Section I

Multiple-Choice Questions

The inclusion of source material in this exam is not intended as an endorsement by the College Board or ETS of the content, ideas, or values expressed in the material. The material printed here reflects various aspects of the course of study on which this exam is based and is therefore appropriate to use to measure the skills and knowledge of this course.

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 place the letter of your choice in the corresponding box on the student answer sheet.

1. A majority of the early English migrants to the Chesapeake Bay area were

   (A) families with young children
   (B) indentured servants
   (C) wealthy gentlemen
   (D) merchants and craftsmen
   (E) disfranchised Catholics

2. Which of the following best describes Deism?

   (A) A belief that the course of each individual's life is predestined by God
   (B) A concept of toleration advanced by Quaker preachers
   (C) The belief that God had created the world but allowed it to operate through the laws of nature
   (D) A principle taught in colonial New England colleges
   (E) A radical theory encouraging free love and communal living

3. France decided to aid the North American colonies in their war for independence primarily because France

   (A) was working to establish democratic rule in European countries
   (B) saw the war as an opportunity to end the international slave trade
   (C) wanted to weaken the British empire
   (D) was allied with Spain, which had already joined the colonists' cause
   (E) had long been the primary trading partner of the North American colonies

4. In the eighteenth century, British colonists wishing to settle west of the Appalachians were principally motivated by

   (A) the comparatively small numbers of American Indians in the old Northwest
   (B) the low price and easy availability of land
   (C) freedom from the threat of Spanish authorities
   (D) a desire to escape overcrowded cities along the Atlantic coast
   (E) promises of tax breaks for those willing to establish frontier settlements

5. British colonists in North America objected to the Stamp Act primarily because it

   (A) threatened the free press
   (B) disrupted trade with the West Indies
   (C) closed the colonial courts
   (D) enriched corrupt officials
   (E) taxed them without their consent

6. African Americans who fled the violence of the Reconstruction South in 1879 and 1880 to start anew in Kansas were known as

   (A) exodusters
   (B) homesteaders
   (C) scalawags
   (D) jayhawkers
   (E) the Colored Farmers' National Alliance

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7. President George Washington's Farewell Address set a course for the nation by

   (A) endorsing the economic policies of the Federalists
   (B) discouraging permanent alliances with foreign nations
   (C) endorsing the two-party system
   (D) calling for strict term limits for federal officeholders
   (E) calling for the adoption of universal suffrage

8. The Supreme Court established which of the following by its ruling in *Marbury* v. *Madison* ?

   (A) States have the authority to nullify acts of Congress.
   (B) The Bank of the United States is constitutional under the implied powers clause.
   (C) States may not interfere with interstate commerce.
   (D) The Supreme Court has the authority to determine the constitutionality of congressional acts.
   (E) Government contracts cannot be repealed by popular majority.

9. Support for slavery in the Southern states was based on all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

   (A) Most White families owned slaves.
   (B) Slaveholders believed that slaves were inferior and required White guardianship.
   (C) Slavery was condoned in the Bible.
   (D) White plantation owners feared abolition would destroy the South's economy.
   (E) Poor White farmers feared the economic competition of four million freed persons.

10. Most of the Irish immigrants who came to the United States following the potato famine of the 1840s settled in

    (A) urban areas of the North
    (B) seacoast cities of the South
    (C) rural sections of the Old Northwest
    (D) California
    (E) Appalachia

11. A distinguishing feature of American society in the early nineteenth century was the

    (A) increasing readership of newspapers
    (B) lack of enthusiasm for religious reform
    (C) embrace of an aristocratic hierarchy
    (D) creation of original forms of art and architecture
    (E) dislike of voluntary associations

12. In the last half of the nineteenth century, the New South advocates supported

    (A) elimination of convict leasing
    (B) expansion of southern industry
    (C) creation of a southern literature critical of the Old South
    (D) elimination of Jim Crow segregation
    (E) limitation on West Indian migration to the United States

13. President Theodore Roosevelt addressed all of the following issues during his presidency EXCEPT

    (A) unsanitary conditions in the meat-packing industry
    (B) monopolization and consolidation in the railroad industry
    (C) railroad freight rates
    (D) insider trading on the stock market
    (E) unsafe drug products

14. City bosses and urban political machines in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries did which of the following?

    (A) They enabled the urban middle class to participate more effectively in politics.
    (B) They provided some welfare for poor immigrants in exchange for political support.
    (C) They encouraged racial integration of residential neighborhoods.
    (D) They discouraged railroad and highway construction to prevent people from moving out of urban areas.
    (E) They promoted prohibition and the abolition of prostitution.

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15. The United States devised the Open Door policy in 1899 in order to

(A) establish a United States colony in China
(B) encourage the Chinese to adopt Western culture
(C) protect United States economic interests in China
(D) prevent European nations from establishing a presence in Chinese territory
(E) assure the right of the Unites States to intervene in China whenever necessary

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PLATFORM

First. – That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual.

Second. – Wealth belongs to him who creates it. . . . The interests of rural and civil labor are the same; their enemies are identical. . . .

1. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. . . .
3. We demand a graduated income tax. . . .

RESOLVED, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections . . . through the adoption of the Australian or secret ballot system.

16. The excerpts above appeared in the platform of which of the following political parties?

(A) American Party
(B) Greenback Labor Party
(C) Populist Party
(D) Socialist Party
(E) Progressive Party

17. The Palmer raids of 1919 to 1920 were most closely related to the

(A) fear of communism and radicalism
(B) formation of the American Federation of Labor
(C) enforcement of prohibition
(D) rise of racial unrest in the Midwest
(E) enforcement of child labor laws

18. A significant demographic development in the two decades following the Second World War was a

(A) decline in marriage and birth rates
(B) rapid growth of suburbs
(C) movement from urban to rural communities
(D) great migration from the South and West to the Northeast
(E) rapid increase in the average age of Americans

19. The 1962 book that helped launch the national environmental movement was

(A) James Baldwin's *The Fire Next Time*
(B) Michael Harrington's *The Other America*
(C) Alice Walker's *In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens*
(D) Jack Kerouac's *On The Road*
(E) Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*

20. During 1968 the deep divisions within the American public were demonstrated by all of the following EXCEPT

(A) the assassinations of Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr.
(B) urban riots in major cities across the country
(C) antiwar demonstrations at the Democratic national convention in Chicago
(D) the refusal of most Republicans to support Richard Nixon as their presidential candidate
(E) the strong showing of George Wallace's American Independent Party in southern states and some northern urban centers

21. Thomas Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense* attacked which of the following?

(A) France for its failure to support the colonial war effort
(B) Parliament for its continued opposition to the king of England
(C) Politicians who believed a small island could not effectively rule a distant continent
(D) The king of England and the principle of monarchy
(E) The authors of the Declaration of Independence

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22. Which of the following was true of colonial New England?

(A) It consisted of loosely organized communities spread some distance apart.
(B) Its economy was dependent on large-scale farming and trading.
(C) Life was centered in clustered villages with farmland surrounding the villages.
(D) Most people lived in large cities.
(E) Villages and small towns were tightly organized around an artisan community.

23. The Constitutional Convention of 1787 did all of the following EXCEPT

(A) create a government that would be satisfactory to both slave and free states
(B) create a government that would be satisfactory to both large and small states
(C) create a strong central government that would not threaten the sovereignty of the states
(D) establish a balance of power between the three branches of the national government
(E) determine provisions to be included in the Bill of Rights

24. After the French and Indian War, British political leaders were determined to

(A) require the North American colonies to pay a greater share of the empire's administrative expenses
(B) end slavery in the North American colonies
(C) encourage colonial expansion into the Ohio Valley by moving all American Indian peoples further west
(D) strengthen the French colonial holdings in Canada and the northwest to discourage Spanish expansion
(E) convert all Catholic colonists to the beliefs of the Anglican Church

25. The concept of republican motherhood includes the idea that women should

(A) have the right to vote
(B) hold public office
(C) be educated to raise their children to be good citizens
(D) be encouraged to seek employment
(E) have as many children as possible

26. The Missouri Compromise was a victory for antislavery advocates because it

(A) provided for the gradual emancipation of slaves in Missouri
(B) excluded slavery from all territory north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River
(C) prohibited slavery from future territorial acquisitions
(D) condemned the fugitive slave law
(E) closed most of the Louisiana Purchase to slavery

27. During the first half of the nineteenth century, the central and western areas of New York were known as the "burned-over district" because

(A) of intense religious zeal created during the Second Great Awakening
(B) terrible fires had followed the clear-cut logging by pioneers in that part of the state
(C) the area had not recovered from the devastation of the War of 1812
(D) American Indian settlements had been completely destroyed as settlers moved in and took over the land
(E) the region's economy had never revived after the hardships that followed the Whiskey Rebellion

28. The Monroe Doctrine maintained that

(A) all nations and states in the Americas were territories of the United States
(B) European powers should not pursue any future colonization in the Americas
(C) Cuba, Texas, and Puerto Rico were protectorates of the United States
(D) Haiti would be established as a colony to be settled by formerly enslaved people from the United States
(E) the United States Congress could overrule the president's foreign policy initiatives in Latin America

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29. The Southern economy before the Civil War increasingly

(A) diversified, with more industry and more mechanized agriculture
(B) produced more cotton and other crops but did not develop much industry
(C) depended on immigrant labor
(D) produced tobacco and sugar rather than cotton
(E) depended on the North for raw materials

30. The Republican Party of the 1850s took which of the following positions on slavery?

(A) Residents of territories could decide on the basis of popular sovereignty whether to have slavery.
(B) Slavery could remain where it existed but should not be extended into territories or new states.
(C) The federal government should abolish slavery.
(D) The federal government should purchase slaves from their masters and relocate them to the west coast of Africa.
(E) Slavery was a state issue, and the federal government should play no role in its regulation.

31. Thomas Jefferson believed all of the following EXCEPT:

(A) A strong national army is essential to keep order in the United States.
(B) The farmer is the backbone of American society.
(C) The government is best that governs least.
(D) The president should practice republican simplicity.
(E) Freedom of speech is essential in a republic.

32. According to historian Frederick Jackson Turner, a key factor in the development of American individualism and democracy was

(A) Puritan theology
(B) transcendentalism
(C) the American Revolution
(D) the Civil War
(E) the frontier

"Money is power, and you ought to be reasonably ambitious to have it. You ought because you can do more good with it than you could without it. Money printed your Bible, money builds your churches. . . . The man who gets the largest salary can do the most good with the power that is furnished to him. Of course he can if his spirit be right to use it for what it is given to him. I say, then, you ought to have money."

33. The quotation above is an example of

(A) transcendentalism
(B) existentialism
(C) the Gospel of Wealth
(D) the Social Gospel
(E) Reform Darwinism

34. Jacob Riis's principal involvement in the reform movements of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was his effort to

(A) bar obscene materials from the United States mail system
(B) organize the transfer of urban orphans to homes in rural areas
(C) publicize poor housing and sanitation in urban tenements
(D) establish special homes for juvenile delinquents
(E) pass federal laws to end prostitution

35. During Reconstruction, a major economic development in the South was the

(A) creation of large commercial and banking centers
(B) spread of sharecropping
(C) rise of large-scale commercial farming
(D) decline of the textile industry
(E) emergence of the cotton economy

36. A key goal of the Progressive movement was to

(A) replace capitalism with socialism
(B) transform the United States into an agrarian republic
(C) use government power to regulate industrial production and labor conditions
(D) eliminate class differences in the United States
(E) bring about racial integration in public accommodations

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37. During the Second World War, Japanese Americans were relocated because of

(A) the need for skilled workers in specialized industries in Utah and Montana
(B) previous laws that had incarcerated German Americans
(C) fear of possible subversive activity against the war effort
(D) the fact that most Japanese Americans were not citizens
(E) the continued efforts by the United States military to stop immigration to California

38. Which of the following resulted from the Cuban missile crisis?

(A) The Soviets were allowed to keep existing missiles in Cuba but could not increase the number of missiles.
(B) The United States agreed to withdraw from Berlin in exchange for Soviet withdrawal from Cuba.
(C) The Soviets gained none of their objectives, while the United States emerged victorious.
(D) The United States succeeded in eliminating all communist influence from the Western Hemisphere.
(E) The Soviets withdrew their missiles from Cuba in exchange for a promise from the United States not to attack Fidel Castro.

39. The Taft-Hartley Act did which of the following?

(A) Established wage and price controls during the Nixon administration
(B) Protected American manufacturers from European competition during the Depression
(C) Recognized the right of labor unions to establish closed shops
(D) Limited the powers of labor unions
(E) Created the interstate highway system

40. Which of the following did the Black Panthers and the Nation of Islam have in common in the late 1960s?

(A) They advocated ending segregation in the North rather than the South.
(B) They sought affiliation with the American Communist Party.
(C) They emphasized developing a greater sense of Black nationalism and solidarity.
(D) They advocated nonviolent means to achieve their goals.
(E) They split off from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) after the death of Martin Luther King, Jr.

41. Anne Hutchinson was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1637 because she

(A) violated Puritan laws regarding marriage
(B) advocated the inclusion of American Indians in Puritan congregations
(C) was a Quaker who sought converts
(D) advocated giving women full inheritance
(E) challenged the religious beliefs of the colony's leaders

42. The government of the Articles of Confederation was successful in resolving the problem of how to

(A) open British Caribbean ports to American trade
(B) enable American citizens to trade through the port of New Orleans
(C) overcome state-imposed tariff barriers to interstate commerce
(D) provide for statehood for western territories
(E) secure sufficient funds for payment of the national debt

43. Which of the following happened as a result of Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 ?

(A) Governor William Berkeley abolished Virginia's House of Burgesses.
(B) Virginia passed new laws protecting workers' rights.
(C) Tensions between backcountry farmers and the tidewater gentry were exposed.
(D) Indentured servants received additional free land after fulfilling their terms of service.
(E) The king allowed Virginia colonists to select their own governor.

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44. Alexander Hamilton's domestic and foreign policies were directed primarily toward strengthening the federal government by

(A) favoring free trade
(B) substituting a parliamentary for federal system of government
(C) averting United States entanglement in Europe's wars
(D) favoring the interests of the propertied and monied classes
(E) establishing gold as the sole backing of United States currency

45. All of the following contributed to Northern fear of a slave power conspiracy in the 1840s and 1850s EXCEPT the

(A) enforcement of a new fugitive slave law
(B) decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case
(C) imposition of a gag rule in the House of Representatives
(D) proposal of the Ostend Manifesto
(E) passage of the Wilmot Proviso

46. A key purpose of Henry Clay's American System was to

(A) expand slavery into new territories to preserve its economic viability
(B) improve diplomatic relations with European nations by allowing free immigration
(C) develop a national economy by improving transportation
(D) create more interest in politics by eliminating voting restrictions
(E) remove American Indians to lands west of the Mississippi River to prevent further conflicts

47. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which of the following was the principal public opponent of lynching in the South?

(A) Booker T. Washington
(B) Theodore Roosevelt
(C) Robert M. La Follette
(D) Ida B. Wells
(E) Susan B. Anthony

48. Which of the following was true of the 1873 Slaughterhouse Cases and the 1883 Civil Rights cases?

(A) They weakened the protections given to African Americans under the Fourteenth Amendment.
(B) They weakened the protections given to women under the Fourteenth Amendment.
(C) They were reversed in *Plessy* v. *Ferguson*.
(D) They were concerned with the constitutionality of the Emancipation Proclamation.
(E) They were deplored by President Grant.

49. Settlement house workers of the late nineteenth century would most likely have engaged in all of the following EXCEPT

(A) establishing day nurseries for working mothers
(B) offering literacy and language classes for immigrants
(C) publishing reports on deplorable housing conditions
(D) teaching classes on cooking and dressmaking
(E) organizing women workers into labor unions

50. "Another marked characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon is what may be called an instinct or genius for colonizing. His unequaled energy, his indomitable perseverance, and his personal independence, made him a pioneer. He excels all others in pushing his way into new countries."

Americans advocating the ideas expressed in the passage above would be most accurately described as

(A) transcendentalists
(B) Populists
(C) scientific managers
(D) Social Darwinists
(E) Mugwumps

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51. Which of the following was true of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 ?

(A) It created American Indian reservations for the first time.
(B) It was intended to recognize the contributions of American Indian peoples.
(C) It eliminated most tribal land ownership in favor of ownership by individuals.
(D) It led directly to the Battle of Wounded Knee.
(E) It indicated that the federal government had abandoned the goal of American Indian assimilation.

52. After the Civil War, women reformers and former abolitionists were divided over

(A) creation of a sharecropping system in the South
(B) legislation that ensured the voting rights of African American males
(C) use of military forces to keep order in the South
(D) reliance on female workers in Northern factories
(E) redemption of greenback dollars for gold currency

53. An important result of the 1936 presidential campaign was the

(A) emergence of a viable third party
(B) landslide win by Republicans in the Congress
(C) shift of African American voters from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party
(D) move of intellectuals to Alf Landon and the Republican ticket
(E) decline in support for the New Deal

54. Which of the following was an achievement of the John F. Kennedy administration?

(A) Passage of civil rights legislation
(B) Passage of bills to create health insurance for the aged and to increase aid to education
(C) Extension of diplomatic recognition to the People's Republic of China
(D) Passage of the Alliance for Progress to provide economic aid for Latin America
(E) Passage of the Economic Opportunity Bill

55. During the Civil War, the Republican Party passed legislation promoting economic development concerning all of the following EXCEPT the

(A) granting of government subsidies to encourage the export of manufactured goods
(B) establishment of a high tariff to protect American industry from foreign competition
(C) organization of a national banking system to provide a uniform national currency
(D) provision of government loans and land grants to private companies to construct a trans-continental railroad
(E) passage of the Homestead Act

56. Which of the following was NOT a figure in the Harlem Renaissance?

(A) James Weldon Johnson
(B) Langston Hughes
(C) Zora Neale Hurston
(D) Josephine Baker
(E) A. Philip Randolph

57. The presidency of Jimmy Carter (1977–1981) was plagued by which of the following foreign policy issues?

(A) The taking of American hostages in Iran
(B) The Cuban missile crisis
(C) The bombing of the United States embassy in Lebanon
(D) The invasion of Grenada
(E) The crisis in Nicaragua

58. An underlying cause of the Great Depression, which began in 1929, was

(A) excessive government control of business and industry
(B) overproduction in the manufacturing and farm sectors
(C) the budget deficit incurred after the First World War
(D) withdrawal of foreign investments from the United States
(E) the implementation of free-trade policies after the First World War

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59. Which of the following led a campaign to block ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment?

(A) Gloria Steinem
(B) Phyllis Schlafly
(C) Betty Friedan
(D) Marabel Morgan
(E) Shirley Chisholm

60. All of the following were crises during Dwight D. Eisenhower's presidency EXCEPT

(A) the Soviet Union launching Sputnik
(B) Egypt seizing the Suez Canal
(C) the Soviet Union shooting down an American U-2 spy plane
(D) Fidel Castro gaining control of Cuba
(E) the Soviet Union blockading river, road, and rail traffic into West Berlin

61. Mercantilism as applied by Britain to its North American colonies meant that the British government

(A) subsidized colonial merchants
(B) encouraged the colonists to trade with other foreign countries
(C) encouraged the colonies to become economically self-sufficient
(D) regulated colonial shipping and tobacco production
(E) barred trade with American Indians

62. The Great Awakening of the 1740s led to

(A) the growth of religious conformity throughout all the colonies
(B) an increase in attacks on American Indian peoples
(C) the establishment of Harvard College in Massachusetts
(D) splits among existing religious denominations and the rise of new churches
(E) the growth of hysteria in Massachusetts over witchcraft

63. Shays' Rebellion reflected which of the following tensions in United States society during the 1780s?

(A) Conflict between Loyalist supporters of Great Britain and United States citizens
(B) Concerns about increasing numbers of slaves in Massachusetts
(C) Economic frustration of New England farmers who had trouble paying debts in hard currency
(D) State governments' restrictions on westward expansion into the Ohio River Valley
(E) Rivalries between merchants and shipbuilders in the Atlantic trade

64. What was the primary intention of the Adams administration in enforcing the Sedition Act?

(A) To stop illegal aliens from voting
(B) To intimidate critics of Adams' foreign policy toward France and England
(C) To prosecute Democratic-Republicans who violated American neutrality
(D) To prepare for war against Great Britain
(E) To keep France from selling Louisiana to Spain

65. The most controversial and divisive component of the Compromise of 1850 was the

(A) measure's endorsement of popular sovereignty
(B) admittance of Missouri as a slave state and the establishment of the 36°30' line
(C) passage of a tougher national fugitive slave act
(D) admittance of Texas as a slave state
(E) legislation permitted the surveying of a southern transcontinental railway line

66. A major consequence of the 1973 Yom Kippur War in the Middle East was that it led immediately to

(A) a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel signed at Camp David
(B) the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egypt
(C) the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat
(D) an energy crisis sparked by OPEC's embargo of oil to the Western world
(E) international recognition of an independent country of Israel

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67. Which of the following occurred during Radical Reconstruction?

(A) The passage of the Black Codes
(B) A permanent shift of Southern voters to the Republican Party
(C) The creation of a new industrial base in a majority of Southern states
(D) The formation of the Ku Klux Klan
(E) Widespread redistribution of confiscated land to former slaves

68. "Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States . . . is hereby declared illegal."

The passage above was most effectively used for which purpose in the late nineteenth century?

(A) Supporting the goals of Social Darwinists
(B) Restricting the power of monopolies and trusts
(C) Limiting the power of labor unions
(D) Regulating railroads and grain storage silos
(E) Upholding the powers of the Interstate Commerce Act

69. The slaves who participated in the Stono rebellion in South Carolina in 1739 hoped to

(A) take over the colony and end slavery in it
(B) return to Africa by commandeering boats
(C) flee to Florida where the Spanish offered freedom
(D) run away to join Maroon groups living in the backcountry
(E) escape to the North where they would be free

70. African American migration to the urban North during the First World War was due primarily to

(A) racially integrated residential neighborhoods in Northern cities
(B) increased educational opportunities resulting from affirmative-action programs
(C) recruitment efforts by labor unions
(D) expanded job opportunities in Northern factories
(E) encouragement by White Protestant churches in the North

71. A key diplomatic achievement of Richard M. Nixon's presidency was

(A) a nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union
(B) the signing of the Camp David Accords
(C) a joint Apollo-Soyuz space mission with the Soviet Union
(D) a visit to Angola to help the African nation resist communist guerrillas
(E) a visit to China in February 1972

72. The containment policy articulated by George F. Kennan in 1947 proposed

(A) a United States commitment to free Eastern Europe from communism
(B) a change in United States investment policies to limit the possibility of involvement in world conflict
(C) an all-out campaign to destabilize the Soviet Union
(D) a plan to give Western Europe greater political power and economic independence from the United States
(E) efforts by the United States to block the expansion of the Soviet Union's influence

73. The rock 'n' roll of Elvis Presley, Jerry Lee Lewis, and the Rolling Stones derived primarily from

(A) European folk music
(B) nineteenth-century American ballads
(C) cowboy songs
(D) African American rhythm and blues
(E) Scotch-Irish ballads

74. One of the goals of Reaganomics was to

(A) encourage private investment through tax cuts for businesses and the wealthy
(B) redistribute income to the bottom fifth of wage earners
(C) reduce the United States nuclear arsenal
(D) restrict immigration from Mexico
(E) outsource United States manufacturing to Asian countries

75. Betty Friedan is best known for her

(A) efforts to organize migrant workers
(B) surprise election to the Senate
(C) criticism of traditional gender roles
(D) support for early childhood education
(E) opposition to the war in Vietnam

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76. The purpose of the immigration restriction acts passed in the 1920s was to

(A) exclude Chinese immigration for a period of ten years
(B) favor northern and western European immigration
(C) favor southern and eastern European immigration
(D) deny citizenship to immigrants from Asia and Africa
(E) limit immigration from Canada and Mexico

77. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution is significant because it

(A) required Taiwan to relinquish its position on the United Nations Security Council to China
(B) authorized the president to take any measures necessary to repel attacks against United States forces and allies in Southeast Asia
(C) led to an alliance between the United States, Japan, and Taiwan to limit the power of China in Asia
(D) conferred the most-favored-nation status to China in its trade with the United States
(E) declared that the United States would continue to provide air and naval support but withdraw all ground troops in the Vietnam War

78. During the 1960s, sit-in demonstrations were first effectively used by

(A) college students working with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
(B) Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
(C) Huey Newton and the Black Panthers
(D) Malcolm X and the Nation of Islam
(E) African American veterans returning from the Second World War

79. Which of the following is true of American women during the Second World War?

(A) They initiated a visible and highly vocal feminist movement.
(B) They married younger and had more children than women did before or after the war.
(C) Those who took industrial jobs learned new skills and earned better pay than in jobs previously open to them.
(D) They organized labor unions and led strikes demanding better working conditions.
(E) Aside from participating in rationing programs, women contributed little to the war effort.

80. Which of the following statements about George Wallace's third-party presidential campaign in 1968 is correct?

(A) He appealed to many middle-class voters upset by the civil disobedience associated with the Civil Rights and antiwar demonstrations.
(B) He appealed to the isolationists who opposed United States involvement in Vietnam.
(C) He supported the integrationist goals of Martin Luther King, Jr., but opposed the more extreme tactics of the Black Muslims and Black Panthers.
(D) He was strongly supported by intellectuals and college students who thought the Democratic and Republican parties were both too conservative.
(E) He advocated an expansion of poverty programs in an effort to win the support of the inner-city poor.

END OF SECTION I

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION.

DO NOT GO ON TO SECTION II UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Section II

Free-Response Questions

UNITED STATES HISTORY

SECTION II

Part A

(Suggested writing time—45 minutes)

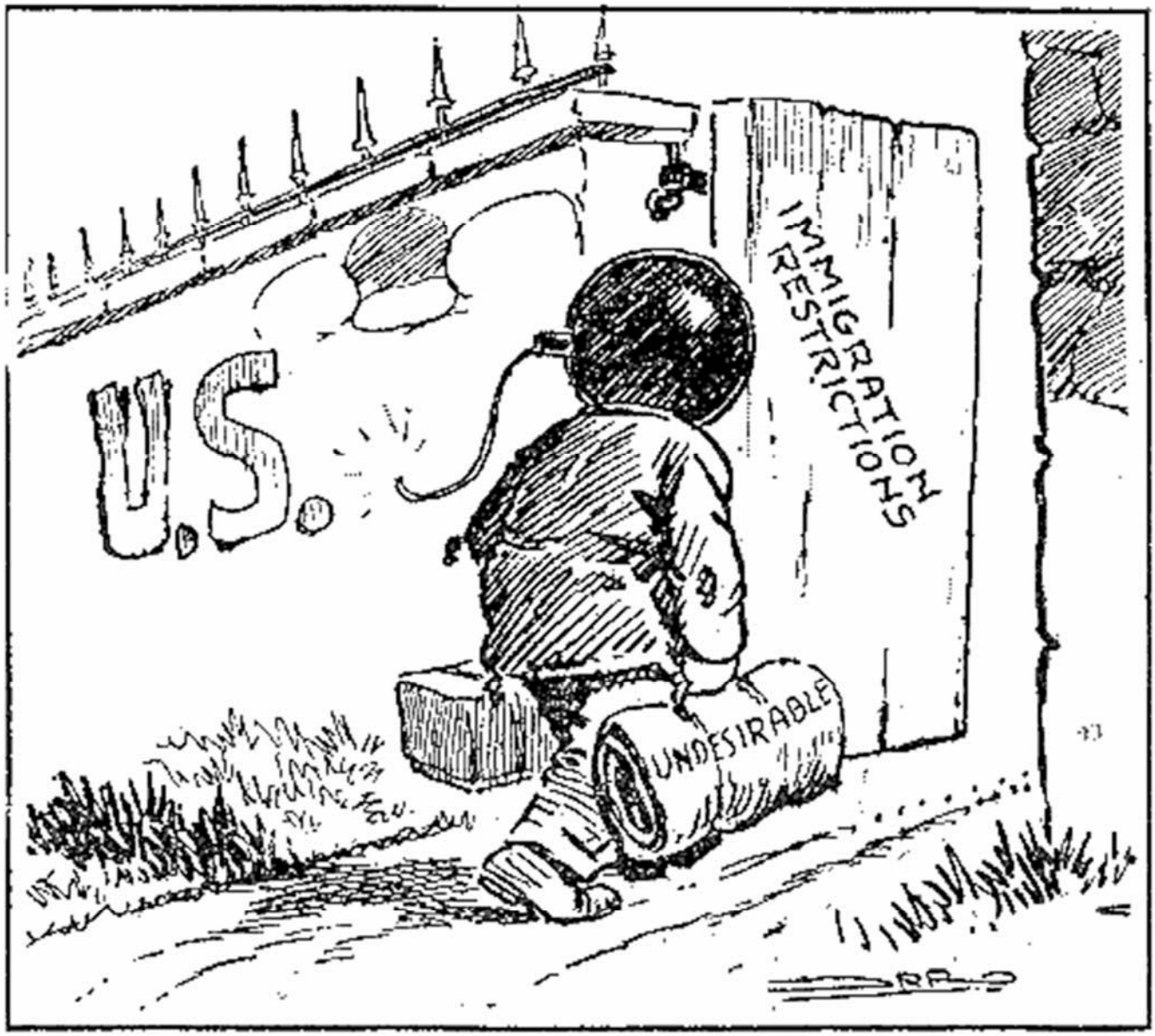
Percent of Section II score—45

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. The 1920s have been characterized as a decade of economic, social, and cultural change. Analyze the extent to which the First World War and consumerism affected United States society during this period.

Document A

Source: *Chicago Tribune*, 1919.



CLOSE THE GATE.

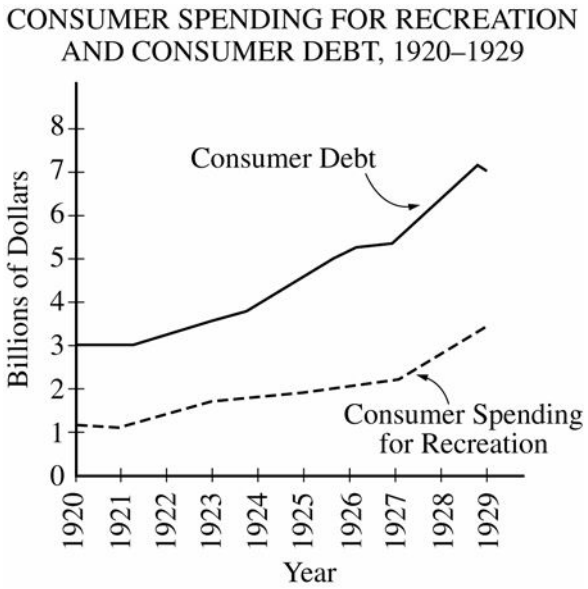
—Orr in the *Chicago Tribune*.

Document B

Source: Bishop John L. Hurst, "Fight," in *The Crisis*, the journal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1919.

As a race, we gave the country our best sons to make the supreme sacrifice in order to make the world free from German oppression. These same boys should be willing to make this country free from American oppression against their race. I know they are willing and ready. Some may say this is madness. If it is, let me reassure them that the entire race must be mad, for this is the language they speak today and the only thing they will listen to.

Document C



Document D

Source: Sinclair Lewis, *Babbitt,* 1922.

It was the best of nationally advertised and quantitatively produced alarm-clocks, with all modern attachments, including cathedral chime, intermittent alarm, and phosphorescent dial. Babbitt was proud of being awakened by such a rich device. Socially it was almost as creditable as buying expensive cord tires.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Document E

Source: Thorstein Veblen, "Dementia Praecox," *The Freeman,* 1922.

It is evident now . . . that no part of Europe is better off for America's having taken part in the great war. So also it is evident that the Americans are all the worse off for it. . . . The Republic has come through this era of spiritual dilapidation with an unbalanced budget and an increased armament by use of which to "safeguard American Interests"—that is to say, negotiate . . . a system of passports, deportations, and restricted immigration. . . . The State constabularies have been augmented; the right of popular assembly freely interfered with . . . . the Ku Klux Klan has been reanimated and reorganized for extra-legal intimidation of citizens. . . . Meantime the profiteers do business as usual and the Federal authorities are busied with a schedule of increased protective duties designed to enhance the profits of their business. Those traits in this current situation wherein it is different from the relatively sober state of things before the war, have been injected by America's participation in the war.

Document F

Source: Fannie Hurst, *New York Times*, 1923.

The place of the woman of intelligence is not inevitably in the kitchen worrying about pot and pan trifles, not at the front door every evening waiting tremulously for the step of her John and fearful lest the roast be . . . overdone. Her place is where she can give the most service and get the most out of life . . . .

Document G

Source: John Dewey, *The Public and Its Problems*, 1927.

The present era of "prosperity" may not be enduring. But the movie, radio, cheap reading and motor car with all they stand for have come to stay. That they did not originate in deliberate desire to divert attention from political interests does not lessen their effectiveness in that direction. The political elements in the constitution of the human being, those having to do with citizenship, are crowded to one side. . . . Let there be introduced the topic of the mechanism and accomplishment of various makes of motor cars or the respective merits of actresses, and the dialogue goes on at a lively pace.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Document H

Source: Lieutenant Henry, in Ernest Hemingway, *A Farewell to Arms*, 1929.

I was always embarrassed by the words "sacred," "glorious," and "sacrifice." . . . We had heard them, sometimes standing in the rain almost out of earshot, so that only the shouted words came through, and had read them, on proclamations that were slapped up by billposters over other proclamations, now for a long time, and I had seen nothing sacred, and the things that were glorious had no glory and the sacrifices were like the stockyard at Chicago if nothing was done to the meat except bury it. There were many words that you could not stand to hear and finally only the names of places had dignity . . . . Abstract words such as "glory," "honor," "courage," or "hallow" were obscene beside the concrete names of villages, the number of roads, the names of rivers.

Document I

Source: Malcolm Cowley, *Exile's Return*, autobiography published in 1934.

We were physically uprooted . . . plucked from our own soil . . . and dumped, scattered among strange people. . . . We were fed, lodged, clothed by strangers, commanded by strangers. . . . Then, as suddenly as it began for us, the war ended. When we first heard of the Armistice we felt a sense of relief too deep to express. . . . We had come through, we were still alive, and nobody would be killed tomorrow. The composite fatherland for which we had fought and in which some of us believed—France, Italy, the Allies, our English homeland, democracy, the self-determination of small nations—had triumphed. We danced in the streets. . . . But slowly, as the days went by, the intoxication passed, and the tears of joy: it appeared that our composite fatherland was dissolving into quarreling statesmen and oil and steel magnates.

END OF DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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. Americans have sometimes resorted to using extralegal means to promote change. Assess the extent to which such measures were effective by analyzing EACH of the following.

   Boston Tea Party

   John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry

3. To what extent did the War of 1812 constitute a "second American revolution"? In your answer be sure to address EACH of the following.

   Foreign relations

   Economic development

   Limit your answer to the period through the 1820s.

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. The period 1870 to 1900 experienced more conflict than consensus over labor relations.

   Assess the validity of this statement with respect to TWO of the following.

   Government

   Industrialists

   Organized labor

5. Evaluate the impact of the Second World War on the United States in the 1950s and 1960s in terms of TWO of the following.

   Education

   International relations

   Science and technology

WHEN YOU FINISH WRITING, CHECK YOUR WORK ON SECTION II IF TIME PERMITS.

STOP

END OF EXAM