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AP® United States History Exam

SECTION I: Multiple Choice

2013

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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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Form I
Form Code 4JBP4-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. Most archaeologists and historians believe that the first peoples who colonized the Americas came from

   (A) Asia
   (B) Africa
   (C) western Europe
   (D) Australia
   (E) the Mediterranean

2. Andrew Jackson vetoed the recharter of the Bank of the United States partly because he believed that the bank

   (A) concentrated too much power in the hands of a few people
   (B) gave too many loans to assist unstable state and local banks
   (C) was secretly funding the abolitionist movement
   (D) was overly subsidized by state tax monies
   (E) planned to create new paper money unsupported by gold or silver

3. During the American Revolution, many women contributed to the cause of independence by

   (A) serving in the Continental Army as soldiers
   (B) forming Committees of Correspondence
   (C) collecting money, medicine, and food to supply the Continental Army
   (D) petitioning the Continental Congress to give women the vote
   (E) protecting Loyalists from mob violence

4. The term "muckrakers" was used in the early twentieth century to refer to

   (A) laborers who worked in the meatpacking industry
   (B) baseball players who lost important games on purpose to collect large bribes
   (C) writers who wrote articles sympathetic to big business
   (D) captains of industry who defended the accumulation of wealth in lectures and pamphlets
   (E) journalists who wrote articles exposing political corruption and urban poverty

5. Gwendolyn Brooks, Langston Hughes, and James Weldon Johnson were all similar in that they

   (A) followed a style of painting called Cubism
   (B) organized labor unions during the Gilded Age
   (C) were persecuted by Senator Joseph McCarthy
   (D) protested United States involvement in the Vietnam War
   (E) contributed to the Harlem Renaissance

6. The introduction of tobacco during the early 1600s in the Virginia colony led to the

   (A) devastating period of disease called the starving time
   (B) use of indentured servants, and later enslaved Africans, for agricultural labor
   (C) concentration of settlers and farms into small village communities
   (D) emergence of peaceful and cooperative relationships with neighboring American Indian peoples
   (E) development of a diversified economy

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7. The method of mass production that developed during the nineteenth century was a process that

   (A) relied on the use of power-driven machinery
   (B) utilized wireless communications to improve efficiency
   (C) gave workers greater autonomy, less supervision, and the chance to be creative
   (D) relied on guilds to train artisans
   (E) promoted more cooperation between labor unions and factory owners

8. The unanimous Supreme Court decision in *Brown* v. *Board of Education of Topeka* stated that segregated schools were unconstitutional because

   (A) parallel school systems for White and Black children resulted in wasteful duplication of government services
   (B) the Soviet Sputnik satellite made it clear that the segregated public school system had contributed to the decline of scientific skills in the United States
   (C) separation of students based solely on race constituted inherently unequal treatment
   (D) racial injustice made it difficult for the United States to appeal to peoples of recently decolonized countries in Africa and Asia during the Cold War
   (E) the Court could no longer tolerate southern senators' filibustering of civil rights legislation

9. Which of the following is a major change in the status of women that occurred in the 1920s?

   (A) They began to vote in national elections.
   (B) They achieved income equality with men.
   (C) They gained the right to initiate divorce proceedings.
   (D) They began to serve in the armed forces.
   (E) They were elected to federal office in large numbers.

10. All of the following groups of non-English colonists migrated into the British North American colonies in large numbers throughout the eighteenth century EXCEPT

   (A) Germans
   (B) Russians
   (C) Scots
   (D) Irish
   (E) Dutch

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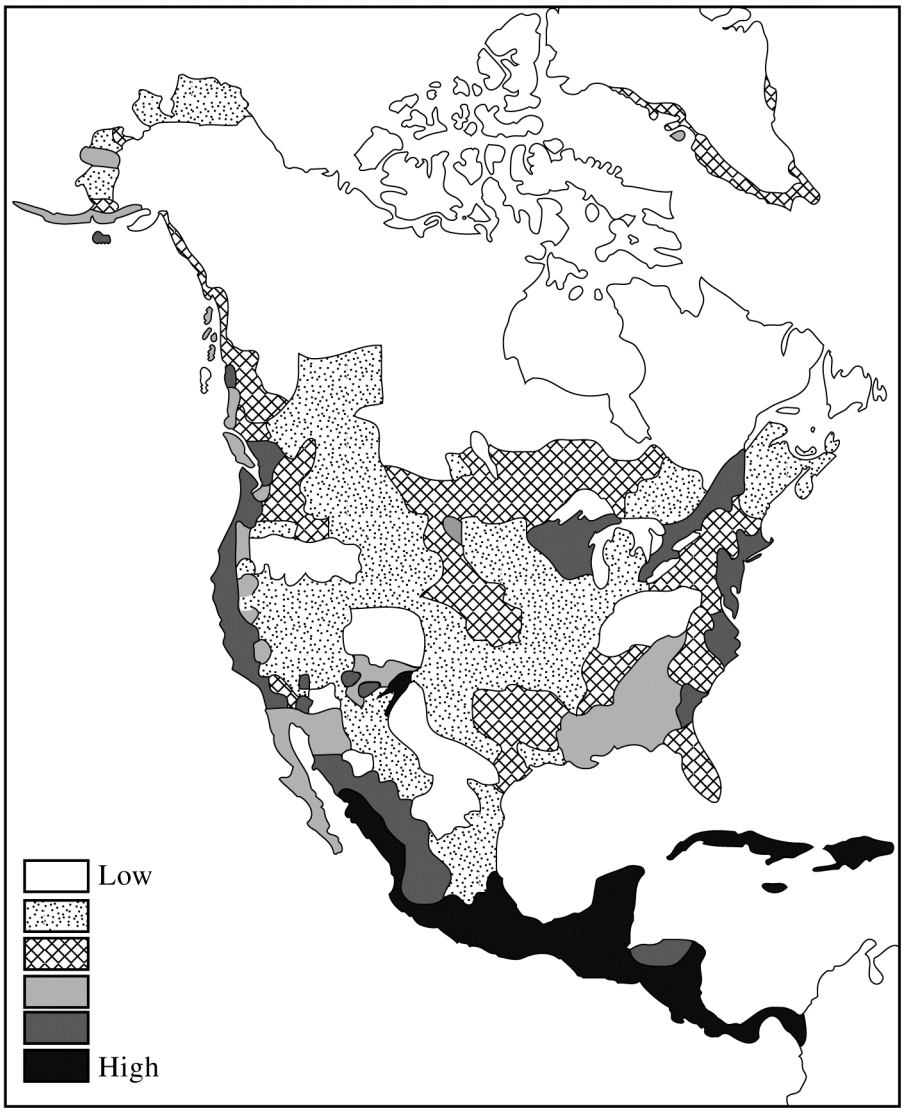
AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION DENSITY IN 1500



11. Which of the following statements about the population of North America at the time of Christopher Columbus' voyages is supported by the map above?

(A) The American Indian population was distributed uniformly throughout North America.
(B) The most densely populated regions of North America would eventually become part of New Spain.
(C) The most densely populated regions of North America would eventually become part of New France.
(D) Compared with other areas of North America, relatively few American Indians lived in the Southeast.
(E) The American Indian population was concentrated on the Great Plains.

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12. In the late nineteenth century, state governments in the South were largely successful in restricting

(A) African Americans' voting rights guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment
(B) the power of the Democratic Party in the region
(C) state laws allowing married women to own property
(D) corruption in the federal government
(E) antitrust laws regarding textile manufacturing

13. In Horatio Alger's books, the hero is successful primarily as a result of his

(A) religious piety
(B) formal education
(C) hard work and luck
(D) influential relatives
(E) inherited wealth



National Archives

14. Which of the following messages did the United States government most likely intend to impart in the Second World War poster pictured above?

(A) Promotion of union membership for workers in war industries
(B) Encouragement of greater acceptance of African American workers in wartime industrial jobs
(C) Celebration of the United States policy of racial integration in the armed forces
(D) Response to criticism that corporate profiteering undermined United States war efforts
(E) Counterpoint to the Rosie the Riveter image by showing that men, as well as women, worked in war industries

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15. Which of the following was true of the South in the post–Civil War period?

(A) A large immigrant population moved to the region.
(B) Big business and railroads came to dominate the Southern economy just as they did in the North.
(C) Landowners widely adopted sharecropping and tenant farming.
(D) The cotton market experienced a twenty-year boom.
(E) A strong labor movement emerged in the textile industry.

16. The Reagan Revolution of the early 1980s entailed

(A) tax cuts for low-income Americans and expansion of social welfare programs
(B) tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans and increases in defense spending
(C) a free-trade policy with European nations
(D) national health insurance
(E) a balanced federal budget

17. "We do not know whether free laborers ever sleep. . . . The free laborer must work or starve. He is more of a slave than the negro, because he works longer and harder for less allowance than the slave, and has no holiday, because the cares of life with him begin when its labors end. He has no liberty, and not a single right."

George Fitzhugh, *Cannibals All! or, Slaves Without Masters,* 1857

The excerpt above reflects the common argument in the antebellum South that

(A) slavery was immoral
(B) capitalism was the economic system most likely to generate wealth and happiness for the most people
(C) the South needed to change to survive
(D) slaves lived better than northern factory workers
(E) industrialists took care of their workers' welfare

18. The United States went to war in 1812 for all of the following reasons EXCEPT to

(A) end British claims for repayment of Loyalist debt
(B) prevent France from recapturing the Louisiana Territory
(C) stop the British from searching and seizing American ships
(D) appease members of Congress who advocated war
(E) deal with conflicts between settlers and American Indians in the Northwest Territory

19. Andrew Carnegie's Gospel of Wealth was based on the belief that wealthy industrialists should use their wealth to

(A) acquire additional landholdings in the West
(B) create new businesses
(C) finance philanthropic endeavors
(D) pay workers better wages and benefits
(E) live in luxury

20. Which of the following is true of the Virginia and the New Jersey plans that were presented at the Constitutional Convention?

(A) They illustrated the struggle between states for representation and power in the creation of the new government.
(B) They were attempts to settle the status of slaves in the southern states.
(C) They advocated different ways in which federal taxes would be collected by the new government.
(D) They illustrated the conflicts between states with primarily agricultural and commercial economies.
(E) They were alternative plans to admit new territories to the Union.

21. The Louisiana Purchase proved politically troubling for Thomas Jefferson because of his

(A) previous support for a strict interpretation of the Constitution
(B) veto of funding for Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's expedition
(C) admiration of France's military power
(D) devotion to new methods of cartography
(E) disdain for involvement in a foreign country's affairs

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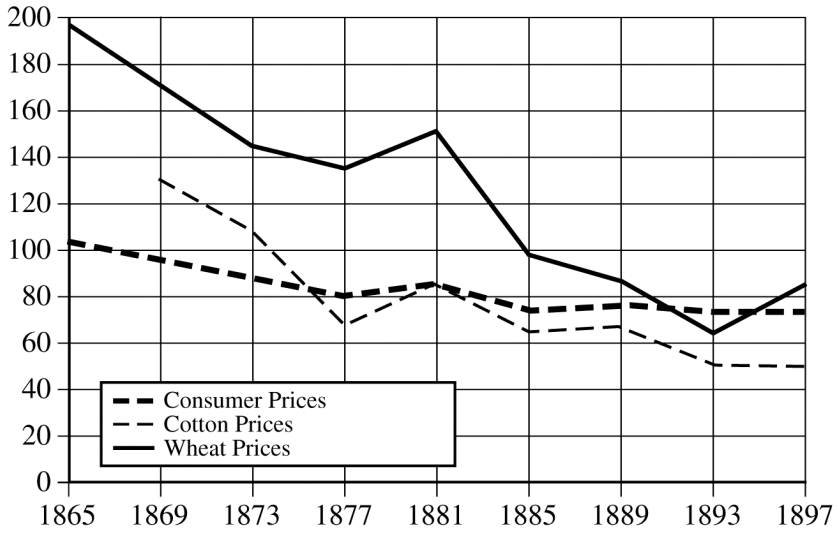
WHOLESALE COMMODITY AND CONSUMER INDICES, 1865–1897



22. The chart above supports which of the following conclusions regarding economic conditions in the United States during the last third of the nineteenth century?

(A) Americans with relatively stable incomes found it increasingly difficult to make ends meet.
(B) Wheat farming became more lucrative.
(C) Many American farmers struggled financially.
(D) Cheap foreign goods were the primary cause for the decline in prices.
(E) Industrial workers refused to demand higher wages due to declining prices.

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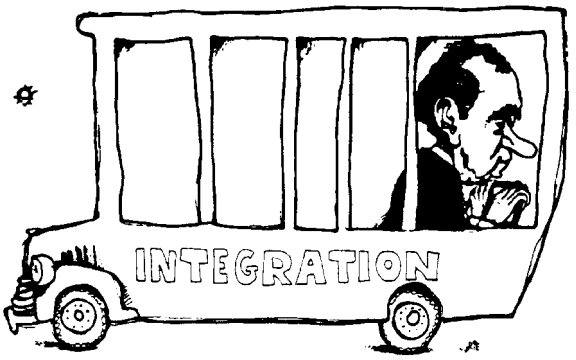
23. The decade of the 1970s was marked by all of the following economic conditions in the United States EXCEPT

(A) rising oil prices for businesses and consumers
(B) greater participation by women in the paid workforce
(C) increased competition from Western Europe and Japan
(D) simultaneous inflation and recession, known as stagflation
(E) increased labor union membership among autoworkers

24. Richard Nixon's diplomatic overtures to the People's Republic of China were motivated in part by his belief that China

(A) was ready to embrace a capitalist economy and democratic government
(B) was a more legitimate representative of the Chinese people than was Taiwan
(C) had become an important global power that could not be ignored
(D) might form an alliance with South Korea and Japan against the United States
(E) was likely to shun cultural and educational exchanges with Western European nations



© Cartoon News International

25. Which of the following statements would best describe the point being made in the cartoon above about Richard Nixon's administration?

(A) In order for integration policies to work, Nixon needed to pick up the support of the silent majority.
(B) The Nixon administration was arguing that integration was no longer a relevant policy.
(C) Nixon was reversing progress toward integration made in the 1960s.
(D) Nixon needed to attract more Black votes in order to move forward in civil rights.
(E) Nixon supported busing as a means to integration.

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26. The years 1930–1980 have been described by one historian as a period that saw the "rise and fall of the New Deal Order." What is meant here by the phrase "New Deal Order"?

(A) An arrangement in which the United States government took an active role in regulating the economy and in mediating disputes between labor and management
(B) A plan to allow increased free trade between the United States and Europe
(C) An agenda pushed by congressional Republicans intent on encouraging family values and moral behavior
(D) A program intended by congressional Democrats to promote the growth of small businesses at the expense of major corporations
(E) A scheme designed to pave the way for a single, worldwide governing body

27. Betty Friedan's best-selling book of the 1960s observed that

(A) racism blocked the Civil Rights movement
(B) environmental problems plagued the country
(C) immigrants had access to few social services
(D) conflicts increased between supporters of Black separatism and supporters of integration
(E) many middle-class housewives and mothers felt frustration and a lack of fulfillment

28. The early success of the Pennsylvania colony was due in large part to which of the following?

(A) Wars that forced American Indians out of the area
(B) William Penn's careful planning and his policy of selling land to settlers
(C) The ease of producing cotton and rice in the climate of Pennsylvania
(D) William Penn's policy of allowing only selected Quakers to settle there
(E) Restrictions on religious liberty that reduced controversy and conflict

29. Historians have argued that all of the following were causes of the Civil War EXCEPT

(A) the clash of economic interests between agrarian and industrializing regions
(B) the actions of irresponsible politicians and agitators in the North and the South
(C) differences over the morality and future of slavery
(D) the growing power of poor Southern Whites who resisted planter dominance and sought to abolish slavery
(E) a constitutional crisis pitting states' rights against federal power

30. "[God's] wrath towards you burns like fire; He looks upon you as worthy of nothing else, but to be cast into the fire . . . you are ten thousand times more abominable in His eyes, as the most hateful and venomous serpent is in ours. You have offended Him infinitely more than ever a stubborn rebel did his prince. And yet, it is nothing but His hand that holds you from falling into the fire every moment."

The quote above is an example of the rhetoric from the

(A) Puritan migration of the 1630s
(B) Salem witch trials of the 1690s
(C) Great Awakening of the 1730s
(D) American Revolution of the 1770s
(E) Mormon migration of the 1840s

31. During the 1800s the most common form of resistance to slavery by slaves themselves was

(A) rebelling openly, using weapons, and planning confrontations
(B) organizing petitions and demonstrations against slavery
(C) escaping to Canada via the Underground Railroad
(D) working slowly and breaking tools
(E) cooperating with the abolitionist movement to advocate laws to end slavery

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32. Which of the following was the most direct catalyst for the secession of South Carolina?

(A) The Dred Scott decision
(B) The election of 1860
(C) The Wilmot Proviso
(D) John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry
(E) The attack on Charles Sumner

33. In her influential 1962 work *Silent Spring*, Rachel Carson warned

(A) that discrimination against deaf Americans violated civil rights laws
(B) that many cars built in the United States were unsafe
(C) about the dangerous impact of pesticides
(D) that poverty in the United States threatened the overall economy
(E) about noise pollution

34. In the period 1650–1750, all of the following contributed to British North American colonists' sense of identity as British subjects EXCEPT the

(A) growth of commerce across the Atlantic Ocean
(B) increased circulation of London newspaper articles reprinted in the colonies
(C) expansion of the colonies into western frontier regions
(D) availability of British manufactured goods in the colonies
(E) warfare against the French and their American Indian allies

35. From 1984 to 1986, Reagan administration officials secretly sold arms to Iran to illegally finance

(A) a rebellion against the Sandinista government in Nicaragua
(B) a coup against the Castro regime in Cuba
(C) the invasion of Grenada
(D) Great Britain's pursuit of the Falkland Islands War
(E) a leftist revolt in El Salvador

36. Which of the following correctly describes the Committee on Public Information?

(A) It was the first organization to oppose legalizing abortion.
(B) It was a business lobby against Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.
(C) It was established to mobilize domestic support for the war effort during the First World War.
(D) It was the effort led by Samuel Adams to rally colonists against British taxes.
(E) It was an antislavery group that formed after the Compromise of 1850.

37. Frederick Jackson Turner's theory emphasized the significance of the frontier for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

(A) An open frontier led to the development of the unique American character.
(B) Free land promoted freedom of opportunity on the frontier.
(C) The frontier helped establish democratic institutions.
(D) The western frontier had land that could be distributed to former slaves.
(E) The frontier was a safety valve for the excess population of eastern cities.

38. "Build, therefore, your own world. As fast as you conform your life to the pure idea in your mind, that will unfold its great proportions. A correspondent revolution in things will attend the influx of the spirit."

The 1836 passage above exemplifies which of the following intellectual trends?

(A) Evangelicalism
(B) Transcendentalism
(C) Abolitionism
(D) Mormon theology
(E) Pragmatist philosophy

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39. Which of the following characterizes the relationship between church and state for the Puritans who settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the seventeenth century?

(A) The colonial government officially supported religious toleration.
(B) Colonial officials strictly separated church and state.
(C) Colonial officials encouraged churches to incorporate Catholic elements of worship.
(D) Ministers held most elected offices.
(E) Church membership was required for voting and holding public office.

40. Someone who favored George Washington's approach to foreign policy would be most likely to object to which of the following United States policies?

(A) Declaration of neutrality at the beginning of the First World War
(B) Selling surplus wheat to the Soviet Union in the 1970s
(C) Membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
(D) Participation in international scientific conferences
(E) Trade with the European Common Market nations

41. Politics in the antebellum United States changed dramatically because

(A) expanded White male suffrage broadened participation in elections
(B) female suffrage became a topic of debate in the House of Representatives
(C) widespread electoral reform resulted in direct election of senators
(D) the power of the federal government expanded to ensure the equal protection of all citizens
(E) the government sought to assimilate American Indians in the West

42. Which of the following was Harry Truman's stated reason for authorizing the use of the atomic bomb against Japan?

(A) Using the atomic bomb would prevent the need for a costly invasion of Japan.
(B) Dropping the atomic bomb would demonstrate United States military capability to the Soviets.
(C) An earlier United States land assault against Japan had been unsuccessful.
(D) The development of the atomic bomb had been expensive.
(E) The United States should retaliate in response to Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.

43. Many anti-imperialists opposed the annexation of the Philippines in 1898 because they believed that

(A) the Philippines should be returned to Spain
(B) United States colonialism in the Philippines was incompatible with the American belief in self-determination
(C) Philippine agriculture would be competing with United States agriculture
(D) the Philippine government was planning an alliance with Mexico
(E) the United States would be drawn into a war with Japan over Pacific territories

44. The bracero program encouraged

(A) Mexican workers to come to the United States as temporary laborers from the 1940s to the 1960s
(B) federal courts to protect the civil rights of Mexican Americans in the 1960s
(C) the United States media to broadcast Latino music and movies in the 1980s
(D) Congress to enact more restrictive immigration laws in the 1990s
(E) Latino immigrants to pursue United States citizenship

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45. Which of the following most profoundly transformed the lives of slaves in the South in the mid-1700s?

(A) The reluctance of White slaveholders to move west and settle in the Ohio River valley
(B) The growing popularity of antislavery sentiment among White Americans
(C) The growth of a native-born African American population
(D) The prevalence of slave rebellions on large plantations
(E) The passage of gradual emancipation laws in the upper South

46. What did the Northwest Ordinance accomplish?

(A) It prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.
(B) It resolved the boundary dispute between Virginia and Pennsylvania.
(C) It established procedures by which territories could become states.
(D) It guaranteed that the United States would not violate the Iroquois Confederacy's territory.
(E) It determined how the states would distribute land and property captured from Canada during the War of 1812.

47. Although the Sherman Antitrust Act was originally intended to inhibit the growth of business monopolies, courts initially used its provisions successfully against

(A) urban political machines
(B) banks
(C) public schools
(D) labor unions
(E) immigrants

48. In the early 1960s, Malcolm X challenged the leadership of Martin Luther King, Jr., in the Civil Rights movement by arguing that

(A) African Americans must defend themselves against racism by using violence if necessary
(B) nonviolent protest could succeed only when African American and White activists cooperated
(C) African Americans should develop economic and cultural ties with African nations
(D) African Americans could move toward political equality by first developing stronger vocational skills
(E) court litigation was a more effective strategy to gain civil rights than were sit-ins or mass protest rallies

49. "If they dare to come out in the open field and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we will fight them to the uttermost. Having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world, supported by the commercial interests, the laboring interests, and the toilers everywhere, we will answer their demand for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

William Jennings Bryan, 1896

Which of the following groups would most likely agree with the quote above?

(A) Urban workers
(B) Railroad executives
(C) New York City financiers
(D) Midwestern farmers
(E) White-collar and professional workers

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50. The "Declaration of Constitutional Principles" (Southern Manifesto) of 1956 and George Wallace's campaigns for the presidency in 1968 and 1972 all endorsed

(A) tax cuts for middle-income Americans
(B) civil rights for Black people
(C) keeping the federal government out of state matters
(D) a constitutional amendment requiring an annual balanced federal budget
(E) allowing display of the Confederate battle flag on state capitol grounds

51. William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-Slavery Society were known for

(A) advocating immediate and uncompensated emancipation
(B) advocating colonization by former slaves in West Africa
(C) advocating the use of tariff revenues to purchase slaves from slaveholders
(D) opposing women's participation in public abolitionist meetings
(E) supporting the Kansas-Nebraska Act's provisions regarding slavery

52. Which of the following best characterizes rural women in the New England colonies?

(A) Many left their farms in order to work in textile mills.
(B) They used their influence over the domestic sphere as a basis for promoting social reform.
(C) They had legal rights equal to those of men.
(D) They performed a large amount of farm labor and produced goods for their families.
(E) A large number of them were teachers in one-room schoolhouses.

53. Which of the following migration patterns had the greatest impact on United States society in the 1950s?

(A) Immigration of eastern and southern Europeans to the United States
(B) Migration of Mexican Americans to midwestern cities
(C) Immigration of East Asians to the West Coast
(D) Migration of Americans from urban centers to the suburbs
(E) Migration of American Indians from the Dakotas to California

54. During the late nineteenth century, members of which of the following groups were most likely to advocate settlement houses as a means of social reform?

(A) African Americans leaders
(B) Educated middle-class women
(C) Scandinavian immigrants
(D) Labor leaders
(E) Democratic politicians

55. One distinguishing feature of the new middle class that emerged in the 1830s and 1840s was

(A) its members' tendency to be tolerant of religious diversity
(B) the separation of economic production from the home and family life
(C) the fact that almost all middle-class men attended graduate and professional schools
(D) its members' support for ending legal immigration from eastern Europe
(E) the fact that most married women worked outside the home to provide income for their families

56. From the 1880s to the New Deal, the dominant United States government policy toward American Indians was to try to

(A) strengthen tribal authority
(B) relocate all tribes to Oklahoma
(C) encourage migration to Canada
(D) preserve native languages and customs
(E) assimilate them into White culture

57. Thomas Jefferson disagreed with Alexander Hamilton's economic plan primarily because he feared that it would

(A) make the new nation dependent on foreign markets for its exports
(B) prevent the expansion of slavery to new states
(C) lead to a military alliance with Great Britain against revolutionary France
(D) lead to heavy taxes on whiskey producers in Pennsylvania
(E) promote urban mercantile interests at the expense of agricultural interests

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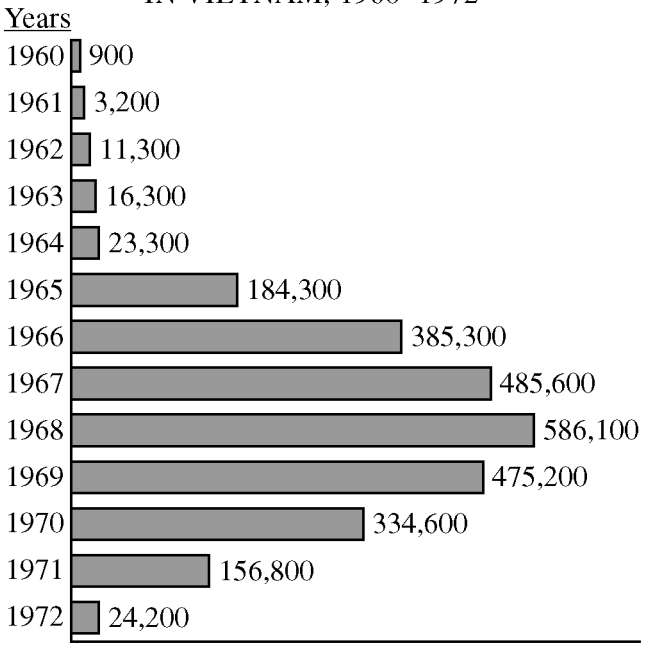
UNITED STATES TROOP LEVELS
IN VIETNAM, 1960–1972



58. The chart above illustrates the effect of President Richard Nixon's policy of

(A) Vietnamization
(B) escalation
(C) détente
(D) containment
(E) appeasement

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59. When the Soviet Union successfully launched the first artificial satellite Sputnik in 1957, Congress responded by

(A) ending diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union
(B) opening talks with China
(C) passing the National Defense Education Act
(D) passing Title IX of the Federal Education Amendments
(E) proposing the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty

60. Five of the thirteen states voted for ratification of the Constitution only after

(A) slavery was allowed to continue without federal interference
(B) several slave revolts rocked the Carolinas and Virginia
(C) they were assured that the Supreme Court would have the power of judicial review
(D) they were assured that a Bill of Rights would be added shortly after ratification
(E) the other states threatened to organize the government without them

61. Which of the following is most characteristic of President Eisenhower's Cold War strategy?

(A) It caused him to restrict covert operations of the Central Intelligence Agency.
(B) It relied on a massive buildup of conventional troops.
(C) It relied on the principle of massive retaliation.
(D) It utilized counterinsurgency tactics to control communist-influenced rebellions in the developing world.
(E) It drastically restricted any further development of the United States nuclear arsenal.

62. Shays' Rebellion is significant because it

(A) inspired southern states to tighten slave codes to prevent future uprisings
(B) strengthened the movement for a new constitution
(C) led to the expulsion of Lord Baltimore's officials from Maryland
(D) led to the establishment of the Anglican church as the official church in the colonies
(E) led to the establishment of a new government in New York

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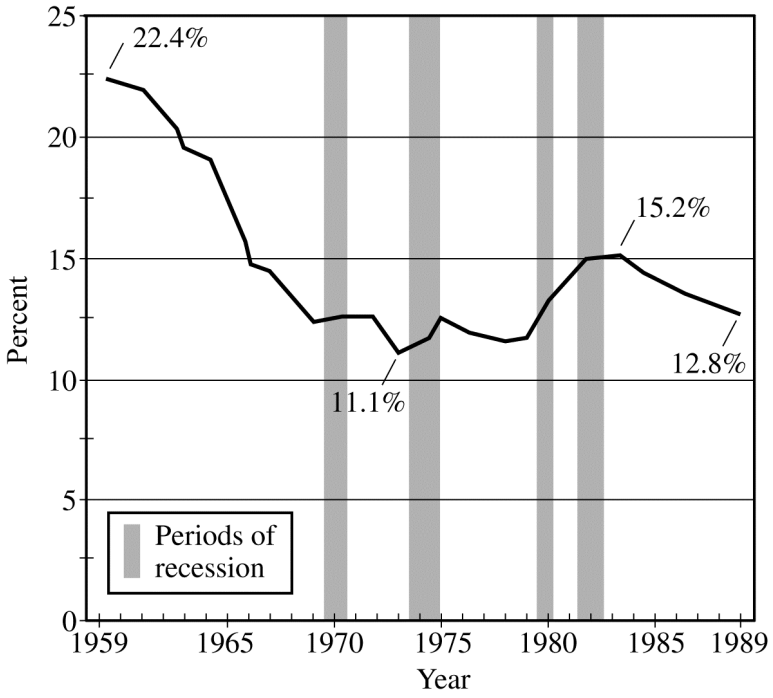
PERCENT OF AMERICANS BELOW
THE POVERTY LINE, 1959–1989



63. According to the graph above, the largest decrease in the percent of Americans living below the poverty line accompanied which of the following federal policy initiatives?

(A) The New Deal
(B) The Fair Deal
(C) The Great Society
(D) Supply-side economics
(E) Welfare to Work

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64. Members of the American (Know-Nothing) Party of the 1850s typically supported

(A) universal manhood suffrage
(B) restoration of a national bank
(C) immediate abolition of slavery
(D) homesteads in the western territories
(E) restrictions on Catholics' holding public office

65. After the Civil War, some businesspeople and newspaper editors—such as the *Atlanta Constitution*'s Henry Grady—promoted the idea of a New South. Which of the following best describes their vision for the southern states?

(A) An agricultural region consisting of small farms focused on growing food crops
(B) An industrial region whose economic mainstays would be the mining and smelting of minerals and metals
(C) An agricultural region of large plantations growing cotton, tobacco, and rice, worked by sharecroppers
(D) A mixed economy no longer primarily dependent on cash crops
(E) A postindustrial region whose economy revolved around health care, insurance, and financial services

66. W. E. B. Du Bois differed in philosophy from Booker T. Washington in that Du Bois believed

(A) African Americans should pursue immediate and full equality
(B) economic success would lead to political equality
(C) job training was ultimately more important than formal education
(D) civil rights would come through local efforts rather than national organization
(E) segregation was a southern problem more than a national one

67. "The Department of Justice will pursue the attack of these 'Reds' upon the Government of the United States with vigilance, and no alien, advocating the overthrow of existing law and order in this country, shall escape arrest and prompt deportation."

The declaration above was made by

(A) Louis D. Brandeis
(B) William Howard Taft
(C) A. Mitchell Palmer
(D) Theodore Roosevelt
(E) Robert M. La Follette

68. President Calvin Coolidge and his secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon, pursued an economic policy that featured

(A) a sustained downward revision of the tariff
(B) tax cuts for the wealthy and corporations
(C) innovative programs to help beleaguered farmers
(D) a bimetallic monetary standard
(E) effective regulation of the stock market and Wall Street

69. The role of women expressed in the cult of domesticity had its roots in

(A) Progressive Era urban reform
(B) mid-nineteenth-century nativism
(C) the early twentieth-century suffrage movement
(D) republican motherhood
(E) the reaction against feminism after the Second World War

70. The United States gained which of the following from the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ?

(A) An undisputed claim to Oregon
(B) Control of the sugar trade with Cuba
(C) Possession of California and most of the Southwest
(D) Possession of the Philippines
(E) The right to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Panama

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71. Which of the following would most likely have opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

(A) A Missouri slaveholder
(B) Stephen Douglas
(C) A midwestern investor in a Pacific-to-Chicago railroad line
(D) A Southern supporter of popular sovereignty
(E) A New England abolitionist

72. In 1735 the New York City trial of editor John Peter Zenger helped establish the principle that

(A) the government had the right to punish its critics in times of war
(B) legislators had no right to interfere with freedom of the press
(C) an editor could not be punished for seditious libel if the editor's words were accurate
(D) a defendant was entitled to a trial by jury
(E) the government had no right to censor newspapers

73. The United States House of Representatives responded to abolitionist agitation in the 1830s by

(A) approving appropriations to help finance colonization efforts
(B) prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia
(C) limiting the publication of abolitionist writings to certain publishers
(D) banning discussion of antislavery petitions
(E) considering the passage of free speech laws to protect outspoken abolitionists

74. "Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power."

The foreign policy statement above came to be known as

(A) dollar diplomacy
(B) the Roosevelt Corollary
(C) the Truman Doctrine
(D) the Good Neighbor policy
(E) the Alliance for Progress

75. Herbert Hoover responded to the onset of the Great Depression by

(A) providing federal funds for the construction of low-cost housing
(B) expanding free trade with neighboring countries
(C) requesting that business leaders maintain levels of wages and production
(D) enforcing antitrust statutes
(E) imposing price controls on farm goods

76. *The Federalist* papers were written in order to

(A) mobilize popular support for keeping the Articles of Confederation
(B) persuade voters to support Thomas Jefferson in the election of 1800
(C) frustrate Spanish efforts to sway the political loyalty of the Southwest
(D) persuade the Continental Congress to declare independence
(E) attain ratification of the Constitution

77. One stated objective of Woodrow Wilson's plan for peace after the First World War was to

(A) ensure the military dominance of the United States over the European powers
(B) ensure that the Central Powers paid the Allied nations for war damages
(C) destroy the Central Powers' military strength
(D) promote the right of national self-determination
(E) provide monetary assistance to rebuild Europe

78. During the 1970s and 1980s, the New Right appealed strongly to all of the following groups EXCEPT those who were

(A) concentrated in suburbs in the South and Southwest
(B) evangelical Protestants
(C) urban African Americans
(D) afraid that the Soviet Union represented a growing menace
(E) opposed to government intervention in the economy

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79. Which of the following did NOT contribute to the perception of many White Southerners that antislavery sentiment was spreading in the 1850s?

(A) *Uncle Tom's Cabin* drew enthusiastic audiences of Northern readers and theatergoers.
(B) Groups like the New England Emigrant Aid Company worked to make Kansas a free state.
(C) Some prominent Northern intellectuals like Henry David Thoreau praised John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry.
(D) The Republican Party attracted an increasing number of supporters.
(E) Congress voted to end the interstate slave trade.

80. Although Progressive Era reformers held different opinions about many issues of the day, they shared a belief in

(A) the creation of a classless society
(B) the capacity of trained professionals to find rational, scientific solutions to society's problems
(C) an ideal society based on shared ownership through voluntary organizations rather than increasing government power
(D) the expanding role of the United States as an imperial power
(E) the creation of an organization to promote international peace

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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AP® United States History Exam

SECTION II: Free Response

2013

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.

Form I
Form Code 4JBP4-S

07

UNITED STATES HISTORY
SECTION II
Part A
Reading period—15 minutes
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. Explain the issues that created the greatest controversies during the ratification of the United States Constitution (1787–1788) and analyze how those issues continued to divide the nation during the two decades following ratification (1789–1809).

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Document A

Source: Elbridge Gerry, letter to the Massachusetts legislature, October 18, 1787.

My principal objections to the plan [the United States Constitution] are, that there is no adequate provision for a representation of the people; that they have no security for the right of election; that some of the powers of the legislature are ambiguous, and others indefinite and dangerous; that the executive is blended with, and will have undue influence over, the legislature; that the judicial department will be oppressive; . . . and that the system is without the security of a bill of rights.

Document B

Source: James Madison, *The Federalist* paper number 10, November 22, 1787.

Among the numerous advantages promised by a well constructed Union, none deserves to be more accurately developed than its tendency to break and control the violence of faction. . . .

[T]he most common and durable source of factions has been the various and unequal distribution of property. Those who hold and those who are without property have ever formed distinct interests in society. . . . A landed interest, a manufacturing interest, a mercantile interest, a moneyed interest, with many lesser interests, grow up of necessity in civilized nations. . . . The regulation of these various and interfering interests forms the principal task of modern legislation, and involves the spirit of party and faction in the necessary and ordinary operations of the government. . . .

If a faction consists of less than a majority, relief is supplied by the republican principle, which enables the majority to defeat its sinister views by regular vote. It may clog the administration, it may convulse the society; but it will be unable to execute and mask its violence under the forms of the Constitution. . . .

[T]he greater number of citizens and extent of territory which may be brought within the compass of republican [government] . . . renders factious combinations less to be dreaded. . . . Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests.

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Document C

Source: George Washington, letter to the Marquis de Lafayette, February 7, 1788.

With regard to the two great points (the pivots on which the whole machine must move) my Creed is simply:

[First] that the general Government is not invested with more Powers than are indispensably necessary to perform [the] functions of good Government; and, consequently, that no objection ought to be made against the quantity of Power delegated to it.

[Second] that these Powers (as the appointment of all Rulers will forever arise from, and, at short stated intervals, recur to the free suffrage of the People) are so distributed among the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Branches, into which the general Government is arranged, that it can never be in danger of degenerating into a monarchy, an Oligarchy, an Aristocracy, or any other despotic or oppressive form; so long as there shall remain any virtue in the body of People. . . .

Should that which is now offered to the People of America, be found an experiment less perfect than it can be made—a Constitutional door is left open for its amelioration. . . . So many . . . contradictory, and, in my opinion, unfounded objections have been urged against the System in contemplation; many of which would operate equally against every efficient Government that might be proposed. I will only add, as a farther opinion founded on the maturest deliberation, that there is no alternative . . . between the adoption of this and a recurrence to an unqualified state of Anarchy, with all its deplorable consequences.

Document D

Source: George Mason, from a debate in the Virginia Ratifying Convention, June 4, 1788.

Mr. Chairman, whether the Constitution be good or bad, the present clause clearly discovers that it is a national government, and no longer a Confederation. I mean that clause which gives the first hint of the general government laying direct taxes. The assumption of this power of laying direct taxes does, of itself, entirely change the confederation of the states into one consolidated government. This power, being at discretion, unconfined, and without any kind of control, must carry everything before it. The very idea of converting what was formerly a confederation to a consolidated government, is totally subversive of every principle which has hitherto governed us.

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Document E

Source: Alexander Hamilton, "On the Constitutionality of a National Bank," February 23, 1791.

To establish such a right, it remains to show the relation of such an institution to one or more of the specified powers of the government. Accordingly it is affirmed that it has a relation, more or less direct, to the power of collecting taxes, to that of borrowing money, to that of regulating trade between the States, and to those of raising and maintaining fleets and armies . . . . [I]t is clearly within the provision which authorizes the making of all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the United States. . . .

To designate or appoint the money or thing in which taxes are to be paid, is not only a proper, but a necessary exercise of the power of collecting them.

Document F

Source: Article from *Gazette of the United States*, a pro-Federalist Philadelphia newspaper, August 10, 1794.

These [Democratic-Republican] Societies, strange as it may seem, have been formed in a free elective government for the sake of *preserving liberty*. And what is the liberty they are striving to introduce? It is the liberty of reviling the rulers who are chosen by the people and the government under which they live. It is the liberty of bringing the laws into contempt and persuading people to resist them. It is the liberty of condemning every system of Taxation because they have resolved that they will not be subject to laws—that they will not pay any taxes. To suppose that societies were formed with the purpose of opposing and with the hope of destroying government, might appear [unfair] provided they had not already excited resistance to the laws and provided some of them had not publicly avowed their opinions that they *ought not to pay any taxes*.

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Document G

Source: Article from *General Advertiser*, a Philadelphia newspaper opposed to the Federalists, commenting on the enforcement of the whiskey tax, August 20, 1794.

As violent means appear [to be] the desire of high toned government men, it is to be hoped that those who derive the most benefit from our revenue laws will be the [first] to march against the Western insurgents. Let stockholders, bank directors, speculators and revenue officers arrange themselves immediately under the banners of the treasury, and try their prowess in arms as they have done in calculation.

Document H

Source: Edward Livingston, member of the House of Representatives from New York, addressing Congress, June 1798.

By [the Alien Act] the President alone is empowered to make the law; to fix in his own mind what acts, what words, what thoughts, or looks, shall constitute the crime contemplated by the bill; that is, the crime of being "suspected to be dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States." This comes completely within the definition of despotism—a union of legislative, executive, and judicial powers.

Document I

Source: United States Supreme Court, *Marbury* v. *Madison*, 1803.

Certainly all those who have framed written constitutions contemplate them as forming the fundamental and paramount law of the nation, and consequently the theory of every such government must be that an act of the legislature repugnant to the constitution is void. . . .

It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases must, of necessity, expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each. . . .

The judicial power of the United States is extended to all cases arising under the Constitution.

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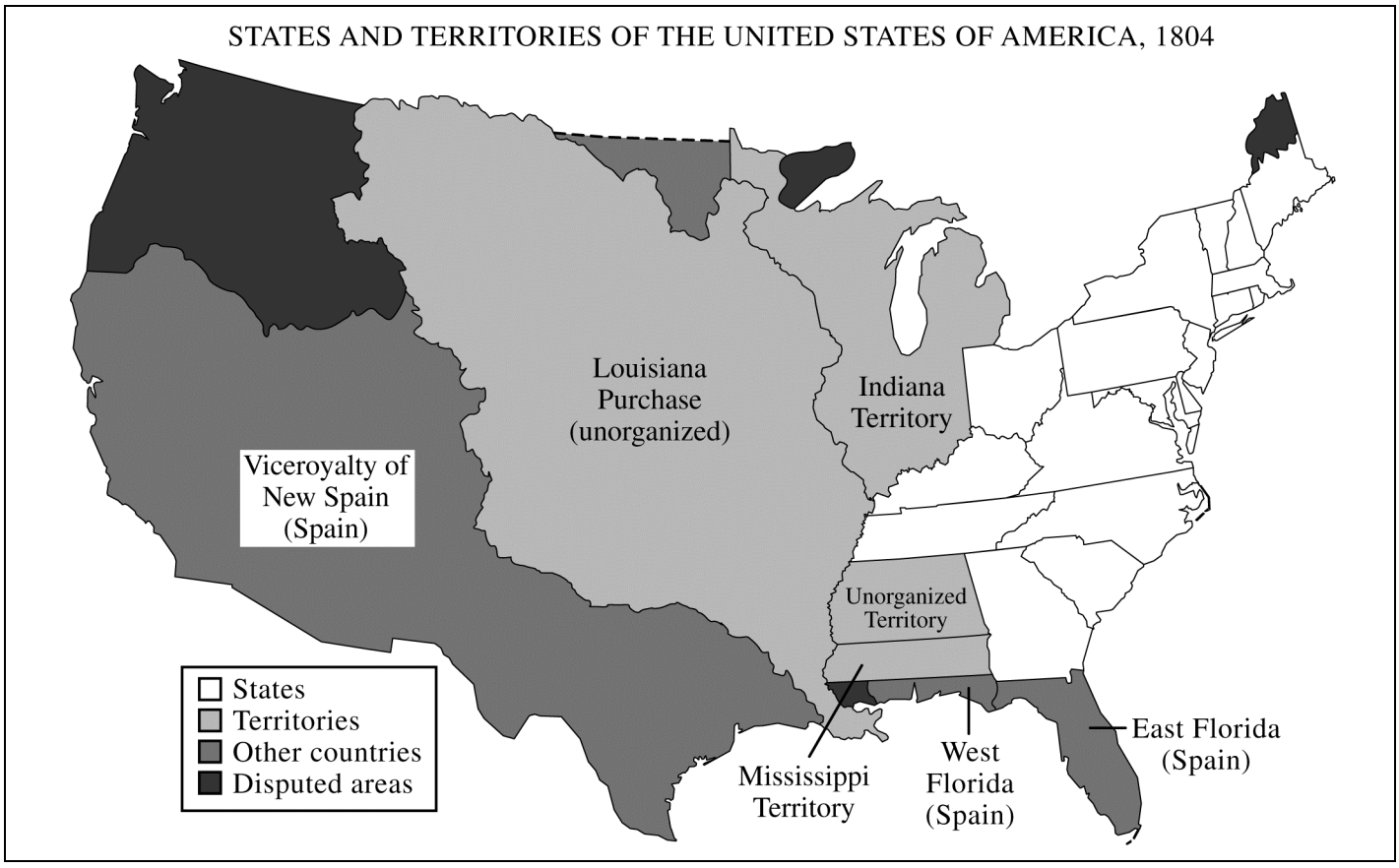
Document J



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 extent to which religious freedom existed in British North American colonies before 1776.

3. Explain the ways in which women's participation in reform activities and in work outside the home changed between 1830 and 1870, and analyze the extent to which the changes affected the status of women in the United States.

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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. Some historians have argued that United States foreign policy has more often been motivated by economic interests than by the desire to spread democratic and humanitarian ideals around the world. To what extent is this argument convincing with regard to United States foreign policy between 1890 and 1919 ?

5. President Lyndon Johnson (1963–1969) and President Ronald Reagan (1981–1989) had different views on the government's role in the United States economy and society. Explain their views and analyze how the different views resulted in different economic and social policies.

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

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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.**
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