claimed to be Christian, and the use of Christianity to justify enslavement, confronted black Evangelicals [Protestants] with a basic dilemma, which may be most clearly formulated in two questions: What meaning did Christianity, if it were a white man’s religion, as it seemed, have for blacks; and, why did the Christian God, if he were just as claimed, permit blacks to suffer so? In struggling to answer these questions, a significant number of Afro-Americans developed a distinctive evangelical tradition in which they established meaning and identity for themselves as individuals and as people. Simultaneously, they made an indispensable contribution to the development of American Evangelicalism.”


42. The development described by Raboteau most directly illustrates which of the following trends in United States history?
(A) The launch of abolitionist and reform movements aimed at changing African Americans’ status
(B) The emergence of a new national culture that combined European forms with local sensibilities
(C) The creation of distinctive southern attitudes towards the institution of slavery
(D) *African Americans’ development of cultural adaptations and strategies to protect their dignity and identity*

43. Which of the following evidence would best support Raboteau’s argument in the excerpt?
(A) *Lyrics of songs sung by the slaves during field labor and nighttime religious services*
(B) A written justification of the British-American system of slavery based on British beliefs in white superiority
(C) A list of the overt and covert means African Americans used to resist the dehumanizing aspects of slavery
(D) Cartoons depicting racial stereotypes in early American

Questions 44-46 refer to the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Textile Mills in Lowell</th>
<th>No. of Textile Mill Workers</th>
<th>Yards of Cloth Produced/Week in Lowell</th>
<th>Pounds of Cotton Consumed/Week in Lowell</th>
<th>U.S. Slave Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5051</td>
<td>1512</td>
<td>753,270</td>
<td>235,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6420</td>
<td>2415</td>
<td>1,459,100</td>
<td>464,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>7644</td>
<td>3629</td>
<td>1,704,996</td>
<td>559,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>8962</td>
<td>4367</td>
<td>2,394,000</td>
<td>805,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reported in: January 1835, January 1845, January 1849, January 1859*
44. Which of the following was a significant cause of the trend in numbers of mills from 1834 to 1858 shown in the table?
   (A) Technological innovations including textile machinery and steam engines
   (B) Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women, working in factories and mills
   (C) Decreasing production of cash crops such as cotton and tobacco
   (D) Regional specialization, which shaped settlement patterns in the north and south

45. Which of the following was a direct effect of both trends shown in the table?
   (A) Governmental efforts to create a unified national economy
   (B) The opening of canals and new roads into the western territories
   (C) Regional economic specialization that led to different regional political interests
   (D) Increased international migration and the relocation of white citizens to the west

46. The table would be most useful to historians as evidence for which of the following statements?
   (A) Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women, working in agriculture.
   (B) Southern cotton furnished the raw material for manufacturing in the Northeast.
   (C) Economic changes caused by the market revolution had effects on migration patterns.
   (D) The shift to market production linked the North and the Midwest more closely.
Period 5

Multiple Choice Questions

Questions 1-3 refer to the photograph below.

“Sherman’s men destroying railroad”, Atlanta, Georgia, 1864

1. As depicted in the image, Sherman’s campaign marked a turning point in warfare because

(A) it brought an invading army into the south.

(B) it targeted civilian resources instead of just military resources.

(C) it included African American.

(D) it depended on the use of new modes of transportation.
2. Which of the following events of the twentieth century best represents a continuation of the tactics used by Sherman?

(A) The U.S. bombing of civilian targets during Germany and Japan
(B) The U.S. invasion of Cuba during the Cold War
(C) The marches of Martin Luther King, Jr. during the Civil Rights Movement
(D) The construction of the Panama Canal

3. The photograph most directly provides evidence for which of the following statements?

(A) During the Civil War, new technology altered the way that the public and the government experienced war.
(B) During the Civil War, African Americans were frequently discriminated against in both the North and the South.
(C) During the Civil War, railroads were crucial to the success of the Union.
(D) During the Civil War, new technology led to new methods of mass killing.

Questions 4-5 refer to the excerpt below.

“When opportunity came, [slaves] left, often joining the Union army. Two hundred thousand blacks were in the army and navy, and 38,000 were killed….What happened to blacks in the Union army and in the northern cities during the war gave some hint of how limited the emancipation would be, even with full victory over the Confederacy. Off-duty black soldiers were attacked in northern cities, as in Zanesville, Ohio, in February 1864, where cries were heard to ‘kill the nigger.’ Black soldiers were used for the heaviest and dirtiest work,…White privates received $13 a month; Negro privates received $10 a month.”

Howard Zinn, historian, A People’s History of the United States

4. The ideas expressed the excerpt most directly challenge which prevailing ideal regarding the Civil War period?

(A) that the South was uniformly opposed to abolition in any form, including its spread to western territories
(B) that Lincoln and the Union government were undecided on the issue of abolition until the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863
(C) that the North was uniformly in favor of abolition and the establishment of full civil and political equality for African-Americans
(D) that the North and the South strongly differed in regard to the question of states’ rights
5. Which of the following developments in the second half of the nineteenth century best represented the continuation of the events described in the excerpt?

(A) the creation of the Black Codes in southern states

(B) **racial discrimination in employment and housing in northern cities**

(C) the creation of the Ku Klux Klan in Pulaski, Tennessee in 1866

(D) the actions of Radical Republicans during Reconstruction
Period 6

Multiple Choice Questions

Questions 1-3 refer to the excerpt below.

“The incident made a great impression on him. It answered in a rough way that riddle which had been annoying him so much in the past: ‘How is life organized?’ Things lived on each other – that was it. Lobsters lived on squids and other things. What lived on lobsters? Men, of course!...And what lived on men he asked himself? Was it other men? Wild animals lived on men. And there were Indians and cannibals. And some men were killed by storms and accidents. He wasn’t so sure about men living on men; but men did kill each other. How about wars and street fights and mobs?...Frank thought of this and of the life he was tossed into, for he was already pondering on what he should do in this world, and how he should get along. From seeing his father count money, he was sure that he would like banking...”

Theodore Dreiser, *The Financier*, 1912

1. The ideas expressed in the excerpt are most closely related to which Gilded Age idea?
   (A) The Social Gospel
   (B) Social Darwinism
   (C) Manifest Destiny
   (D) The Turner Thesis

2. The excerpt above best represents a continuation of which Gilded Age literary movement?
   (A) Local coloring
   (B) Social criticism
   (C) Naturalism
   (D) Transcendentalism

3. The ideas expressed in the excerpt above were used to justify
   (A) Wealth inequality
   (B) Westward expansion
   (C) Consolidation of businesses
   (D) All of the above
Questions 4-8 refer to the map below.

4. The population density of the southwestern United States depicts a continuation of which earlier trend?
   (A) The establishment of mining towns
   (B) The establishment of American Indian reservations
   (C) The development of cattle drives
   (D) The development of agriculture

5. The distribution of the population depicted in the map most directly supports which Gilded Age idea?
   (A) Social Darwinism
   (B) The American Dream
   (C) The Turner Thesis
   (D) Reform Darwinism

6. The population distribution depicted in the western United States most directly led to
   (A) An increase in immigration to the U.S.
   (B) An increase in conflicts with American Indians
   (C) Economic growth due to cash crop farming
   (D) Racial and gender inequality in the region

7. The geographical population distribution in the American west was most directly affected by
   (A) The presence of American Indians
   (B) Federal zoning regulations
   (C) The natural environment and resources
   (D) The steady settlement of the area immediately west of the frontier
8. The population growth depicted in the Great Plains region most directly led to
   (A) The end of the cowboy era
   (B) Greater immigration from the east
   (C) Increased production of cash crops
   (D) Increasing mining for iron ore

Questions 9-12 refer to the excerpt below.

“a circular marked ‘Private and Confidential’ was issued by the three banking houses…The most painstaking care was exercised that this document should not find its way into the press or otherwise become public…Why this fear? Because the circular was an invitation…to the great railroad magnates to assemble at [J.P.] Morgan’s house, No. 219 Madison Avenue, there to form, in the phrase of the day, an iron-clad combination…a compact which would efface competition among certain railroads, and unite those interests in an agreement by which the people of the United States would be bled even more effectively than before.”

Gustavus Myers, journalist, 1889

9. Myers’ writing best fits within the context of which Gilded Age literary movement?
   (A) Reform Darwinism
   (B) Naturalism
   (C) Social criticism
   (D) Local coloring

10. The events described in the excerpt are a continuation of what Gilded Age trend?
    (A) Business consolidation and the formation of monopolies
    (B) Increasing urbanization and immigration
    (C) Westward migration
    (D) The growing labor movement

11. What evidence would most directly support the author’s point of view?
    (A) A map of railroad routes in 1890
    (B) A graph depicting railroad rates from 1865 to 1900
    (C) A chart depicting labor union membership from 1865 to 1890
    (D) A photograph of factory workers in 1889

12. The author’s point of view most directly challenges which of the following?
    (A) The Gospel of Wealth
    (B) The Social Gospel
    (C) Reform Darwinism
    (D) The Turner Thesis

Questions 13-14 refer to the excerpt below.

“It is asserted that we [African Americans] are dying more rapidly than other people in the South. It is not remarkable when the houses built for sale or rent to colored people are usually placed in the lowest and most unhealthy spots. I know of houses occupied by poor negroes in which a respectable farmer would not keep his cattle. It is impossible for them to rent elsewhere. All Southern real estate agents have ‘white property’ and ‘colored property.’”

“The Negro Problem: How It Appears to a Southern Colored Woman,” 1902
13. The conditions described in the excerpt are most closely related to
   (A) The formation of Jim Crow laws
   (B) The formation of the Ku Klux Klan
   (C) The farm crisis of the late 1800s
   (D) The rise of the Bourbon Redeemers

14. The conditions described in the excerpt most directly challenge which common idea in the Gilded Age South?
   (A) White superiority
   (B) Social Darwinism
   (C) The “New” South
   (D) Manifest Destiny

Questions 15-17 refer to the excerpt below.

“…the signs of a great movement by the class of the unskilled, which had finally risen in rebellion…The movement bore in every way the aspect of a social war. A frenzied hatred of labour for capital was shown in every important strike…Extreme bitterness toward capital manifested itself in all the actions of the Knights of Labor, and wherever the leaders undertook to hold it within bounds, they were generally discarded by their followers.”

John R. Commons, historian, History of the Labor Movement in the United States

15. Which evidence most directly supports the excerpt?
   (A) The graph of the number of workers’ strikes from 1865 to 1890
   (B) Written accounts of farmers during the Gilded Age
   (C) Business owners’ descriptions of working-class Americans
   (D) A chart of urban population growth during the Gilded Age

16. Which of the following events most directly mirrors those described in the excerpt?
   (A) The formation of the American Federation of Labor
   (B) Mother Jones’ rejection of the Knights of Labor and adoption of socialism
   (C) The reactions of business owners to strikes
   (D) The rise of nativism among working-class whites
Questions 17-19 refer to the political cartoon below.

17. This political cartoon most directly reflects the sentiments of
   (A) Democrats
   (B) Labor Unions
   (C) Populists
   (D) Republicans

18. Which Gilded Age president responded most directly to the concerns depicted in the cartoon?
   (A) Benjamin Harrison
   (B) Grover Cleveland
   (C) Chester A. Arthur
   (D) Rutherford B. Hayes

19. What political demand most directly challenged the “finance monopoly”?
   (A) Gold and silver standard
   (B) Tariff decrease
   (C) Graduated income tax
   (D) Safety regulations
Questions 20-22 refer to the excerpts below.

“To those of my race who depend on bettering their condition in a foreign land, or who underestimate the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the Southern white man who is their next-door neighbor, I would say: Cast down your bucket where you are; cast it down in making friends, in every manly way, of the people of all races by whom we are surrounded. Cast it down in agriculture, mechanics, in commerce, in domestic service, and in the professions.”

Booker T. Washington, “The Atlanta Compromise,” 1895

“We refuse to allow the impression to remain that the Negro-American assents to inferiority, is submissive under oppression and apologetic before insults. Through helplessness we may submit, but the voice of protest of ten million Americans must never cease to assail the ears of their fellows so long as America is unjust.”


20. Which Gilded Age group would most directly support Washington’s point of view?
   (A) Business owners
   (B) Bourbon Redeemers
   (C) Labor unions
   (D) White supremacy activists

21. DuBois most directly challenged Washington by demanding
   (A) Economic equality
   (B) Educational equality
   (C) Political protest
   (D) Employment opportunities

22. The disagreement between Washington and DuBois mirrored the growing differences between
   (A) Southern blacks and blacks who had left the South during the Gilded Age
   (B) Southern whites and African Americans in the Gilded Age
   (C) Democrats and Republicans in the Gilded Age South
   (D) Black farmers and black factory workers during the Gilded Age
Questions 23-25 refer to the photograph below.

23. The conditions depicted in the image were most directly due to
   (A) Low wages for factory workers
   (B) The farm crisis of the 1890s
   (C) An inability to build more housing in urban areas
   (D) The crowded ships that crossed the Atlantic

24. Statistically-speaking, within the context of the Gilded Age half of the men depicted in the image would be
   (A) Factory workers
   (B) Immigrants
   (C) Farmers
   (D) Freed blacks

25. The conditions depicted in the image most directly led to
   (A) The formation of political machines
   (B) Disease and other unhealthy conditions among the urban poor
   (C) The formation of labor unions
   (D) People leaving the cities in order to farm
“Now we are asked, in the making of peace, to sacrifice our sovereignty in important respects, to involve ourselves almost without limit in the affairs of other nations and to yield up policies and rights which we have maintained throughout our history. We are asked to incur liabilities to an unlimited extent and furnish assets at the same time which no man can measure. I think it is not only our right but our duty to determine how far we shall go. Not only must we look carefully to see where we are being led into endless disputes and entanglements, but we must not forget that we have in this country millions of people of foreign birth and parentage.”

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, “The League of Nations Must Be Revised,” 1919

1. The ideas described in the excerpt are an example of which of the following developments in the early 1900s?
   (A) A shift from international involvement to isolationism
   (B) An increase in racism and nativism
   (C) A shift from isolationism to imperialism
   (D) An increase in anxiety regarding communism

2. Which founding document could Lodge use to most directly support his argument?
   (A) The Declaration of Independence
   (B) Federalist 51
   (C) Washington’s Farewell Address
   (D) The U.S. Constitution

3. Which of the following events best represents a change in the ideas described in the excerpt?
   (A) The Palmer Raids during the Red Scare
   (B) The Braceros Program during World War II
   (C) Charles Lindbergh’s creation of American First
   (D) U.S. occupation of Germany and Japan after World War II

4. The ideas described in the excerpt would most directly lead to which events in the 1920s?
   (A) The Great Black Migration and development of the flapper
   (B) The Immigration Act of 1924 and high protective tariffs
   (C) Greater involvement and interference in Latin American nations
   (D) Roosevelt’s opinions on the rise of Hitler and Mussolini
Questions 5-7 refer to the map below.

5. The images on the map most directly represent which of the following developments?
   (A) The transition to a war-time economy during World War II
   (B) An increase in government spending as part of the New Deal
   (C) Construction resulting from inventions during the Second Industrial Revolution
   (D) Hoover’s actions to end the Great Depression

6. The works depicted on the map most directly challenged which nineteenth-century precedent?
   (A) Consistent adherence to laissez-faire economic policy by the federal government
   (B) Government regulation of all construction projects
   (C) The division of western land using the Homestead Act
   (D) The funding of infrastructure by state and local governments, not the federal government

7. The works depicted on the map most directly led to
   (A) The end of the Great Depression
   (B) An increase in the federal government’s debt
   (C) Direct aid to American citizens
   (D) The Recession of 1937

Questions 8-10 refer to the excerpt below.

“Worst of any, however, were the fertilizer men, and those who served in the cooking rooms. These men could not be shown to the visitor – for the odor of a fertilizer man would scare any ordinary visitor at a hundred yards, and as for the other men, who worked in the tank rooms full of steam, and in some of which there were open vats near the level of the floor, their peculiar trouble was that they fell into the vats; and when they were fished out, there was never enough of them left to be worth exhibiting – sometimes they would be overlooked for days, till all but the bones of them had gone out into the world as Dunham’s Pure Beef Lard!”

8. The working conditions described in the excerpt were most directly caused which of the following developments in the Gilded Age?
   (A) A lack of government regulation due to laissez-faire economic policies
   (B) The growth and success of Progressive muckrakers
   (C) The active presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft
   (D) The power wielded by political machines in major cities

9. Sinclair’s writing contributed most directly to which of the following trends?
   (A) Increased deregulation of major industries
   (B) **Greater government regulation to protect workers and consumers**
   (C) Civil service reforms to end corruption in government
   (D) An increase in government’s responsiveness to the people through direct election

10. Sinclair’s writing could be used as evidence to support which of the following arguments?
    (A) Progressivism was a grassroots movement led by the working class
    (B) Progressivism was led by government officials and benefitted the wealthy
    (C) **Progressivism was led by educated, middle-class whites to benefit both the lower and middle classes**
    (D) Progressivism was led by factory owners to improve their profit margins

Questions 11-13 refer to the excerpt below.
11. This poster depicts which of the following changes that occurred during World War II?
   (A) Integration of defense industries
   (B) Integration of the armed forces
   (C) Repeal of Jim Crow laws
   (D) Integration of all workplaces

12. The experience depicted in the poster, combined with African-American soldiers’ experiences in Europe, directly led to which of the following developments?
   (A) Integration of all workplaces
   (B) Greater demands for integration and equality
   (C) An end to de jure segregation
   (D) The Great Black Migration to the north and west

13. The development depicted in the poster most closely met the demands of which African-American leader?
   (A) WEB DuBois
   (B) Marcus Garvey
   (C) A. Philip Randolph
   (D) Booker T. Washington

Questions 14-15 refer to the excerpt below.

“…that the only terms on which we shall deal with an Axis government or any Axis factions are the terms proclaimed at Casablanca: ‘Unconditional Surrender.’ In our uncompromising policy we mean no harm to the common people of the Axis nations. But we do mean to impose punishment and retribution in full upon their guilty, barbaric leaders.”

   Franklin D. Roosevelt, “The Casablanca Conference Radio Address,” 1943

14. Which of the following actions most directly challenges Roosevelt’s description of U.S. policy?
   (A) The creation of American propaganda posters depicted Hitler as the enemy
   (B) American treatment of Japanese and German prisoners of war
   (C) Island hopping and leapfrogging in the Pacific Theater
   (D) American air raids on cities such as Dresden and Tokyo

15. The phrase “unconditional surrender” most directly led to which of the following American decisions?
   (A) To allow the Soviet Union to “liberate” Berlin
   (B) To launch the D-Day invasion of France
   (C) To use the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
   (D) To ally with the Soviet Union despite their communist government
Questions 16-18 refer to the photograph below.

The Midwest, May 1935

16. The devastation depicted in the image and other 1930s suffering most directly led to what shift in American literature and culture?
   (A) A greater emphasis on the horrors of war, as depicted in Joseph Heller’s *Catch 22*
   (B) A greater emphasis on community support, as depicted in John Steinbeck’s *The Grapes of Wrath*
   (C) A greater emphasis on the emptiness of consumerism, as depicted in Sinclair Lewis’ *Babbitt*
   (D) A greater emphasis on individuals and alienation, as depicted in F. Scott Fitzgerald’s *The Great Gatsby*

17. The situation depicted in the photograph was a continuation of what earlier trend, beginning in the late 1800s?
   (A) Continuous over-production by farmers, leading to depressed prices
   (B) The increase of agriculture due to the Homestead Act
   (C) Urbanization due to the continual division of farmland into smaller and smaller lots
   (D) Severe economic distress among farmers for multiple reasons

18. The situation depicted in the photograph was most directly caused by
   (A) The over-production of crops in the southern US
   (B) Poor farming practices in terms of soil conservation
   (C) The demand for crops during World War I
   (D) The rise in urbanization during the 1920s
Questions 19-21 refer to the photograph below.

19. Which of the following statements best reflects the cartoonist’s point of view?
   (A) US intervention in Latin America was limited in scope and benefited the region.
   (B) The US government treated Latin American nations as equals in all interactions.
   (C) US construction of the Panama Canal was a diplomatic and peaceful accomplishment.
   **(D) The US government bullied Latin America into obedience by threatening military action.**

20. US interactions with Latin America during the early twentieth century were most directly influenced by which of the following concepts?
   (A) Laissez-faire economics
   **(B) Social Darwinism**
   (C) Self-determination
   (D) Progressivism

21. Which piece of evidence most directly supports the cartoonist’s depiction of US foreign policy in Latin America?
   (A) The Monroe Doctrine
   (B) Washington’s Farewell Address
   **(C) The Roosevelt Corollary**
   (D) The Treaty of Versailles
Questions 22-25 refer to the table below.

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(From Clark University Press, 1996, table on p. 60, page 326 of the book. Immigration quotas under the Immigration Act of 1924

22. The quotas depicted in the table demonstrate a continuation of what Gilded Age development?
   (A) Nativism directed at immigrants from southern and eastern Europe
   (B) Nativism directed at Catholic immigrants, especially the Irish
   (C) Racism directed at African Americans moving north for work
   (D) Urbanization and growing immigrant communities in northern cities

23. Which groups of Americans would have been most supportive of the Immigration Act of 1924 for economic reasons?
   (A) Upper and middle-class whites
   (B) Farmers and other rural residents
   (C) Working-class whites and African Americans
   (D) City government officials, especially those in political machines
24. Americans’ support for the Immigration Act of 1924 was most closely related to which other development in the 1920s?
   (A) The Great Black Migration
   (B) The revival and spread of the Ku Klux Klan
   (C) Economic desperation during the Great Depression
   (D) Prohibition and other Progressive reforms

25. How did the quotas depicted in the chart most directly influence America’s role during World War II?
   (A) There were very few Japanese Americans for the US to intern during the war.
   (B) Many groups persecuted by Hitler could not seek refuge in the US
   (C) The law made it impossible for US arms manufacturers to ship weapons to Europe
   (D) They increased American support for isolationism.

Period 8

Multiple Choice Questions

Questions 1-4 refer to the excerpt below.

“If I am right, the problem that has no name stirring in the minds of so many American women today is not a matter of loss of femininity or too much education, or the demands of domesticity. It is far more important than anyone recognizes….It may well be the key to our future as a nation and a culture. We can no longer ignore that voice within women that says: ‘I want something more than my husband and my children and my home.’”

Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique, 1963

1. The excerpt was written most directly in response to which of the following?
   (A) Substantial social and economic limitations placed on women in the postwar period
   (B) Women’s increasing participation in the workforce during the Second World War
   (C) The Roe v. Wade decision
   (D) The growing success of the Civil Rights Movement

2. Statistics on which of the following could best be used to support the argument made in the excerpt?
   (A) The number of women working outside of the home
   (B) College attendance rates for females
   (C) The birthrate in the United States
   (D) The number of women reporting depression or a lack of satisfaction with their lives

3. The ideas expressed by the author most directly contributed to
   (A) An increase in employment opportunities for women
   (B) Social recognition of the value of women’s work as mothers
   (C) A growing feminist movement demanding greater opportunities for women
   (D) The continuation of the ideal of Republican Motherhood

4. The ideas expressed in the excerpt demonstrate which limitation of the early feminist movement?
   (A) Its focus on the white, middle- and upper-class experience
   (B) Its lack of educated women capable of voicing their discontent
   (C) Its competition with the Civil Rights Movement for media attention
   (D) The strict, de jure sexism it was fighting
Questions 5-8 refer to the excerpt below.

“The truth of the matter is that Europe’s requirements for the next three or four years of foreign food and other essential products -- principally from America -- are so much greater than her present ability to pay that she must have substantial additional help or face economic, social, and political deterioration of a very grave character. ... Aside from the demoralizing effect on the world at large and the possibilities of disturbances arriving as a result of the desperation of the people concerned, the consequences to the economy of the United States should be apparent to all. It is logical that the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace.”

Secretary of State George Marshall, speech at Harvard University, 1947

5. The ideas expressed in the excerpt mark a complete shift from  
   (A) Republicans cutting government spending to Democrats increasing government spending  
   (B) US isolationism after World War I to US international involvement after World War II  
   (C) Fighting against the USSR to helping the USSR recover  
   (D) Ignoring Latin America to engaging with Latin American nations

6. By striving to prevent “disturbances arriving as result of the desperation of the people,” the author hopes to support which larger U.S. strategy?  
   (A) Fighting a successful war against fascist Germany and Italy  
   (B) Decreasing the migration of poor Europeans into the United States  
   (C) Increasing international trade  
   (D) Containing communism

7. The implementation of the idea described in the excerpt most directly led to  
   (A) Economic prosperity in the US, as Europeans spent money on American goods  
   (B) Decreased fears of communism in the US, as Western Europe stayed capitalist  
   (C) Increased fears of communism in the US, as Western Europe became increasingly socialist  
   (D) Economic collapse in the US as government funding went to Europe

8. The implementation of the idea described in the excerpt most directly led to  
   (A) Economic prosperity throughout Europe, as all European nations accepted US aid  
   (B) The fall of communist governments in Eastern Europe as citizens demanded access to American goods  
   (C) Economic prosperity and quick rebuilding in postwar Western Europe  
   (D) Worsening relations between Western Europe and the United States
Questions 9-11 refer to the graph below.

9. The overall pattern of immigration in the graph most directly reflects which of the following shifts in federal policy during the 1960s?
   (A) The strengthening of the Immigration Act of 1924, which lowered immigration quotas further
   (B) A shift in immigration laws that allowed in more Europeans and fewer immigrants from other continents
   (C) **The end of the Immigration Act of 1924 and the adoption of a more welcoming immigration policy**
   (D) The end of the Bracero program from the Second World War

10. Which of the following is true of the immigrants represented in the graph from 1966 to 2008?
    (A) **Many came from the Western Hemisphere and gradually brought their immediate families to the United States**
    (B) Most came from Europe to escape the Cold War there
    (C) Many came from African nations to escape poverty and join the growing Civil Rights Movement in the US
    (D) Their numbers were determined by nation-specific quotas

11. The shift in immigration policy in the 1960s was part of which larger shift within the US?
    (A) The economic conditions caused by stagflation
    (B) **The attempt to construct a “Great Society” that was welcoming and caring toward the least fortunate**
    (C) A change in Cold War tactics from threatening massive retaliation to flexible response
    (D) Republican de-regulation of many industries and government policies
Questions 12-14 refer to the excerpt below.

The eastern world, it is exploding
Violence flarin', bullets loadin'
You're old enough to kill, but not for votin'
You don't believe in war, but what's that gun you're totin'
And even the Jordan River has bodies floatin'

But you tell me
Over and over and over again, my friend
Ah, you don't believe
We're on the eve
Of destruction.

Don't you understand what I'm tryin' to say
Can't you feel the fears I'm feelin' today?
If the button is pushed, there's no runnin' away
There'll be no one to save, with the world in a grave

“Eve of Destruction,” sung by Barry McGuire,
lyrics by P. F. Sloane, 1965

12. The ideas expressed in the excerpt most directly challenged the prevailing idea in the mid-twentieth century that
(A) The Vietnam War was not worth the lives of young Americans
(B) The United States was in constant danger from Soviet nuclear missiles
(C) Communism should be contained at all costs
(D) Communism would eventually fail, even within the USSR

13. Which of the following developments in the late 1960s and 1970s best represented the continuation of the ideas expressed in the excerpt?
(A) Nixon’s invasion of Cambodia and increased bombing of North Vietnam
(B) US involvement in Nicaragua to depose a communist government
(C) The emergence of the Hispanic rights movement and American Indian Movement
(D) The growing anti-war movement and their many protests

14. Supporters of the ideas expressed in the excerpt would eventually
(A) Divide the Democratic Party by refusing to support pro-Vietnam War candidates
(B) Join the Republican Party in protest of Lyndon B. Johnson’s support for Vietnam
(C) Fail to pass an amendment lowering the voting age to eighteen
(D) Be imprisoned for violating the Espionage Act
Questions 15-17 refer to the photograph below.

Photograph of Levittown, New York, 1951

15. The community depicted in the image most directly reflects
   (A) Americans' postwar emphasis on conformity to white, middle-class norms
   (B) The decreasing amount of land available to each American citizen
   (C) The rapid urbanization that occurred during World War II
   (D) The integration achieved by the Civil Rights Movement

16. The sale of the homes depicted in the image led to the continuation of
    (A) De jure segregation, as blacks were legally barred from purchasing homes in Levittown
    (B) Economic prosperity in the postwar period, especially among middle-class whites
    (C) The participation of women in the workforce
    (D) De facto segregation, as whites moved into more expensive suburban communities

17. Which of the following groups most directly rejected and criticized the type of community depicted in the image?
    (A) Working-class whites
    (B) Beats
    (C) Upper-class whites
    (D) African Americans
Questions 18-20 refer to the map below.

18. The military actions depicted in the map were part of what larger U.S. strategy?
   (A) The Marshall Plan
   (B) Threats of massive retaliation
   (C) Flexible response
   (D) Containment policy

19. The military actions depicted in the map were justified by which U.S. policy?
   (A) The Marshall Plan
   (B) The Truman Doctrine
   (C) Anti-fascism
   (D) Defense of NATO allies

20. The Armistice Line of 1953 most directly reflects
   (A) A clear and decisive win for the United States over the USSR
   (B) A clear and decisive win for North Korea, which gained S. Korean land
   (C) A return to pre-war boundaries
   (D) A small victory for the US by decreasing communist landholdings
Questions 21-22 refer to the excerpt below.

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 interest of America first. America needs a full-time President and a full-time Congress, particularly at this time with problems we face at home and abroad….Therefore, I shall resign the Presidency effective at noon tomorrow. Vice President Ford will be sworn in as President at that hour in this office….As he assumes that responsibility, he will deserve the help and the support of all of us. As we look to the future, the first essential is to begin healing the wounds of this Nation, to put the bitterness and divisions of the recent past behind us, and to rediscover those shared ideals that lie at the heart of our strength and unity as a great and as a free people….By taking this action, I hope that I will have hastened the start of that process of healing which is so desperately needed in America.

President Richard Nixon, resignation speech, 1974

21. The “bitterness and divisions” described by the author are a continuation of
   (A) Previous American disagreements and distrust of government during the Vietnam War and Watergate
   (B) The conservative backlash against the feminist movement and the Civil Rights Movement
   (C) Disagreements within the Democratic Party, as witnessed in 1968 Chicago
   (D) The Red Scare and McCarthyism during the postwar period

22. The “process of healing” was most directly begun by
   (A) Ford’s pardon of Nixon in September 1974
   (B) The invasion of South Vietnam by North Vietnam in 1975
   (C) The election of Jimmy Carter in 1976
   (D) The end of the Cold War in 1991

Questions 23-25 refer to the excerpt below.

“Since the black masses here in America are now in open revolt against the American system of segregation, will these same black masses turn toward integration or will they turn toward complete separation? Will these awakened black masses demand integration into the white society that enslaved them or will they demand complete separation from that cruel white society that has enslaved them?…How can the so-called Negroes who call themselves enlightened leaders expect the poor black sheep to integrate into a society of bloodthirsty white wolves, white wolves who have already been sucking our blood for over four hundred years here in America? Or will these black sheep also revolt against the ‘false shepherd,’ the handpicked Uncle Tom Negro leader, and seek complete separation so that we can escape from the den of the wolves rather than be integrated…?”


23. The ideas expressed in the excerpt mark a shift from
   (A) The Black Power Movement to the Civil Rights Movement
   (B) Concern over economic advancement to concern over race relations
   (C) Integrationist goals to separatist goals
   (D) A divided African American movement to a more unified movement

24. Which of the following groups would most likely support the ideas expressed in the excerpt?
   (A) African Americans in the rural south facing de jure segregation
   (B) African Americans in urban ghettos facing de facto segregation
   (C) Martin Luther King, Jr. and the SCLC
   (D) Working-class African Americans who owned land out west
25. The ideas expressed in the excerpt are a continuation of
   (A) W.E.B. DuBois’s demands for political equality
   (B) Booker T. Washington’s pleas for patience
   (C) Marcus Garvey’s argument for separation of blacks and whites
   (D) A. Philip Randolph’s demands to integrate the military and defense industries

Questions 26-28 refer to the following graph.

![Chart: US inflation and unemployment](#)

CPI = Consumer Price Index

26. Which of the following was a significant cause of the trend in consumer prices from 1973 to 1975 and
from 1979 to 1980 shown in the graph?
   (A) Decreased government spending due to the end of the Vietnam War
   (B) **Increased oil prices due to actions taken by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)**
   (C) Changes in consumer purchasing habits due to increased unemployment
   (D) Periods of mutual coexistence with the Soviet Union

27. Which of the following was a significant cause of the trend in unemployment from 1974 to 1975 shown
in the graph?
   (A) Increased Cold War spending in Afghanistan
   (B) **Changes in consumer purchasing habits due to increased prices**
   (C) Government spending cuts and tax increases under Nixon and Ford
   (D) Decreasing oil prices due to U.S. actions in the Middle East

28. Government actions to change the two trends shown in the graph most directly led to
   (A) Worsening economic performance and in some cases a recession
(B) Damage to the United States’ international reputation during the Cold War
(C) Higher standards of living for Americans in urban areas
(D) Decreased production of oil and gas within the United States

Period 9

Multiple Choice Questions

Questions 1-2 refer to the following excerpt.

“I want to speak to you first tonight about a subject even more serious than energy or inflation. I want to talk to you right now about a fundamental threat to American democracy. I do not mean our political and civil liberties. They will endure. And I do not refer to the outward strength of America, a nation that is at peace tonight everywhere in the world, with unmatched economic power and military might. The threat is nearly invisible in ordinary ways. It is a crisis of confidence. It is a crisis that strikes at the very heart and soul of our national will. We can see this crisis in the growing doubt about the meaning of our own lives and in the loss of a unity of purpose of our nation. The erosion of our confidence in the future is threatening to destroy the social and political fabric of America.”

President Jimmy Carter, televised address to the nation, July 1979


1. The passage above was most likely a response to
   a. growing debates over national identity.
   b. **declining public trust in the government.**
   c. continued Cold War fears.
   d. ongoing debates about the protections of civil liberties.

2. Which future political trend does the passage above most clearly foreshadow?
   a. U.S. efforts to redefine its global role in a post-Cold War world
   b. Attempts by liberals to use federal power to alleviate social ills
   c. **The rise of a new political and cultural conservatism**
   d. New U.S. military and peacekeeping interventions

Questions 3-6 refer to the following excerpt.

“Globalization, as we are experiencing it, is in many respects not only new, but revolutionary….It is wrong to think of globalization as just concerning the big systems, like the world financial order….Globalization not only pulls upwards, it pushes downwards, creating new pressures for local autonomy….Globalization, some argue, creates a world of winners and losers, a few on the fast track to prosperity, the majority condemned to a life of misery and despair….Is globalization a force promoting the general good? The question can’t be answered in a simple way, given the complexity of the situation….But globalization is becoming increasingly decentered—not under the control of any group of nations, and still less of the large corporations….As the changes I have described…gather weight, they are creating something that never existed before, a global cosmopolitan society.”

Anthony Giddens, BBC Reith Lectures, 1999


3. Since 2000, which of the following economic phenomena is most consistent with the argument in the passage above?
   a. Real-wage increases for most American workers
   b. A widespread public sense of economic optimism
c. A decoupling of the U.S. economy from the global economic system
d. **Economic instability and major policy challenges**

4. Which post-1985 economic pattern is most clearly a result of the changes described in the excerpt above?
   a. The creation of a stable global economy
   b. Growing economic equality in American society
   c. **The decline in union membership**
   d. The resurgence in U.S. manufacturing jobs

5. As a result of the processes described in the excerpt above, which of the following developments has presented the greatest challenge to U.S. policies?
   a. The revival of Cold War tensions
   b. Deep cuts to domestic social programs
   c. The emergence of new social behaviors and networks
   d. **Continued U.S. dependence on fossil fuels**

6. Since 1990, which of the following is most consistent with the arguments from the quote above?
   a. **Debates over impacts of free-trade agreements**
   b. Calls to reform the U.S. financial system
   c. Social disruptions caused by labor strikes
   d. The consolidation of large corporations

Questions 7-8 refer to the following graph.

http://www.brillig.com/debt_clock

7. Between 1980 and 1995, which of the following LEAST contributed to the trend evidenced in the image above?
   a. The deregulation of many U.S. industries
   b. Federal tax cuts championed by conservatives
c. A large increase in spending for social safety net programs  
d. A large increase in defense spending
8. Since 1995, what has contributed most to the trend illustrated above?
   a. The deregulation of many industries  
   b. The end of the Cold War  
   c. Free-trade agreements  
   d. The size and scope of the social safety net

Questions 9-10 refer to the following excerpt.

“[T]he various strands of feminist activism [in the 1960s and 1970s] led to improvements in many women’s
economic and political equality and changed the consciousness of millions who …challenged conventional
notions about women’s role in the home, family, and workplace. It might seem that feminism caused the deep
economic and social changes in American women’s lives, but it is more accurate to say that it resulted from
them. Feminism gave millions of women a framework for interpreting their lives and served as a catalyst for
mobilizing women for social and political change. Above all…the modern feminist revival marked a
tremendous increase in women’s determination to take an active, conscious role in the shaping of American
society.”

Ellen Carol DuBois and Lynn Dumenil, Through Women’s Eyes: An American History with Documents, Third

9. Which of the following movements from the first half of the 19th century most clearly foreshadowed modern
feminism as described in the passage above?
   a. Efforts by mothers to instill republican values in their children
   b. The larger number of women working for low wages in factories
   c. The increased separation between home and the workplace
   d. The role of women in the abolitionist and temperance movements

10. Which of the following best characterizes the impact of demographic and cultural shifts on the status of
women in the late 20th and early 21st century?
   a. The participation of women in moral reform efforts
   b. Ongoing debates about gender roles and family structures
   c. The growing political influence of women resulting from “republican
motherhood”
   d. The emergence of women’s clubs and self-help groups