## UNITED STATES HISTORY

Three hours and 5 minutes are allotted for this examination: 55 minutes for Section I, which consists of multiple-choice questions; and 2 hours and 10 minutes for Section II, which consists of essay questions. 15 minutes of Section II are devoted to a mandatory reading period, primarily for the document-based essay question in Part A. Section I is printed in this examination booklet. Section II is printed in a separate booklet.

### SECTION I

Time — 55 minutes
Number of questions — 80
Percent of total grade — 50

**Section I of this examination contains 80 multiple-choice questions. Therefore, please be careful to fill in only the ovals that are preceded by numbers 1 through 80 on your answer sheet.**

### General Instructions

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO DO SO.

INDICATE ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN SECTION I ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET. No credit will be given for anything written in this examination booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratchwork. After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, COMPLETELY fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. Give only one answer to each question. If you change an answer, be sure that the previous mark is erased completely.

Example:

Chicago is a

(A) state
(B) city
(C) country
(D) continent
(E) village

Sample Answer




Many candidates wonder whether or not to guess the answers to questions about which they are not certain. In this section of the examination, as a correction for haphazard guessing, one-fourth of the number of questions you answer incorrectly will be subtracted from the number of questions you answer correctly. It is improbable, therefore, that mere guessing will improve your score significantly; it may even lower your score, and it does take time. If, however, you are not sure of the correct answer but have some knowledge of the question and are able to eliminate one or more of the answer choices as wrong, your chance of getting the right answer is improved, and it may be to your advantage to answer such a question.

Use your time effectively, working as rapidly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on questions that are too difficult. Go on to other questions and come back to the difficult ones later if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will be able to answer all the multiple-choice questions.

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UNITED STATES HISTORY

SECTION I

Time—55 minutes

80 Questions

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

1. The principal motivation for drafting the Bill of Rights was the desire to

   (A) test the new process of amendment described in the Constitution
   (B) protect rights not specified in the Constitution
   (C) strengthen the power of the federal government
   (D) restore to the states the powers they had enjoyed under the Articles of Confederation
   (E) clarify the federal relationship among the states

2. Which of the following statements about the "American System" is correct?

   (A) It was set up by the Treaty of Ghent at the end of the War of 1812.
   (B) It was strongly promoted by Andrew Jackson.
   (C) It permitted immigrants to be naturalized after living in the United States for five years.
   (D) It was designed to meet the nation's need for economic progress and self-sufficiency.
   (E) It called for an end to the European presence in South America.

3. In 1861 the North went to war with the South primarily to

   (A) liberate the slaves
   (B) prevent European powers from meddling in American affairs
   (C) preserve the Union
   (D) avenge political defcats and insults inflicted by the South
   (E) forestall a Southern invasion of the North

4. Which of the following statements best describes the clothing industry in the late nineteenth century?

   (A) Because of the emphasis on domesticity, clothing manufacture became primarily a home industry.
   (B) The discovery of new fabrics such as nylon and polyester led to more comfortable and functional clothing.
   (C) The United States began to import increasing quantities of clothing, sending American industries into a depression.
   (D) Styles became increasingly ornate and clothing became much more expensive.
   (E) The sewing machine made mass manufacturing of clothing possible and clothing more affordable.

5. Woodrow Wilson hardened Senate opposition to the Treaty of Versailles by his refusal to compromise on the issue of

   (A) reparations limited to the amount Germany could afford to pay
   (B) plebiscites to determine the new borders of Germany
   (C) the border between Italy and Yugoslavia
   (D) protectorate status for African colonies seized from Germany
   (E) the unconditional adherence of the United States to the charter of the League of Nations

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6. Which of the following best describes the Harlem Renaissance?

(A) The rehabilitation of a decaying urban area
(B) An outpouring of Black artistic and literary creativity
(C) The beginning of the NAACP
(D) The most famous art show of the early twentieth century
(E) The establishment of motion picture palaces

7. Which of the following best describes the experience of Americans of Japanese descent during the Second World War?

(A) They were forced to take loyalty oaths along with Americans of Italian and German descent.
(B) They were expelled from Hawaii and California.
(C) The Supreme Court intervened to protect them from wartime hysteria.
(D) They were forced from their homes and businesses on the West Coast into detention camps.
(E) The Department of the Army repatriated them forcibly to Japan.

8. Students staged a sit-in in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1960 to protest

(A) poverty in the South
(B) cutbacks in student aid
(C) segregation of public facilities
(D) the war in Vietnam
(E) the oppression of women

9. The Proclamation of 1763 did which of the following?

(A) Introduced a tax on tea.
(B) Prohibited colonists from producing iron for the American market.
(C) Forbade all colonial trade with the French West Indies.
(D) Set a boundary along the crest of the Appalachians beyond which the English colonists were forbidden to settle.
(E) Announced the reorganization of the colonial office under Parliament, rather than directly under the King-in-Council.

10. Which of the following contributed most to the American victory in the Revolution?

(A) French military and financial assistance
(B) The failure of Loyalists to participate in military action
(C) A major American military victory at Valley Forge
(D) Support from the French Canadians
(E) The British failure to capture Philadelphia

11. When Thomas Jefferson said in 1801, "We are all republicans — we are all federalists," he meant that

(A) Americans would never ally themselves with monarchical governments
(B) federalists would be appointed to his cabinet
(C) the two parties' platforms were identical
(D) the principles of American government were above party politics
(E) he admired Hamilton's policies

12. Which of the following stressed the importance of individual inspiration, self-reliance, dissent, and nonconformity?

(A) George Whitefield
(B) Ralph Waldo Emerson
(C) James Fenimore Cooper
(D) Joseph Smith
(E) Abigail Adams

13. All of the following account for nativist sentiment against the "new immigrants" of the late nineteenth century EXCEPT that the immigrants

(A) practiced different religions
(B) had different languages and cultures
(C) were willing to work for lower wages than were native-born workers
(D) were not familiar with the United States political system
(E) dominated the professions of law, medicine, and engineering

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14. During the First World War, the Committee on Public Information issued propaganda to persuade the American people of all of the following EXCEPT:

(A) The United States was fighting for freedom and democracy.
(B) The United States was fighting a barbarous nation.
(C) Buying bonds was important to support the war effort.
(D) A German invasion of the United States was a possibility.
(E) Congress should reject the League of Nations.

15. The objective of the Bonus Expeditionary Force that marched on Washington, D.C., in 1932 was to obtain

(A) higher commodity prices for farmers
(B) better education for children
(C) civil rights for African Americans
(D) payment of money to veterans of the First World War
(E) legal rights for members of the Communist party

16. The Supreme Court case of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka directly contradicted the legal principle established by

(A) *Dred Scott* v. *Sanford*
(B) *Schechter* v. *United States*
(C) *Plessy* v. *Ferguson*
(D) *Schenck* v. *United States*
(E) *Miranda* v. *Arizona*

17. Which of the following was true of a married woman in the colonial era?

(A) She would be sentenced to debtors' prison for debts incurred by her husband.
(B) She could vote as her husband's proxy in elections.
(C) She generally lost control of her property when she married.
(D) She was the prime beneficiary by law of her husband's estate.
(E) Her legal rights over her children were the same as those of her husband.

18. President Washington's Neutrality Proclamation of 1793 was issued in response to

(A) Spanish expansion in the Southeast
(B) Dutch economic activity in the mid-Atlantic states
(C) Canadian alliances with northern American Indians
(D) French diplomatic overtures to invoke the Franco-American Alliance
(E) English boycotts of selected American manufactures

19. The Hartford Convention was a manifestation of

(A) New England Federalist opposition to the War of 1812
(B) New England's desire to end United States trade with Great Britain
(C) northern gratitude to General Jackson for his victory at New Orleans
(D) the War Hawks' impatience with President Madison's conduct of foreign policy
(E) western resentment against British-backed American Indian attacks

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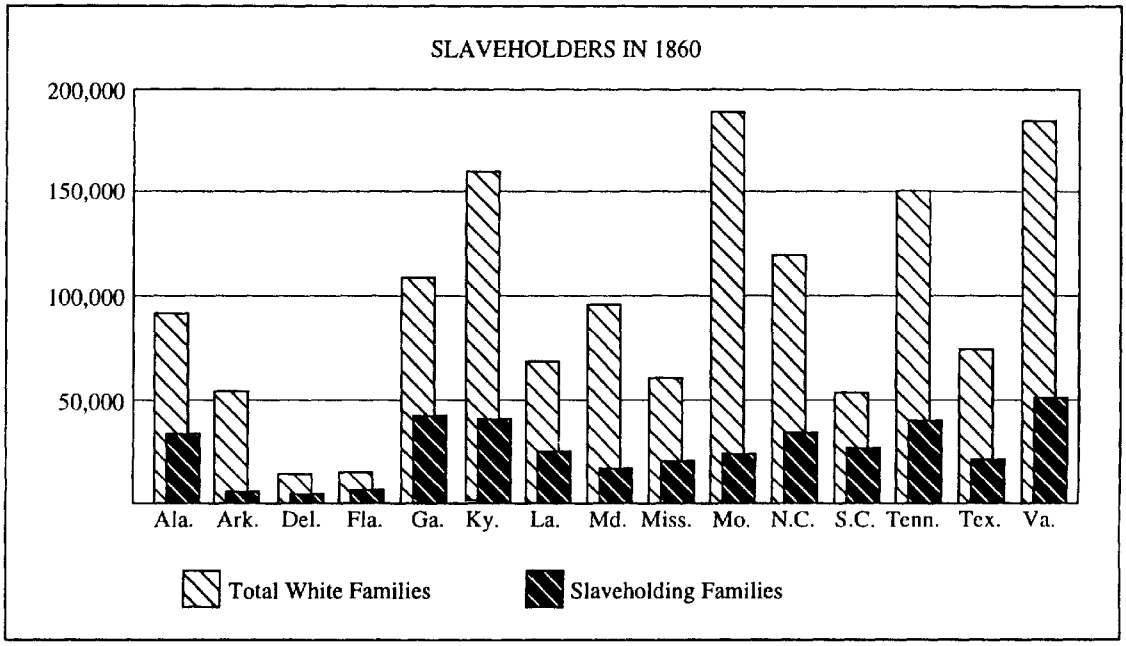


20. The graph above refutes which of the following statements?

(A) There were more Black people than White people in the antebellum South.
(B) Most southern families held slaves.
(C) Most southern families lived in rural areas.
(D) The southern population was much smaller than that of the North.
(E) Slaveholders were an extremely powerful group.

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21. Which of the following was primarily responsible for the declining death rate in American cities at the end of the nineteenth century?

(A) Fewer poor people moved to the cities in the late nineteenth century.
(B) Cities began to provide free medical care to those who needed it.
(C) Doctors began to provide free medical care to poor people.
(D) Better transportation enabled more people to seek medical care.
(E) Cities built sewers and supplied purified water.

22. Which of the following labor organizations endorsed the philosophy of "bread and butter" unionism by concentrating on demands for higher wages, shorter hours, and improved working conditions?

(A) The Knights of Labor
(B) The Molly Maguires
(C) The American Federation of Labor
(D) The Industrial Workers of the World
(E) The National Labor Union

23. Which of the following statements about the Tennessee Valley Authority is correct?

(A) It was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
(B) It provided land for immigrants who wanted to become farmers.
(C) It was a state-sponsored agency established to restore eroded soil.
(D) It built dams that made rural electrification possible.
(E) It huilt interstate highways in the upper South.

24. In negotiations to end the Cuban Missile Crisis. President Kennedy promised to

(A) scnd economic aid to Cuba under the Alliance for Progress
(B) allow Cuban propaganda in Latin America
(C) reduce the number of United States missiles on the North American continent
(D) refrain from a military invasion of Cuba
(E) establish a quota system for Cuban refugees to the United States

25. The primary purpose of the Stamp Act was to

(A) raise revenues to support British troops stationed in America
(B) reduce colonial consumption of foreign goods
(C) fund the colonial postal system
(D) impose a mercantilist system on the colonies
(E) reduce the authority of the colonial legislatures

26. The Declaration of Independence did all the following EXCEPT

(A) appeal to the philosophy of natural rights
(B) call for the abolition of the slave trade
(C) appeal to the sympathies of the English people
(D) criticize the provisions of the Quebec Act of 1774
(E) accuse George III of tyranny

27. Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana had its origins in his desire to

(A) remove the French from forts along the Mississippi valley
(B) acquire a port to provide an outlet for western crops
(C) acquire territory for the expansion of slavery
(D) oppose New England Federalism
(E) demonstrate friendship for the French in the Napoleonic Wars

28. Andrew Jackson supported all of the following EXCEPT

(A) Indian removal
(B) the right of nullification
(C) the removal of federal deposits from the Bank of the United States
(D) annexation of new territory
(E) use of the presidential veto power

29. When the Emancipation Proclamation was issued at the beginning of 1863, its immediate effect was to

(A) end the Civil War
(B) abolish slavery
(C) free slaves held in the border states
(D) alienate Britain and France
(E) strengthen the moral cause of the Union

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30. Helen Hunt Jackson's *A Century of Dishonor* was significant because it aroused public awareness of the

(A) injustice of having taken land from Mexico in the Southwest
(B) need for reforms in federal land policy
(C) wrongs that the federal government had inflicted on American Indians
(D) hardships endured by Chinese laborers while building the transcontinental railroad
(E) plight of sharecroppers in the Deep South

31. The Open Door policy of the carly twentieth century called for

(A) the continuation of the Monroc Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere
(B) the opening of United States markets to foreign goods
(C) the elimination of passports for international travel
(D) unlimited European immigration into the United States
(E) open access to China for American investment and commercial interests

32. The assembly-line production of Henry Ford's Model T automobile resulted in which of the following by the end of the 1920's?

(A) A sharp decrease in railroad passenger traffic
(B) The federal government's abandonment of research on air travel
(C) The development of a large international market for American automobiles
(D) Widespread purchase of automobiles by average American families
(E) Construction of the federal interstate highway system

33. Which of the following had integration rather than Black separatism as a goal?

(A) W. E. B. Du Bois and the Niagara movement
(B) Marcus Garvey and the Back-to-Africa movement
(C) Elijah Muhammad and the Black Muslim movement
(D) Stokely Carmichael and the Black Power movement
(E) Hucy Newton and the Black Panther movement

34. The 1970's and 1980's saw an increase in all of the following EXCEPT

(A) the influence of Christian fundamentalism
(B) the average age of Americans
(C) support for consumer and environmental movements
(D) the number of women holding political office
(E) the percentage of two-parent households

35. Which of the following beliefs was central to eighteenth-century Deism?

(A) God gave the Bible to human beings to guide their behavior.
(B) God created a universe governed by natural law.
(C) Christ is the Redeemer of the human race.
(D) All human beings are born in sin.
(E) God's existence has been proven by supernatural revelation.

36. By the time of the American Revolution, most patriots had come to believe that, in republican government, sovereignty was located in

(A) the people
(B) Parliament
(C) state governments
(D) factions
(E) a centralized government

37. In the early 1830's, the majority of workers in the textile mills of Massachusetts were

(A) young unmarried women from rural New England
(B) newly arrived immigrants from Ireland
(C) men who were heads of households
(D) married women whose children were of school age
(E) free African Americans from urban areas

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38. The era from the end of the Civil War to the outbreak of the First World War was characterized by

(A) periodic economic panic and depression
(B) uninterrupted economic growth
(C) a sluggish economy except during times of mobilization for war
(D) persistent inflation because of the influx of gold and silver into the economy
(E) the emergence of large federal deficits

39. All of the following concerns were addressed during the "Hundred Days" of the New Deal EXCEPT

(A) banking regulation
(B) unemployment relief
(C) agricultural adjustment
(D) homeowner mortgage support
(E) court restructuring

40. The high inflation rates of the late 1960's and early 1970's were primarily the result of

(A) major state and federal tax increases
(B) increased investment in major industries
(C) spending on social-welfare programs and the Vietnam War
(D) a decline in foreign trade
(E) deregulation of major industries

41. The North American colonies took advantage of Great Britain's policy of salutary neglect to

(A) establish religious freedom as a fundamental right
(B) work out trade arrangements to acquire needed products from other countries
(C) introduce the practice of slavery into the New World
(D) establish a standing army
(E) make favorable territorial settlements with the French

42. As originally ratified, the United States Constitution provided for

(A) political parties
(B) a presidential cabinet
(C) the direct election of senators
(D) an electoral college
(E) a two-term presidential limit

43. Which of the following supplied the largest number of immigrants to the United States during the first half of the nineteenth century?

(A) England
(B) Africa
(C) Ireland
(D) The German states
(E) The Netherlands

44. Which of the following statements about American cities between 1890 and 1930 is correct?

(A) Area of residence increasingly became an indicator of social class.
(B) Poor people moved to the outskirts of cities.
(C) Industries shifted from the cities to the suburbs.
(D) Widespread racial integration of communities occurred.
(E) Neighborhoods lost their ethnic identification.

45. Which of the following best characterizes the writers associated with the literary flowering of the 1920's, such as Sinclair Lewis and F. Scott Fitzgerald?

(A) Sympathy for Protestant fundamentalism
(B) Nostalgia for the "good old days"
(C) Commitment to the cause of racial equality
(D) Advocacy of cultural isolationism
(E) Criticism of middle-class conformity and materialism

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46. Which of the following is a correct statement about Harry S Truman?

(A) He proposed, through the Fair Deal, to continue and expand the aims of the New Deal.
(B) He enjoyed the consistent support of the public throughout his presidency.
(C) He experienced few problems in the transition from a wartime to peacetime economy after the Second World War.
(D) He pursued an increasingly conciliatory foreign policy toward the Soviet Union following the Second World War.
(E) He enjoyed the consistent support of Congress throughout his presidency.

47. Accounts of North Vietnamese torpedo-boat attacks on United States destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin during the summer of 1964 were used to justify which of the following United States actions in Vietnam?

(A) Delivery of a formal diplomatic protest to Hanoi
(B) Discontinuation of American naval involvement
(C) Escalation of the American war effort
(D) Withdrawal of all American military advisers
(E) Introduction of the Vietnamization program

48. All of the following characterized the economy during the Carter administration EXCEPT

(A) high interest rates
(B) inflation
(C) increased government spending
(D) rising unemployment
(E) increased union membership

49. Which of the following was true of the Northeast American Indian tribes at the time Europeans first began colonization?

(A) Their economies depended entirely on hunting and gathering.
(B) Their political and linguistic differences hindered their united opposition to the Europeans.
(C) Their populations were immune to European diseases.
(D) Their warriors rarely engaged in intertribal warfare.
(E) Their cultures made no distinction between men's work and women's work.

50. In the seventeenth century, which of the following was true of slavery in British North America?

(A) It was prohibited only in Massachusetts and Connecticut.
(B) It was opposed by the Anglican church.
(C) Slaves officially accounted for more than thirty percent of the colonial population.
(D) The number of slaves increased rapidly in the last quarter of the century.
(E) Most slaves lived on plantations with fifty or more slaves.

51. The financial programs of Alexander Hamilton included all of the following EXCEPT

(A) funding of the national debt
(B) nullification of all private debts to the states
(C) imposition of a tax on distilled liquor
(D) establishment of the Bank of the United States
(E) assumption of all state debts

52. In *Marbury* v. *Madison*, the United States Supreme Court affirmed

(A) its right to determine the constitutionality of state court decisions
(B) its right to determine the constitutionality of state laws
(C) its right to determine the constitutionality of congressional enactments
(D) the sanctity of property rights against harassment by unfriendly state legislatures
(E) the broad scope of the federal government's commerce power

53. In the antebellum period, free African Americans were

(A) given the right of sutrage in most states
(B) protected from kidnapping under stringent provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act
(C) educated in integrated schools in most northern states
(D) able to settle in states in the Middle West without legal restriction
(E) able to accumulate some property in spite of discrimination

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54. Which of the following provisions of the Compromise of 1850 provoked the most controversy in the 1850's?

(A) The admission of California as a free state
(B) The establishment of the principle of popular sovereignty in the Mexican cession
(C) The ban on the slave trade in the District of Columbia
(D) The continued protection of slavery in the District of Columbia
(E) The strengthened Fugitive Slave Law

55. The intent of the Dawes Act of 1887 was to

(A) assimilate American Indians into the mainstream of American culture
(B) recognize and preserve the tribal cultures of American Indians
(C) legally establish the communal nature of American Indian landholding
(D) restore to American Indians land seized unjustly
(E) remove all American Indians to the Indian Territory (Oklahoma)

56. Which of the following is true of the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 ?

(A) It had little immediate impact on the regulation of large corporations.
(B) It quickly limited the number of mergers taking place.
(C) It led to federal control of the railroads.
(D) It forced businesses to adopt pooling agreements.
(E) It ended effective cooperation between business and the federal government.

57. "We have pacified some thousands of the islanders and buried them; destroyed their fields; burned their villages, and turned their widows and orphans out-of-doors; subjugated the remaining ten millions by Benevolent assimilation. . . . And so, by these Providences of God — and the phrase is the government's, not mine — we are a World Power."

The statement above was most probably made in reference to United States policy in the

(A) opening of Japan
(B) annexation of the Hawaiian Islands
(C) occupation of the Philippines
(D) acquisition of Puerto Rico and Cuba
(E) confrontation with the Soviet Union over Cuba

58. Conscription policies in the First and Second World Wars differed significantly in that in the Second World War

(A) African Americans were drafted into integrated units
(B) conscientious objectors were not officially recognized
(C) the draft began before the United States entered the conflict
(D) the draft was administered at the regional and federal levels by the armed forces
(E) exemptions were offered for a range of war-related occupations

59. Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan were similar as presidential candidates in that both

(A) articulated the public's desire for less involvement in foreign affairs
(B) capitalized on their status as Washington outsiders
(C) promised Congress increased control over domestic matters
(D) renounced private fund-raising in support of their campaigns
(E) had built national reputations as legislators

60. Settlers who established the British colony in Virginia during the seventeenth century were primarily seeking to

(A) recreate an Old World feudalistic society in the New World
(B) create a perfect religious commonwealth as an example to the rest of the world
(C) create a refuge for political dissidents
(D) profit economically
(E) increase the glory of Great Britain

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61. The issuance of the Monroe Doctrine did which of the following?

(A) Reaffirmed George Washington's goal of United States neutrality in the Americas.
(B) Helped Secretary of State John Quincy Adams secure the presidency in 1824.
(C) Established the United States as the dominant economic power in South America.
(D) Provided the basis for resolving Anglo-American border disputes.
(E) Asserted American independence in the realm of foreign policy.

62. All of the following led Congress to impose Radical Reconstruction measures EXCEPT the

(A) enactment of Black Codes by southern legislatures
(B) outbreak of race riots in New Orleans and Memphis
(C) massive exodus of former slaves from the South
(D) election of former Confederates to Congress
(E) response of southern legislatures to the Fourteenth Amendment

63. All of the following statements about higher education in the United States from 1865 to 1917 are correct EXCEPT:

(A) Many states established new institutions under the provisions of the Morrill Act.
(B) The teaching of religion became increasingly important at major northeastern institutions.
(C) An increasing number of institutions of higher education admitted women.
(D) Graduate education based on the German model became widespread.
(E) Many new scientific and engineering institutions were established.

64. Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon's policies did which of the following?

(A) Reduced income-lax rates for the wealthy lo release money for private investment.
(B) Provided aid to the Allies during the First World War.
(C) Provided federal guarantees for bank deposits.
(D) Restricted loans to Mexico after the Tampico and Veracruz incidents.
(E) Combated the Depression by giving lower-income groups more purchasing power.

65. In his farewell address, President Dwight D. Eisenhower warned Americans about the dangers of

(A) presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon
(B) insufficient federal spending on the needs of the poor
(C) communist subversion of the civil rights movement
(D) the military-industrial complex
(E) the lack of a national health insurance program

66. Which of the following was true of the first Great Awakening?

(A) It primarily affected church congregations in towns and cities.
(B) Cotton Mather was one of its most famous preachers.
(C) It was denounced by Jonathan Edwards.
(D) It was primarily a southern phenomenon.
(E) It resulted in divisions within both the Congregational and the Presbyterian churches.

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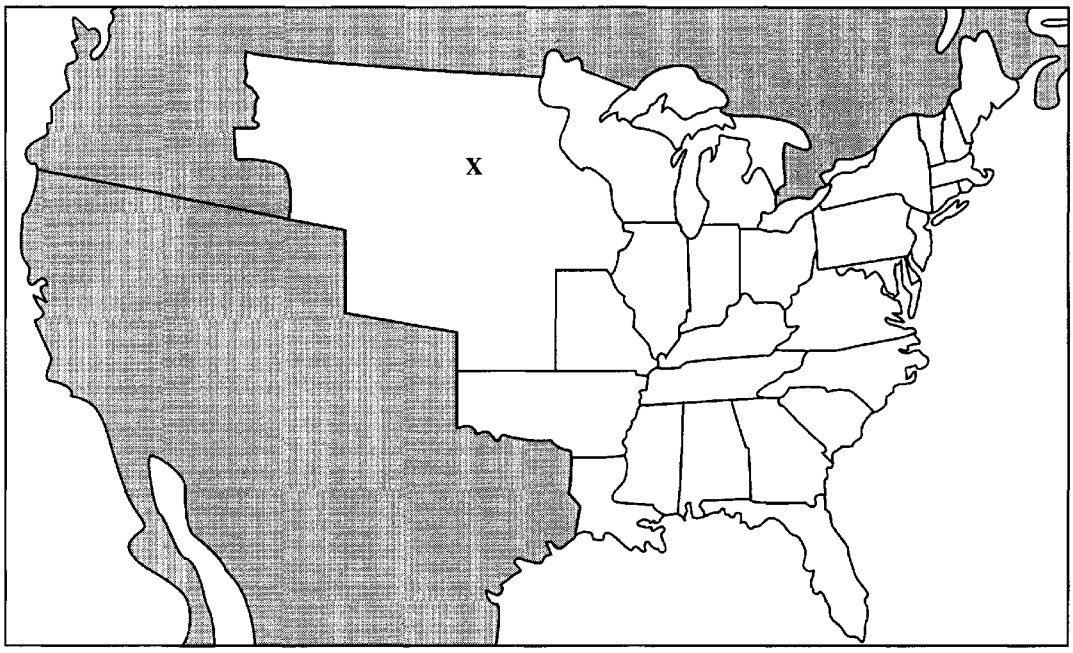
Questions 67-68 are based on the following map.




67. The map shows the United States as it appeared in

(A) 1784
(B) 1800
(C) 1812
(D) 1821
(E) 1845

68. The area marked X on the map was part of

(A) Massachusetts' Western Reserve
(B) the Northwest Territory
(C) the Louisiana Purchase
(D) the Mexican Cession
(E) the Oregon Country

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69. In 1840 the American Antislavery Society split into factions because

(A) its goals had been accomplished
(B) most Americans rejected the goal of colonizing Black people
(C) William Lloyd Garrison's advocacy of women's rights and pacifism alienated some members
(D) a new sentiment in Congress favoring abolitionism led to disagreement over the rights of former slaves
(E) the death of Elijah P. Lovejoy created a struggle for power within the organization

70. Which of the following led immediately and directly to Theodore Roosevelt's issuance of the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine?

(A) Pancho Villa's armed raids into Texas and New Mexico
(B) General Augusto Sandino's insurrection against American troops occupying Nicaragua
(C) The arrest of an unarmed party of American sailors in Tampico, Mexico
(D) American concern that a Japanese syndicate would attempt to purchase land near the Panama Canal
(E) American fear that financial instability in the Dominican Republic would lead to European intervention

71. D. W. Griffith's epic film *The Birth of a Nation* (1915) became controversial because of its

(A) portrayal of the Sons of Liberty as a radical mob
(B) celebration of American freedoms at a time of protest against radical groups
(C) celebration of America's cultural diversity
(D) depiction of Ku Klux Klan activities as heroic and commendable
(E) sympathetic treatment of Germany in the years before the First World War

72. Richard Nixon's 1968 political comeback to win the presidency can be partly attributed to

(A) dissension within the Democratic party over Vietnam
(B) the defection of Black voters to the Republican party
(C) Nixon's cordial relations with the news media
(D) Nixon's great popularity as Eisenhower's vice president
(E) Nixon's promise of immediate withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam

73. The greatest achievement of the government under the Articles of Confederation was its establishment of

(A) a bicameral legislature
(B) a system for orderly settlement of the West
(C) general postwar prosperity
(D) long-term sectional harmony
(E) a termination date for the international slave trade

74. The goals of educational reformers in the antebellum years included all of the following EXCEPT

(A) compulsory school-attendance laws
(B) the use of state and local tax money to finance public education
(C) the establishment of teacher-training schools
(D) a standardized length for the school year
(E) federal financing of secondary education

75. Which of the following statements about woman suffrage is true?

(A) The six states of New England were the first to have complete woman suffrage.
(B) Woman suffrage was introduced in the South during Radical Reconstruction.
(C) No state granted woman suffrage before 1900.
(D) The only states with complete woman suffrage before 1900 were west of the Mississippi.
(E) California and Oregon were the first states to have complete woman suffrage.

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76. The farmers' protest movement lost momentum at the end of the 1890's for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

(A) the failure of the People's party in the 1896 election
(B) massive immigration into urban areas that led to higher prices for agricultural products
(C) crop failures in Europe that led to an increase in United States grain exports
(D) the 1898 Yukon gold strike that increased the United States government's supply of gold and eased farmers' access to credit
(E) the absorption of the populists by the AFL (American Federation of Labor)

77. Constitutional amendments enacted during the Progressive Era concerned all of the following EXCEPT

(A) imposition of an income tax
(B) imposition of poll taxes
(C) extension of suffrage to women
(D) prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages
(E) procedures for electing United States senators

78. President Herbert Hoover approached the task of caring for unemployed workers during the Great Depression by

(A) emphasizing the importance of private charities
(B) asking large corporations to hire war veterans
(C) relying on the services of federal welfare agencies
(D) enlarging the federal government's payroll
(E) reactivating the dole

79. During the 1930's, the Roosevelt administration did which of the following?

(A) Ceded the Panama Canal Zone to Panama.
(B) Granted immediate independence to the Philippines.
(C) Formally renounced the right to intervene in Latin America.
(D) Established the Organization of American States.
(E) Held a referendum in Puerto Rico on the commonwealth's entry to the Union.

80. The support for former Alabama governor George Wallace in the 1968 presidential campaign best illustrates the

(A) impact of the economic downturn on the working class
(B) exploitation of race as a national political issue
(C) growing power of the political Left in American politics
(D) persistence of anticommunism as a political force
(E) loss of faith of many Americans in Republican party policies

END OF SECTION I

UNITED STATES HISTORY

SECTION II

Part A

(Suggested writing time—45 minutes)

Percent of Section II score—45

Directions: The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of Documents A-I and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period.

1. In what ways and to what extent did constitutional and social developments between 1860 and 1877 amount to a revolution?

   Use the documents and your knowledge of the period from 1860 to 1877 to answer the question.

**Document A**

Source: South Carolina Declaration of Causes of Secession, December 24, 1860.

By this [United States] Constitution, certain duties were imposed upon the several states, and the exercise of certain of their powers was restrained, which necessarily imperiled their continued existence as sovereign states. But, to remove all doubt, an amendment was added which declared that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people. . . . Thus was established, by compact between the states, a government with defined objects and powers, limited to the express words of the grant.

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**Document B**

Source: Senator John Sherman (R-Ohio), speech in Congress on the new banking and currency systems, February 10, 1863.

The policy of this country ought to be to make everything national as far as possible; to nationalize our country, so that we shall love our country. If we are dependent on the United States for a currency and a medium of exchange, we shall have a broader and more generous nationality. The [lack] of such nationality, I believe, is one of the great evils of the times. . . . It has been that principle of states rights, that bad sentiment that has elevated state authority above national authority, that has been the main instrument by which our government is sought to be overthrown.

**Document C**

Source: Petition from American citizens of African descent to the Union convention of Tennessee assembled in the capitol at Nashville, January 9, 1865.

If we are called on to do military duty against the rebel armies in the field, why should we be denied the privilege of voting against rebel citizens at the ballot-box? The latter is as necessary to save the Government as the former. . . . The Government has asked the colored man to fight for its preservation and gladly has he done it. It can afford to trust him with a vote as safely as it trusted him with a bayonet. . . . At present we can have only partial protection from the courts. . . . If this order of things continue, our people are destined to a malignant persecution at the hands of rebels and their former rebellious masters . . . because the courts will not receive negro testimony. . . . Is this the fruit of freedom, and the reward of our services in the field? . . .

There have been white traitors in multitudes in Tennessee, but where we ask, is the black traitor?

**Document D**

Source: Gideon Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, Diary Entry, May 9, 1865.

The Federal government has no right and has not attempted to dictate on the matter of suffrage to any state, and I apprehend it will not conduce to any harmony to arrogate and exercise arbitrary power over the states which have been in rebellion. It was never intended by the founders of the Union that the Federal government should prescribe suffrage to the states. We shall get rid of slavery by constitutional means. But conferring on the black civil rights is another matter. I know not the authority.

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**Document E**

Source: The Freedmen of Edisto Island Petition to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau and to the President for the Opportunity to Obtain Their Own Land, Edisto Island, S.C., October 1865.

General:

We want Homesteads; we were promised Homesteads by the government. If It does not carry out the promises Its agents made to us, . . . we are left In a more unpleasant condition than our former. We are at the mercy of those who are combined to prevent us from getting land enough to lay our Fathers bones upon. . . .

To the President of these United States:

Shall not we who Are freedman and have been always true to this Union have the same rights as are enjoyed by Others? . . . Are not our rights as A free people and good citizens of these United States To be considered before the rights of those who were Found in rebellion against this good and just Government (and now being conquered) come (as they Seem) with penitent hearts and beg forgiveness For past offenses and also ask if thier [*sic*] lands Cannot be restored to them. Are these rebellious Spirits to be reinstated in thier [*sic*] possessions And we who have been abused and oppressed For many long years not be allowed the Privilege of purchasing land But be subject To the will of these large Land owners? God forbid. . . .

Unless some provision is Made our future is sad to look upon. . . . We therefore look to you In this trying hour as A true friend of the poor and Neglected race, for protection and Equal Rights, with the privilege of purchasing A Homestead—A Homestead right here in the Heart of South Carolina.

**Document F**

Source: Senator Lot Morrill (R-Maine), speech in Congress, February 1, 1866.

I admit that this species of legislation [Civil Rights Act of 1866] is absolutely revolutionary. But are we not in the midst of a revolution? Is the Senator from Kentucky utterly oblivious to the grand results of four years of war? Are we not in the midst of a civil and political revolution which has changed the fundamental principles of our government in some respects? . . . There was a civilization based on servitude. . . . Where is that? . . . Gone forever. . . . We have revolutionized this Constitution of ours to that extent and every substantial change in the fundamental constitution of a country is a revolution.

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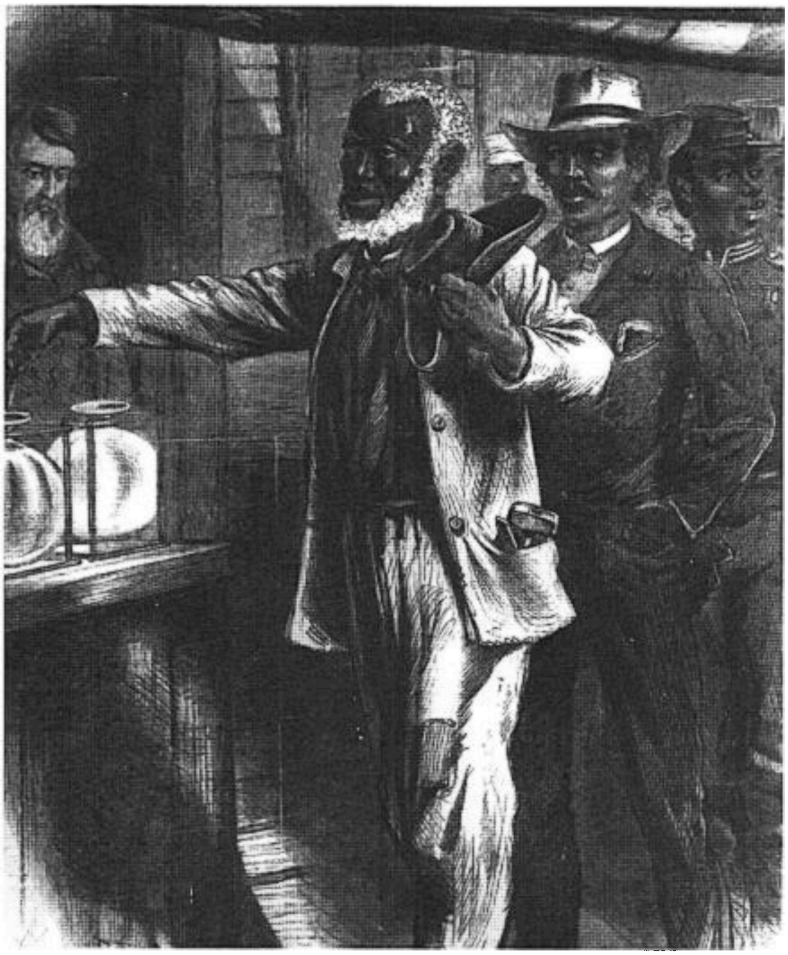
## Document G

Source: A. R. Waud, The First Vote, front cover of *Harper's Weekly*, November 16, 1867.



The Bettmann Archive

## Document H

Source: *Nation*, March 23, 1871, referring to the Ku Klux Klan Act of 1871.

These are momentous changes to introduce into the administration system of any free country . . . because they not only increase the power of the central government, but they arm it with jurisdiction over a class of cases of which it has never hitherto had, and never pretended to have, any jurisdiction whatever. To impose the duty of protecting life and property on the Federal Government is . . . [a] distinct and well-marked . . . novelty.

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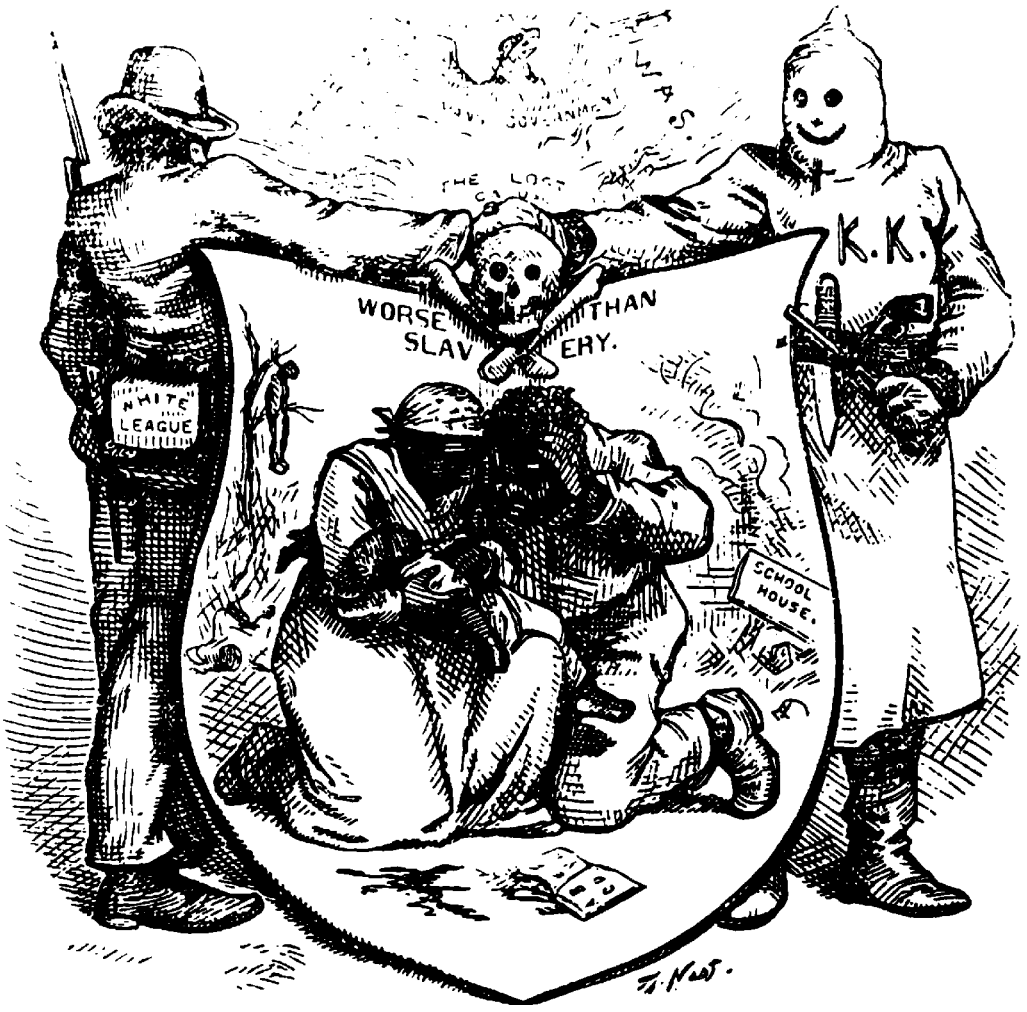
**Document I**

Source: Thomas Nast in *Harper's Weekly*, October 24, 1874.

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END OF DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1

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UNITED STATES HISTORY

SECTION II

Part B and Part C

(Suggested total planning and writing time — 70 minutes)

Percent of Section II score — 55

Part B

Directions: Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

2. Analyze the degree to which the Articles of Confederation provided an effective form of government with respect to any TWO of the following.

   Foreign relations
   Economic conditions
   Western lands

3. Analyze the extent to which TWO of the following influenced the development of democracy between 1820 and 1840.

   Jacksonian economic policy
   Changes in electoral politics
   Second Great Awakening
   Westward movement

Part C

Directions: Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

4. Analyze the ways in which the Great Depression altered the American social fabric in the 1930's.

5. Analyze the influence of TWO of the following on American-Soviet relations in the decade following the Second World War.

   Yalta Conference
   Communist revolution in China
   Korean War
   McCarthyism

When you finish writing, check your work on Section II if time permits.

*END OF EXAMINATION*