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AP® United States History Exam

SECTION I: Multiple Choice

2012

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At a Glance

Total Time
55 minutes
Number of Questions
80
Percent of Total Score
50%
Writing Instrument
Pencil required

Instructions

Section I of this exam contains 80 multiple-choice questions. Fill in only the circles for numbers 1 through 80 on your answer sheet.

Indicate all of your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in this exam booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratch work. After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, completely fill in the corresponding circle 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. Here is a sample question and answer.

Sample Question	Sample Answer
Chicago is a (A) state (B) city (C) country (D) continent (E) village	Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Use your time effectively, working as quickly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go on to other questions and come back to the ones you have not answered if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will know the answers to all of the multiple-choice questions.

Your total score on the multiple-choice section is based only on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers or unanswered questions.

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Minimum 20% post-consumer waste

Form I
Form Code 4IBP4-Q-S
07

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DO NOT seal answer sheet inside

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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 circle on the answer sheet.

1. A prominent leader in promoting the settlement house movement was

   (A) Alice Paul
   (B) Jane Addams
   (C) Carry Nation
   (D) Margaret Sanger
   (E) Aimee Semple McPherson

2. Which of the following is a correct statement about women in United States society in the years 1790–1810 ?

   (A) They attained suffrage in all states.
   (B) They were considered critical to educating good republican citizens.
   (C) They became increasingly prominent as entrepreneurs.
   (D) They owned a large share of the nation's property.
   (E) They entered professional occupations such as medicine and law in large numbers.

3. Which of the following best describes the main idea of Andrew Carnegie's Gospel of Wealth?

   (A) Privately held wealth should be handed over to the government to be redistributed.
   (B) Wealthy individuals should use their wealth for social betterment.
   (C) Parents have an obligation to pass on their wealth to their children.
   (D) Using wealth to help others is wrong, since it undermines their self-reliance.
   (E) Accumulating large amounts of wealth violates Christian principles.

4. The Civil Rights movement of the late 1960s was characterized by which of the following?

   (A) The establishment of the Back to Africa movement
   (B) A growing split between those who advocated nonviolence and those who favored more aggressive tactics to achieve civil rights
   (C) Widespread support by southern Whites who had initially resisted the movement
   (D) A sharp drop in participation and interest in voter registration drives and other equal-access efforts in the rural South
   (E) Strong support for the women's rights movement

5. Those who supported the War of 1812 advanced all of the following rationales for their positions EXCEPT the

   (A) desirability of annexing Canada
   (B) need to defend the honor of the United States
   (C) need to safeguard the frontier
   (D) obligation to protect Native Americans
   (E) advisability of acquiring Florida

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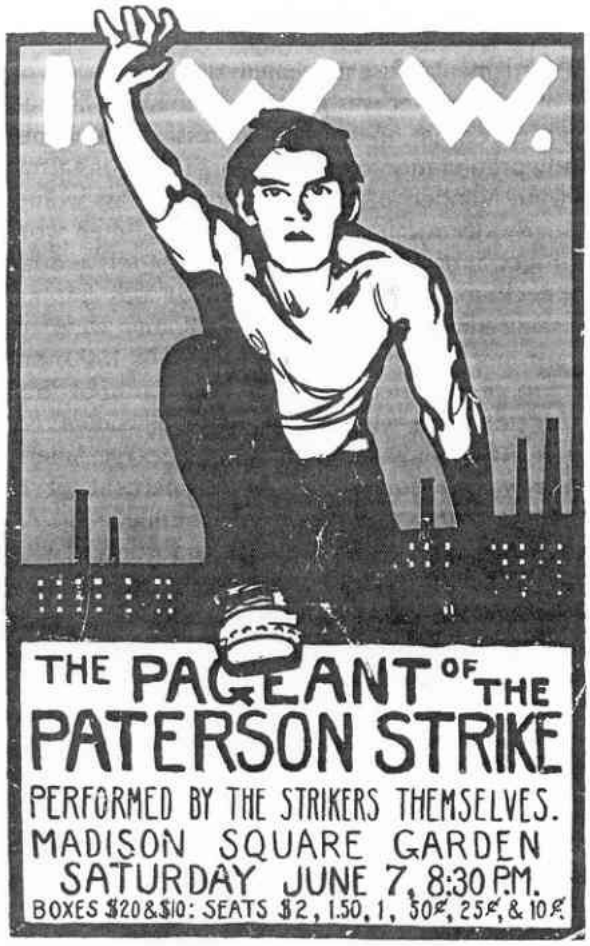

6. The poster above advertising a 1913 labor union pageant was designed to do which of the following?

   (A) Promote the idea that labor unions exist primarily for the purpose of supporting the arts
   (B) Warn the community about the union's communist connections
   (C) Portray the strikers as the heroic champions of workers and ordinary people
   (D) Intimidate citizens into supporting a powerful labor movement
   (E) Advocate employment for striking workers

7. Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson challenged the authority of which of the following?

   (A) Anglican clergy
   (B) Puritan magistrates and ministers
   (C) Catholic priests and bishops
   (D) Baptist ministers
   (E) Methodist itinerants

8. Many Americans were suspicious of the Second Bank of the United States for which of the following reasons?

   (A) They believed that it was controlled by leaders of the Whig Party.
   (B) They believed that it was controlled by southern plantation owners.
   (C) They believed that it was controlled by a commercial elite.
   (D) It refused to make any loans for business expansion.
   (E) It refused to exchange bank notes for gold.

9. In the seventeenth century, the earliest British colonies in Virginia were saved from economic ruin by

   (A) the introduction of price controls on agricultural commodities
   (B) the introduction of tobacco cultivation
   (C) formal trade treaties with American Indians
   (D) the extension of the western frontiers
   (E) increased reliance on indentured servitude

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10. "The God that holds you over the pit of hell, much as one holds a spider, or some loathsome insect over the fire, abhors you, and is dreadfully provoked; his wrath towards you burns like fire; he looks upon you as worthy of nothing else, but to be cast into the fire; . . . and yet it is nothing but his hand that holds you from falling into the fire every moment."

The quotation above contains ideas typical of

(A) the Enlightenment
(B) the Anti-Federalists
(C) Quakerism
(D) the Great Awakening
(E) antinomianism

11. The most important factor in Andrew Jackson's successful bid for the presidency in 1828 was his

(A) choice of John C. Calhoun as his running mate
(B) reputation as a hero of the War of 1812
(C) commitment to broad-based social reform
(D) reputation as an intellectual thinker and writer
(E) extensive experience in elective office

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12. What was the purpose behind the publication of the 1840 illustration above?

(A) To attack William Henry Harrison for being a poor, uneducated farmer
(B) To portray William Henry Harrison as a common man
(C) To create support for the Populist movement
(D) To encourage settlement of Indiana by German and Irish immigrants
(E) To criticize the "log cabin" mentality and the manufacture of hard cider

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13. Which of the following conflicts resulted in the successful expulsion of Europeans from the upper Rio Grande region of North America for nearly a decade?

(A) Pontiac's Rebellion
(B) The Pueblo Revolt
(C) King Philip's War
(D) The Pequot War
(E) The Battle of Fallen Timbers

14. The purpose of the Truman Doctrine of 1947 was to

(A) decrease the risk of nuclear war by placing atomic weaponry under the control of the United Nations
(B) prevent communism from spreading further through military aggression
(C) retake Eastern Europe from the Soviet Union
(D) prevent the spread of independence movements in European colonies in Asia and Africa
(E) create an atmosphere of trust in which negotiation with the Soviet Union would have the best chance for success

15. By passing the Navigation Acts in the 1600s and 1700s, the British government intended to

(A) reduce shipping costs between Britain and its North American colonies
(B) guarantee that the British government would have a financial share of all colonial exports
(C) create a source of income for British royal governors to use for improving colonial roads and canals
(D) stimulate direct trade between British North American colonies and Spain and France
(E) end colonial complaints about unjust taxation and regulation

16. The Quakers were unique among the religious groups that settled in North America during the seventeenth century because they

(A) defended the rights of White people to hold American Indians in slavery
(B) founded a colony in which all inhabitants were obliged by law to subscribe to Quaker beliefs
(C) allowed women to speak publicly in their religious meetings and to be missionaries
(D) emphasized religious conversion through revival meetings
(E) emphasized the distance between the human and the divine

17. The Proclamation Line of 1763 was designed to

(A) limit western expansion of colonial settlement
(B) establish a defensible boundary between the British and the French colonists along the Appalachian Mountains
(C) divide western territories into future royal colonies
(D) restrict British immigration to the North American colonies
(E) create more taxable income for the royal government by selling western territories

18. Colonists from which of the following European nations generally had the most cooperative relations with American Indians?

(A) England
(B) France
(C) Portugal
(D) Spain
(E) The Netherlands

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19. The Stonewall riots of 1969 were significant because they

(A) marked the end of the African American Civil Rights movement
(B) drew attention to the increasing gap between the incomes of people who were wealthy and people living in poverty
(C) highlighted the efforts of César Chávez to organize Mexican American farmworkers
(D) led to the birth of gay rights organizations around the country
(E) undermined the efforts of the National Organization for Women

20. Which of the following best characterizes the National Origins Act of 1924 ?

(A) It allowed Chinese immigrants entry into the United States after 1930.
(B) It allowed increased levels of immigration from southern and eastern Europe.
(C) It established immigration quotas based on a percentage of each nationality residing in the United States in 1890.
(D) It established procedures for the immigration of alien spouses of United States citizens after 1935.
(E) It set restrictions on the importation of certain goods.



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21. The photo above most likely shows the work of which of the following New Deal agencies?

(A) Civilian Conservation Corps
(B) Farm Security Administration
(C) National Recovery Administration
(D) National Labor Relations Board
(E) Social Security Administration

22. Before 1800, which of the following European imports had the greatest impact on the lives of the Plains Indians?

(A) Steel plow
(B) Cattle
(C) Horses
(D) Christianity
(E) Money

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23. The works of which of the following were integral to the Harlem Renaissance?

(A) William Faulkner, Gertrude Stein, and F. Scott Fitzgerald
(B) Jack Kerouac, Willem de Kooning, and Jackson Pollock
(C) Claude McKay, Zora Neale Hurston, and Langston Hughes
(D) Arthur Miller, Tennessee Williams, and Joyce Carol Oates
(E) Ralph Ellison, Toni Morrison, and James Baldwin

24. The 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act instituted popular sovereignty to

(A) prohibit slavery above Missouri's southern border
(B) assure that Congress had a constitutional right to establish or abolish slavery in new territories
(C) allow people living in a territory to determine whether slavery should be permitted there
(D) admit Kansas as a slave state and Nebraska as a free state
(E) allow towns to decide the issue of slavery on a case-by-case basis

25. "I submit that an individual who breaks a law that conscience tells him is unjust, and who willingly accepts the penalty of imprisonment in order to rouse the conscience of the community over its injustices, is in reality expressing the very highest respect for the law."

The quotation above is from

(A) Booker T. Washington
(B) Marcus Garvey
(C) Langston Hughes
(D) Martin Luther King, Jr.
(E) Stokely Carmichael

26. A major consequence of the French and Indian War of 1754–1763 was the

(A) legal settlement of the trans-Appalachian frontier by British colonists
(B) imposition of new taxes on the British North American colonies
(C) shrinking of Spanish territorial claims in North America
(D) removal of British troops from the thirteen colonies
(E) change in status of the proprietary colonies to royal colonies

27. The Declaration of Sentiments (1848), issued at Seneca Falls, New York, called for

(A) an end to slavery
(B) compulsory public education
(C) temperan ce legislation
(D) increased rights for women
(E) improved factory working conditions

28. New England Puritans sought primarily to create which of the following in Massachusetts?

(A) A missionary community focused on converting American Indians to Christianity
(B) Town meetings at which all adult males could vote
(C) A model community promoting government by strict religious principles
(D) A society founded on the principles of religious toleration
(E) A community whose members achieved salvation through good works

29. Which of the following pairs of immigrant groups were most prominent in the construction of the first transcontinental railroad?

(A) Chinese and Irish
(B) Irish and Japanese
(C) Chinese and Japanese
(D) Italians and Irish
(E) Chinese and Italians

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30. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected president on a Republican platform that advocated all of the following EXCEPT

(A) higher protective tariffs
(B) government subsidies for a transcontinental railroad
(C) free western land for settlers who would live and work on it
(D) the exclusion of slavery from United States territorial possessions
(E) the abolition of slavery throughout the United States

31. The American colonists' slogan "No taxation without representation" was a rejection of

(A) salutary neglect
(B) nativism
(C) mercantilism
(D) virtual representation
(E) classi cal republicanism

32. The Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution established

(A) the freedom of all slaves not emancipated under Abraham Lincoln's proclamation
(B) federal protection for African Americans from Ku Klux Klan terrorism
(C) the right of citizenship for any person born in the United States
(D) that suffrage cannot be denied based on race, color, or previous servitude
(E) the power of the federal government to intervene in state affairs to protect individual liberties

33. Which of the following was NOT a result of the growth of a national market economy between 1815 and 1860 ?

(A) Increasing economic specialization
(B) The application of machinery to the mass production of goods
(C) A greater disparity of wealth between rich and poor Americans
(D) The beginnings of an organized labor movement
(E) A greater number of men working at home

34. The dissatisfaction of Virginia farmers with the colonial governor who failed to protect them against American Indian raids led to

(A) Bacon's Rebellion
(B) the Glorious Revolution
(C) Leisler's Rebellion
(D) Shays' Rebellion
(E) Gabriel's Rebellion

35. Which of the following was a core belief of the transcendentalists of the early nineteenth century?

(A) Only highly centralized and conformist religious institutions can guarantee an orderly society.
(B) Individual conduct should be guided by truths found in the individual conscience.
(C) Unjust laws must be obeyed until they can be changed through legislative action.
(D) Human societies are inherently corrupt, and those seeking purity should practice good works.
(E) American Indian practices of meditation are the key to attaining valuable spiritual insights.

36. The Great Compromise of 1787 resulted in

(A) a final settlement of the question of slavery
(B) a renewal of the Articles of Confederation
(C) the creation of a national bank
(D) a system of political representation for the states in the federal government
(E) a border agreement between the United States and Canada

37. Which of the following led to increased United States involvement in the war in Vietnam?

(A) News of the My Lai massacre
(B) Requests from other Southeast Asian countries for an increased United States presence in Vietnam
(C) Congressional approval of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
(D) Hardened resistance by the communists following the Geneva Accords
(E) Failure of the Vietnamization program

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THE "STRONG" GOVERNMENT 1869—1877.

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38. The cartoon above is intended to express

(A) a critique of Reconstruction
(B) opposition to women's rights
(C) opposition to states' rights
(D) support for strong government
(E) opposition to the draft

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39. During the 1920s, both the Sacco and Vanzetti case and the rise of the new Ku Klux Klan reflected

(A) public fear and resentment of southern and eastern European immigrants
(B) increased racism resulting from the migration of Black southerners to urban centers in the North
(C) growing lawlessness resulting from the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition)
(D) the decreased influence of fundamentalist religious groups
(E) widespread opposition to Congress' decision to join the League of Nations

40. The United States home front during the First World War was marked by an increase in all of the following EXCEPT

(A) tax rates on individuals and estates
(B) government regulation of fuel, food, and transportation
(C) employment opportunities for African Americans and Mexican Americans
(D) participation of women in factory work, government service, and volunteer work
(E) support of individual liberties by the Supreme Court

41. During the 1930s Black voters overwhelmingly switched from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party because

(A) Black Americans benefited from some New Deal economic policies
(B) the Ku Klux Klan was gaining power within the Republican Party
(C) President Roosevelt actively pursued race reform
(D) southern Democrats widely favored abolishing the poll tax
(E) the Democrats promised to end Prohibition

42. The belief by some Americans that the Civil War was "a rich man's war but a poor man's fight" was reflected in

(A) Sherman's march to Atlanta
(B) the draft riots in New York City
(C) Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus in the South
(D) Thoreau's denunciation of the war
(E) John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry

43. The main goal of the Marshall Plan was to

(A) create a strong military alliance between the United States and Western Europe
(B) strengthen the Chinese nationalists against the Chinese communists
(C) speed the economic recovery and democratization of Japan
(D) defend Greece and Turkey from communist subversion
(E) finance the economic reconstruction of Western Europe

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44. The festival near Woodstock, New York, in 1969 is most closely associated with the

(A) women's liberation movement
(B) gay rights movement
(C) environmental movement
(D) Beat Generation
(E) countercultur e

45. The nullification crisis of 1832 arose over the issue of

(A) Andrew Jackson's use of the veto
(B) protective tariffs
(C) the Second Bank of the United States
(D) Jackson's American Indian removal policy
(E) the Missouri Compromise

46. Which of the following contributed most significantly to a surge in western settlement during the 1860s and 1870s?

(A) Dry seasons turned fertile land to semidesert and made real estate inexpensive.
(B) A strong military eliminated attacks by Native Americans.
(C) The expansion of railroads made the Great Plains more accessible.
(D) The novels of romantics like Hamlin Garland glorified western life.
(E) Government funding for irrigation projects made farms more profitable.

47. The Regulator movement of the 1770s, Shays' Rebellion in 1786, and the Whiskey Rebellion of the early 1790s were all expressions of the hostility of frontier settlers to

(A) the spread of slavery
(B) government recognition of American Indian land claims
(C) the dominance of eastern interests in government
(D) the influence of pro-British elements in government
(E) efforts to limit suffrage

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48. The picture above best expresses which of the following middle-class views about women in the mid-nineteenth century?

(A) Women were the moral and spiritual strength of the family.
(B) Women were naturally suited to become ministers.
(C) Women played a subordinate role to men in parenting children.
(D) Women had earned the right to vote due to their important role as mothers.
(E) Women should limit the number of their children by delaying marriage.

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49. In *Miranda* v. *Arizona* (1966), the Supreme Court ruled that

(A) women had a constitutional right to abortion
(B) school segregation was unconstitutional
(C) voting districts had to contain the same number of people
(D) school prayer was illegal under the First Amendment
(E) arrested persons must be informed of their rights

50. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine justified which of the following?

(A) Roosevelt's involvement in settling the Russo-Japanese War
(B) The policy of using force to subdue the independence movement in the Philippines
(C) The maintenance of the Open Door policy in China
(D) The right to intervene in the domestic affairs of Latin American countries
(E) The exclusion of Japanese and Chinese immigrants from the United States

51. The effects of deindustrialization in the 1970s included all of the following EXCEPT

(A) the increasing importance of the service sector of the economy
(B) plant shutdowns and closings, particularly in what came to be called the Rust Belt
(C) an increased United States share of the world market in manufacturing
(D) the erosion of tax bases in many communities, leading to cutbacks in health and welfare services
(E) a decrease in real wages for United States workers in the manufacturing sector

52. In *The Feminine Mystique*, Betty Friedan argued that women

(A) who spent their lives as mothers and homemakers were generally satisfied with their lives
(B) needed counseling if they were dissatisfied with their domestic lives
(C) should battle for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment
(D) experienced a discrepancy between the reality and the public image of their lives
(E) have special talents and abilities different from those of men

53. Throughout the presidential election campaign of 1980, Ronald Reagan's view of the best economic policy to pursue was based on his belief that

(A) businesses were overproducing consumer goods
(B) there was insufficient government spending to stimulate economic growth
(C) international trade was the most important source of growth for the United States economy
(D) excessive taxation left citizens with less money to save and invest
(E) foreign countries were flooding markets with cheap goods and services

54. The case of *University of California Regents* v. *Bakke* concerned which of the following issues?

(A) The ban on de jure segregation in California colleges
(B) The constitutionality of policies made to correct racial injustice
(C) Requirements for equal sports opportunities for women
(D) Provisions for equal access to public buildings for the physically disabled
(E) The expulsion of Japanese students from California universities

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55. The Ghost Dance was an American Indian religious movement associated with

(A) the Pueblo Revolt
(B) an American Indian victory at Little Bighorn
(C) an infusion of Hispanic cultural traditions
(D) the outbreak of King Philip's War
(E) distress over loss of tribal autonomy

56. The major goal of the Social Gospel movement in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was to

(A) encourage support for Charles Darwin's theory of biological evolution
(B) draw the attention of Protestant churches to the plight of the urban poor
(C) send missionaries to convert American Indians to Protestantism
(D) promote the spread of Protestantism in United States territorial possessions
(E) stimulate public interest in the principles of Anglo-Saxon superiority

57. Which of the following was most responsible for bringing to an end Senator Joseph McCarthy's anticommunist campaign?

(A) President Truman publicly criticized McCarthy.
(B) McCarthy proved his charges of communist subversion.
(C) Television audiences witnessed his manner of leveling unsubstantiated charges.
(D) The federal courts issued an injunction against further accusations by McCarthy.
(E) Cold War tensions increased in the mid-1950s.

58. Which of the following was a major effect of the passage of the Immigration Act of 1965 ?

(A) The total number of immigrants admitted to the United States was significantly reduced.
(B) Immigrants from within the Western Hemisphere were given preference over other immigrants.
(C) Immigration from the Soviet Union, Poland, and Italy decreased significantly.
(D) Immigration from Britain, Ireland, and Germany increased significantly.
(E) Immigration from Asia increased significantly.

59. The Second Great Awakening did which of the following?

(A) It resulted in a sharp decline in church membership.
(B) It increased Protestant toleration for Catholics and Jews.
(C) It produced increased respect for civil authority.
(D) It emphasized reason and logic over emotionalism in religious matters.
(E) It encouraged conversion to evangelical Christianity.

60. Which of the following statements best summarizes the views of Andrew Johnson on Reconstruction?

(A) He believed that Reconstruction was an executive branch matter and sought the rapid restoration of the former Confederate states to the Union.
(B) He supported the idea of the president and Congress sharing power and believed in a stringent plan of Reconstruction.
(C) He believed that both secession and Reconstruction should be dealt with by the Supreme Court.
(D) He slowly moved to a Radical Republican position on Reconstruction and supported increased rights for African Americans.
(E) He refused to take a position on Reconstruction, prompting Republicans to impeach him for his irresponsibility.

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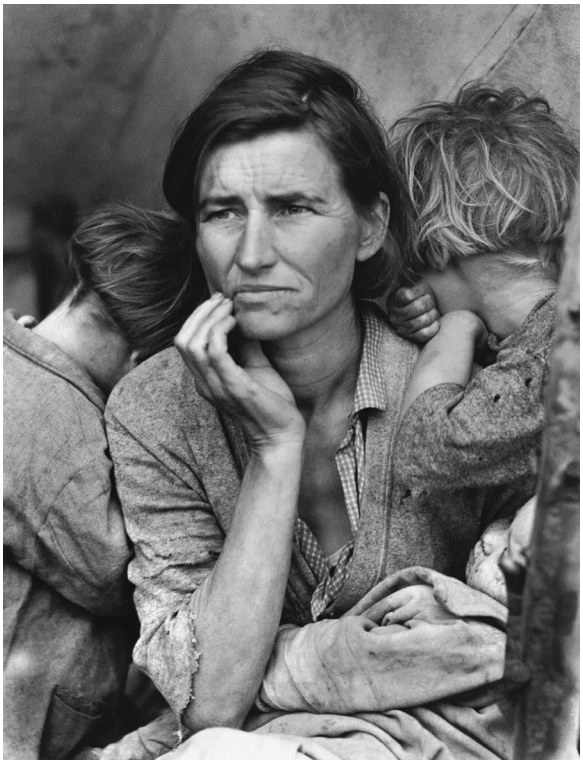

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61. The Great Depression–era photograph above was taken with the goal of

(A) generating congressional support for the Wagner Act
(B) protesting the federal government's refusal to provide aid for victims of natural disasters
(C) winning approval of a federal program that would distribute land and agricultural equipment to impoverished farmers
(D) publicizing the plight of migrant farmworkers and their families
(E) promoting enrollment in the new Medicaid program

62. Upon becoming president, Gerald Ford announced, "Our long national nightmare is over." He was referring to

(A) a serious economic downturn
(B) Watergate
(C) the collapse of the United States–backed government of South Vietnam
(D) a series of urban riots
(E) a costly oil embargo

63. The Alien and Sedition Acts were designed to

(A) protect the nation from British spies
(B) prevent the British from fomenting unrest among American Indians
(C) strengthen the Constitution
(D) weaken and deflect Republican criticism of the Federalists
(E) counter the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

64. The People's Party (Populist) advocated which of the following?

(A) An increase in the money supply
(B) Support for civil rights legislation
(C) A decrease in agricultural production
(D) Joint ownership of businesses by urban laborers and farmers
(E) Public ownership of the means of production

65. At the end of the nineteenth century, the desire of American business to control supplies of raw materials led to

(A) automation of industry
(B) horizontal integration
(C) vertical integration
(D) development of the factory system
(E) development of the putting-out system

66. Coxey's Army of 1894 and the Bonus Army of 1932 both marched on Washington, D.C. to

(A) demand economic relief
(B) show support for the Republican Party
(C) promote the cause of African American civil rights
(D) support laws prohibiting the sale of alcohol
(E) participate in evangelical revivals

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67. Which of the following was a result of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 ?

(A) It encouraged cooperative landownership among American Indians.
(B) American Indians in the West led attacks on United States forts.
(C) American Indians lost control of millions of acres of land.
(D) American Indians and Whites challenged each other over landownership in range wars.
(E) Most American Indians were relocated to the west of the Mississippi.

68. Which of the following groups would most likely have voted for Barry Goldwater in the 1964 presidential election?

(A) New Deal Democrats
(B) Advocates of states' rights
(C) African Americans in the South
(D) Opponents of the Cold War
(E) Labor union members

69. The government under the Articles of Confederation consisted of

(A) only a unicameral legislature
(B) only executive and judicial branches
(C) only legislative and judicial branches
(D) legislative, judicial, and executive branches
(E) only a bicameral legislature

70. The main goal of the American Colonization Society was to promote colonization in

(A) the American West by eastern American Indians
(B) Mexico by White Americans
(C) Cuba by White Americans
(D) the Mexican Cession by White Americans
(E) Africa by free Black persons and former slaves

71. The Rosie the Riveter campaign during the Second World War encouraged women to

(A) enter the labor force
(B) vote in union elections
(C) enlist in the armed forces
(D) join machinists' unions
(E) sew military uniforms

72. "One by one the southern states have legally disfranchised the Afro-American, and since the repeal of the Civil Rights Bill nearly every southern state has passed separate [railroad] car laws with a penalty against their infringement. The race, regardless of advancement, is penned into filthy, stifling partitions cut off from smoking cars."

The author of the statement above was

(A) a Scalawag in the 1870s
(B) an African American journalist in the 1890s
(C) a White segregationist in the 1910s
(D) a White southern Democrat in the 1930s
(E) an African American Civil Rights worker in the 1970s

73. The purpose of the Committee on Public Information, headed by George Creel, was to

(A) mobilize popular support for the First World War
(B) investigate unsafe factory conditions during the Progressive Era
(C) prosecute unfair business practices during the Progressive Era
(D) prosecute allegations of sedition during the First World War
(E) educate the public about health and nutrition during the Progressive Era

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74. "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

The statement above expressed the ideas of

(A) Sojourner Truth
(B) W. E. B. Du Bois
(C) Ida B. Wells
(D) Theodore Roosevelt
(E) Booker T. Washington

75. "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other power vested by this Constitution."

Alexander Hamilton used the clause above to

(A) support his argument for a strong central government in *The Federalist* papers
(B) justify revising the Articles of Confederation
(C) convince the federal government to create the First Bank of the United States
(D) substantiate his strict interpretation of the Constitution
(E) lobby Congress for a protective tariff to promote United States industry

76. Late-nineteenth-century federal policies were detrimental to unskilled workers in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

(A) Immigration policy allowed cheap labor to compete for available jobs.
(B) Deflationary monetary policy made repayment of debts difficult.
(C) Court injunctions favored employers during strikes.
(D) Federal troops intervened to end strikes.
(E) The federal income tax took a considerable portion of workers' income.

77. The Vietnam War differed from the Korean War in that the Vietnam War

(A) involved the United States in an indirect confrontation with the Soviet Union
(B) involved United States troops without a formal congressional declaration of war
(C) generated criticism of the government's military policies
(D) ended with the collapse of the government that the United States had supported
(E) grew out of the policy of containment

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

78. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, pro-Union sentiment was strong in western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina primarily because

(A) Confederate troops had committed atrocities to terrorize state representatives from these regions into voting for secession
(B) these regions had more trade with the North than did other regions in the South
(C) these regions were more industrialized than other regions of the South
(D) there were relatively few slaves or large plantations in these regions
(E) Lincoln had promised not to send federal troops into these regions

79. "Dollar diplomacy" refers to

(A) United States aid to European nations immediately following the Second World War
(B) United States financial support for the Russian ruble following the collapse of the Soviet Union
(C) the post-Second World War trading system by means of which the United States controlled the world price of crude oil
(D) the post-Second World War international monetary system in which the dollar served as the benchmark
(E) a pre-First World War practice of coupling foreign policy with the interests of United States corporations

80. All of the following were important to Richard M. Nixon's victory in the 1968 presidential election EXCEPT

(A) strong support from labor unions
(B) backlash from White conservatives
(C) voter reaction to the 1968 Democratic convention
(D) his promise to restore law and order
(E) the continuing Vietnam War

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.

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE DONE THE FOLLOWING.

- **PLACED YOUR AP NUMBER LABEL ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET**
- **WRITTEN AND GRIDDED YOUR AP NUMBER CORRECTLY ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET**
- **TAKEN THE AP EXAM LABEL FROM THE FRONT OF THIS BOOKLET AND PLACED IT ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

AP® United States History Exam

SECTION II: Free Response

2012

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

At a Glance

Total Time
2 hours, 10 minutes
Number of Questions
3
Percent of Total Score
50%
Writing Instrument
Pen with black or dark blue ink

Reading Period

Time
15 minutes. Use this time to read the questions and plan your answer to Part A, the document-based question.

Writing Period

Time
1 hour, 55 minutes

Part A: Mandatory

Question 1 (DBQ)
Suggested Time
45 minutes
Percent of Section II Score
45%

Part B: Choose One Question

Answer either question 2 or 3
Suggested Time
35 minutes (including 5 min. planning)
Percent of Section II Score
27.5%

Part C: Choose One Question

Answer either question 4 or 5
Suggested Time
35 minutes (including 5 min. planning)
Percent of Section II Score
27.5%

IMPORTANT Identification Information

PLEASE PRINT WITH PEN:

1. First two letters of your last name ☐☐
   First letter of your first name ☐
2. Date of birth
   ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Day ☐☐☐☐ Year
3. Six-digit school code
   ☐☐☐☐☐☐

4. Unless I check the box below, I grant the College Board the unlimited right to use, reproduce, and publish my free-response materials, both written and oral, for educational research and instructional purposes. My name and the name of my school will not be used in any way in connection with my free-response materials. I understand that I am free to mark "No" with no effect on my score or its reporting.
   No, I do not grant the College Board these rights. ☐

Instructions

The questions for Section II are printed in the orange Questions and Documents booklet. You may use that booklet to organize your answers and for scratch work, but you must write your answers in this Section II: Free Response booklet. No credit will be given for any work written in the Questions and Documents booklet.

The proctor will announce the beginning and end of the reading period. You are advised to spend the 15-minute period reading the question and planning your answer to Part A, Question 1, the document-based question. If you have time, you may also read the questions in Parts B and C. Do not begin writing in this booklet until the proctor tells you to do so.

Section II of this exam requires answers in essay form. Write clearly and legibly. Circle the number of the question you are answering at the top of each page in this booklet. Begin each answer on a new page. Do not skip lines. Cross out any errors you make; crossed-out work will not be scored.

Manage your time carefully. The proctor will announce the suggested time for each part, but you may proceed freely from one part to the next. Go on to Parts B and C if you finish Part A early. You may review your responses if you finish before the end of the exam is announced.

After the exam, you must apply the label that corresponds to the questions you answered in Part B and in Part C. For example, if you answered question 2 in Part B and you answered question 5 in Part C, apply the label 2 and 5. Failure to do so may delay your score.

Minimum 20% post-consumer waste

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-J 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. From 1880 to 1920, cities in the United States grew rapidly. What factors caused that growth, and in what ways did Americans respond to the challenges posed by urbanization?

   Confine your answer to the period 1880 to 1920.

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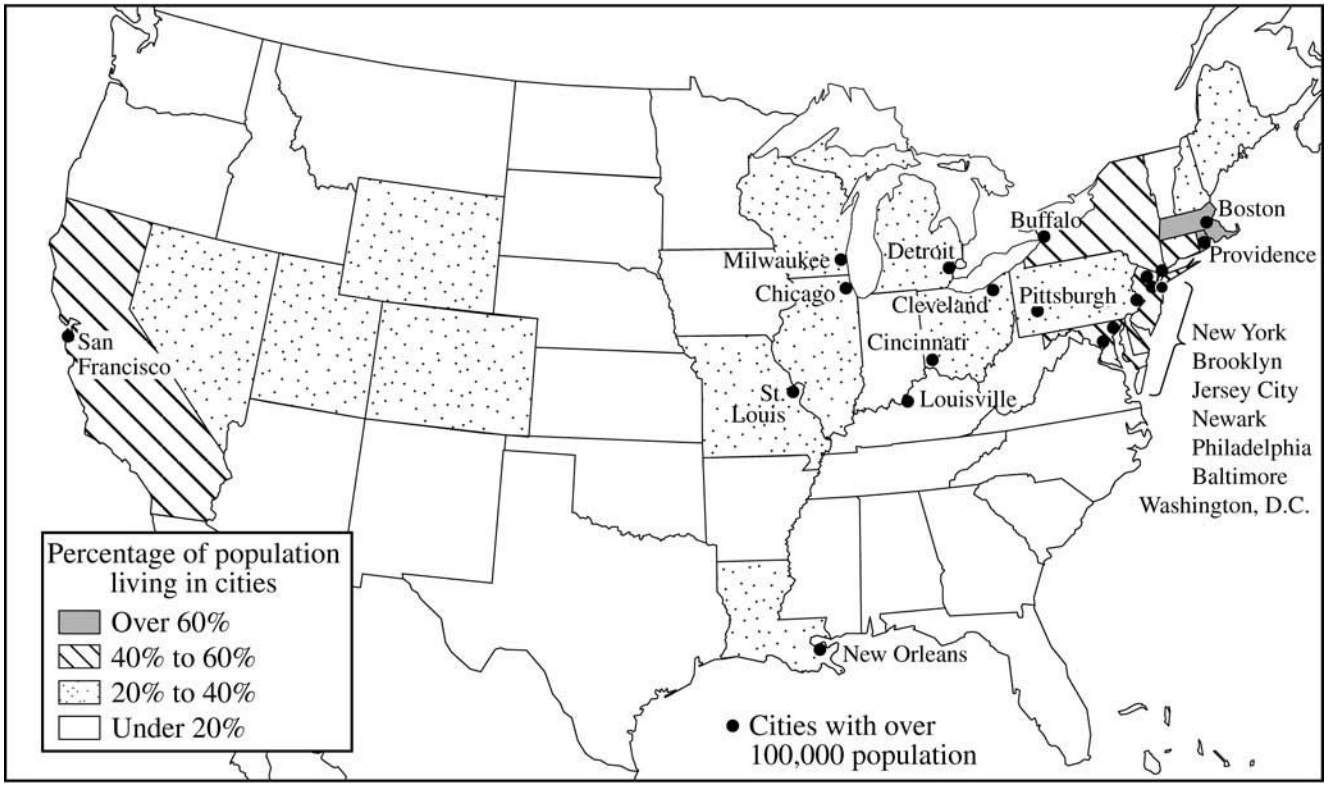
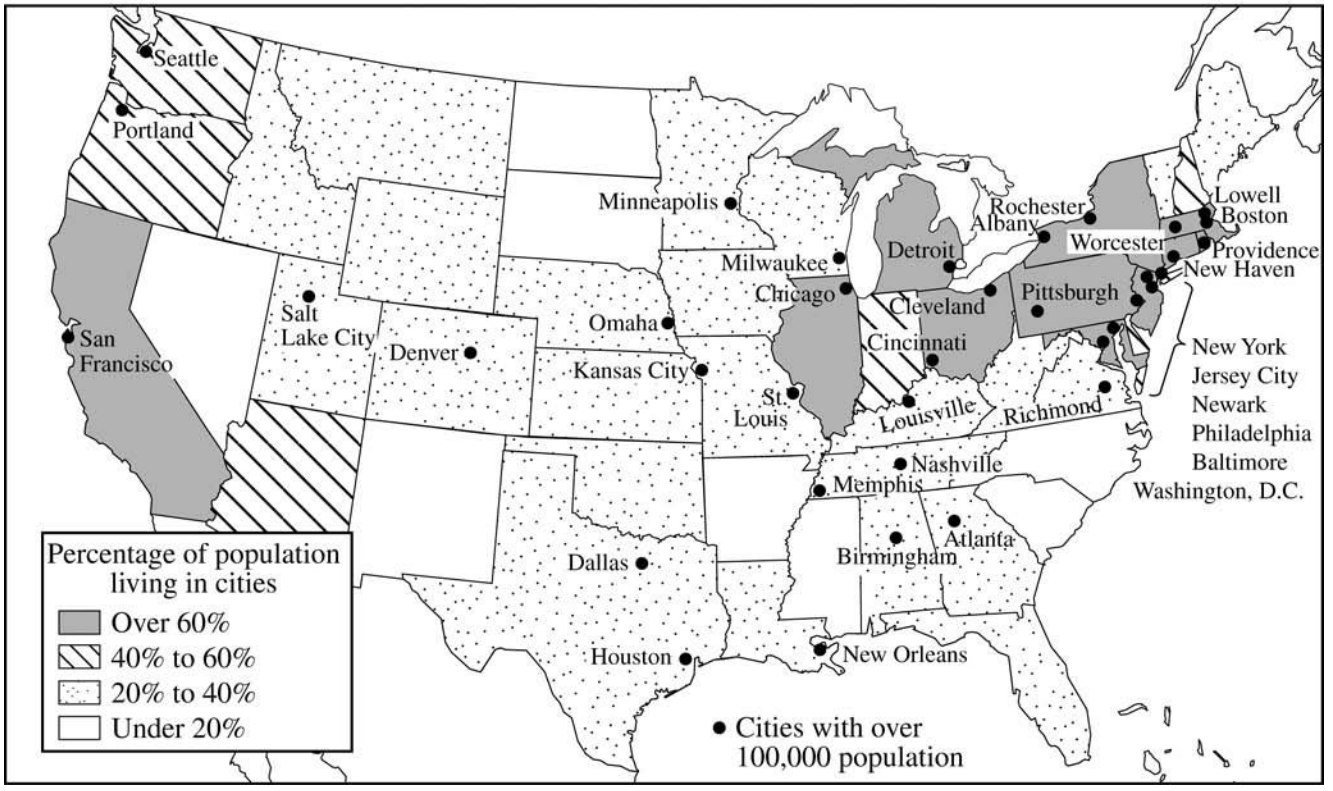
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Document A

CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880



CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920



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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Document B

Source: *Atlanta Constitution*, December 14, 1883.

Tonight, for the first time in Atlanta, the electric light will be turned on by the new company. That this will be an event is not to be questioned. It has long been a much talked of fact that Atlanta was the poorest lighted city of her size in the country but this evening the bands of darkness will be broken, and a flood tide of beautiful white light will be emitted from the handsome brass lamps now being distributed over the city.

Document C

Source: Advertising pamphlet, *East Lake, a Residence Suburb of Birmingham, Alabama, Issued by the East Lake Land Company*, 1890.

Birmingham, but a few years ago a small village, is known today wherever iron in its crude or finished forms is the supporting staple of great industries. . . . Immense furnaces now cover the mineral portion of Alabama and adjacent states. . . . Birmingham is, and is destined to be in constantly growing measure, a city crowded with population. Its skies must be obscured by the smoke of furnaces, foundries and factories; its streets must resound with the noise of locomotives, the rumble of wheels, and all the jar of heavy traffic. It will be an ideal place for business, but its centre will be by no means the best location for homes. Such distractions men will willingly bear in business hours. . . . But, for domestic life, if there is a quiet spot within easy reach, whose fields refresh the eye, where trees wave and waters flow, the man who has the means will choose it for his suburban home.

Document D

Source: *Chicago Tribune*, February 4, 1890.

If the city Smoke Inspectors who go stumbling around with chins pointed skyward, vainly searching for the sources of the smoke which envelops the city, would take a pleasant ride up the elevator of some of the skyscrapers . . . they might sit in an easy chair, and there looking out of the tenth-story window upon the panorama of roofs and chimneys make an accurate map that would locate the offenders. . . . Side by side stand great buildings which produce hardly a whiff of smoke and others that continue to belch forth a continuous volume of sooty dirt. While the Smoke Inspector will claim his work has made the change, it is probably the moral suasion of newspaper agitation that has been the direct cause of the measure of reform that has already been accomplished rather than the fussy inactivity of the department of the City Health Commissioner.

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Document E

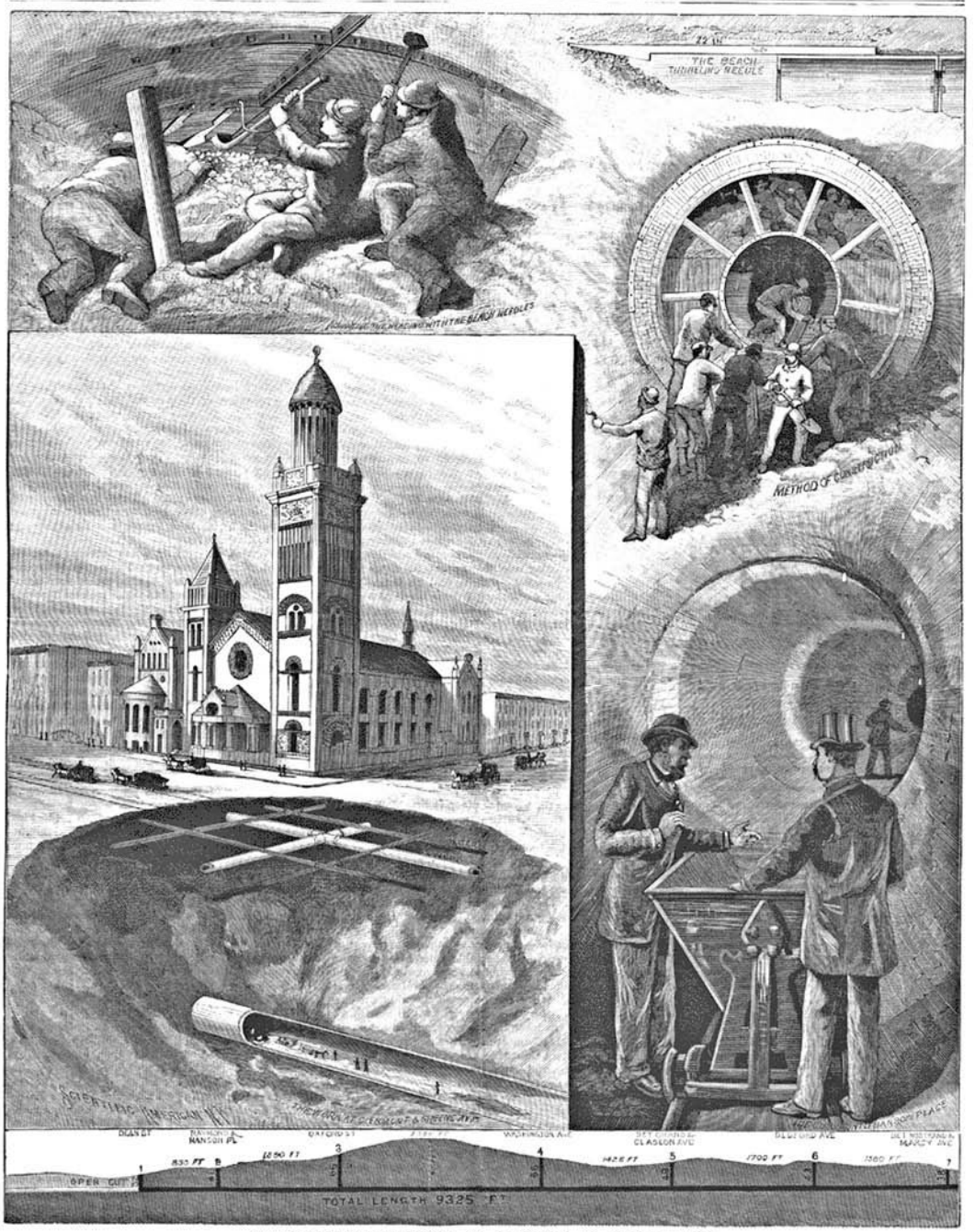
Source: "The Great Storm Sewer in Brooklyn, N.Y.," *Scientific American*, 1892.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

[Entered at the Post Office of New York, N. Y., as Second Class matter. Copyrighted, 1892, by Munn & Co.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION, ART, SCIENCE, MECHANICS, CHEMISTRY, AND MANUFACTURES.

Vol. LXVI.—No. 5. [ESTABLISHED 1845.] NEW YORK, JANUARY 30, 1892. [$3.00 A YEAR. WEEKLY.



THE GREAT STORM SEWER IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.—[See page 69.]

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Document F

Source: Adna Ferrin Weber, *The Growth of Cities in the Nineteenth Century*, 1899.

We have to take into consideration the forces which in recent times have spread a knowledge of the advantages of city life among all classes of the community. Education has a great deal to do with it, especially the half-education which prevails in the rural districts and gives the farmers' boys a glimpse of a more attractive life, without teaching them how to attain such a life at home. Then the newspaper comes in to complete the enchantment, with its gibes against the "hayseed" and "country bumpkin."

Document G

Source: Theodore Dreiser, *Sister Carrie*, 1900.

When a girl leaves her home at eighteen, she does one of two things. Either she falls into saving hands and becomes better, or she rapidly assumes that cosmopolitan standard of virtue and becomes worse. Of an intermediate balance, under the circumstances, there is no possibility. The city has its cunning wiles. . . . A blare of sound, a roar of life, a vast array of human hives, appeal to the astonished senses in equivocal terms. . . . Unrecognized for what they are, their beauty, like music, too often relaxes, then weakens, then perverts the simpler human perceptions.

Document H

Source: Constantine Panunzio, describing an immigrant neighborhood in Boston in the early twentieth century.

Here was a congestion the likes of which I had never seen before. Within the narrow limits of one-half square mile were crowded together thirty-five thousand people, living tier upon tier, huddled together until the very heavens seemed to be shut out. These narrow alley-like streets were one mass of litter. The air was laden with soot and dirt. Ill odors arose from every direction. Here were no trees; no parks worthy of the name; no playgrounds other than the dirty streets for children to play on.

Source: Robert Hunter, *Poverty*, 1904.

We know some of the insanitary evils of tenements and factories; we know of the neglect of the street child, the aged, the infirm, the crippled. . . . To deal with these specific problems, I have elsewhere mentioned some reforms which seem to me preventive in their nature. They contemplate mainly such legislative action as may enforce upon the entire country certain minimum standards of working and of living conditions. They would make all tenements and factories sanitary; they would regulate the hours of work, especially for women and children . . . they would institute all necessary measures to stamp out unnecessary disease and to prevent unnecessary death . . . they would institute all necessary educational and recreational institutions to replace the social and educational losses of the home and the domestic workshop. . . .

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Document I

Source: William Allen White, *The Old Order Changeth*, 1910.

The extra-constitutional place of the boss in government was as the extra-constitutional guardian of business. If a telephone company desired to put its poles in the street, and the city council objected, straightaway went the owner of the telephone stock to the boss. He straightened matters out. If a streetcar company was having trouble with the city street department, the manager of the street railway went to the boss, and the street department became reasonable. . . .

And now for ten years there has been a distinct movement among the American people. . . . It is called variously: Reform, the Moral Awakening, the New Idea, the Square Deal, the Uplift, Insurgency. . . . And the most hopeful sign of the times lies in the fact that the current is almost world-wide.

Document J

Source: Charles S. Johnson, reporting on interviews with African American migrants to Chicago, 1917.

Mr. Hunter . . . from Meridian, Miss. . . . came to Chicago in December. Wife in April, mother and children in July. . . . Mrs. Hunter, his mother, had occasion to go to Birmingham. There the people were leaving in large numbers for the North, mostly men. She asked why. They said, higher wages. . . . The people in her home town had been approached by agents but doubted. She herself could not believe. Went home and told her son . . . and urged him to go and see for himself. He left in December, in 3 weeks he wrote home. "Everything is just like they say, if not better." Then he sent money for his wife in April. . . . Meanwhile excitement at home was waxing warm. Her neighbors daughter ventured North. She had been receiving at home $2.00 per week. Worked in the Stock-yards at $2.00 per day. Wrote home. People at first said she was merely lying.

END OF DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1

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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. Analyze the ways in which the ideas of the Enlightenment contributed to the origins of constitutional government in the United States.

3. Compare and contrast the economic policies of Thomas Jefferson's and Andrew Jackson's presidential administrations.

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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. Evaluate the effects of the Great Depression and Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration on the lives of farmers and factory workers before the Second World War.

5. Compare and contrast United States foreign policy objectives and military strategies during the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

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

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

THIS PAGE MAY BE USED FOR PLANNING YOUR ANSWERS.

STOP

END OF EXAM

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS APPLY TO THE COVERS OF THE SECTION II BOOKLET.

- **APPLY THE LABEL THAT CORRESPONDS TO THE FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS YOU ANSWERED, AS REQUESTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**
- **MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION AS REQUESTED ON THE FRONT AND BACK COVERS OF THE SECTION II BOOKLET.**
- **CHECK TO SEE THAT YOUR AP NUMBER LABEL APPEARS IN THE BOX(ES) ON THE COVER(S).**
- **MAKE SURE YOU HAVE USED THE SAME SET OF AP NUMBER LABELS ON ALL AP EXAMS YOU HAVE TAKEN THIS YEAR.**

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on <u>this</u> page.

Part A — Mandatory	Part B — Circle one	Part C — Circle one
1	**2 or 3**	**4 or 5**

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on <u>this</u> page.

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