PRACTICE EXAM 2

UNITED STATES HISTORY
SECTION I

Multiple-Choice Questions
(Time—55 minutes)
Number of Questions—80

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.

1. Which of the following best characterizes the purpose of British mercantilist policy in the colonies?
   (A) To develop the colonies’ industrial base
   (B) To exploit colonial resources for the benefit of Britain
   (C) To foster democracy and self-government in the New World
   (D) To establish British military bases in the New World
   (E) To create a new nation to which those who were persecuted at home, such as the Puritans, could be sent

2. “Make the best of this new government—say it is composed of anything but inspiration—You ought to be extremely cautious, watchful, jealous of your liberty; for, instead of securing your rights, you may lose them forever. If this new government will not come up to the expectation of the people, and they shall be disappointed, their liberty will be lost, and tyranny must and will arise.”
   This statement was most likely said by
   (A) a member of Parliament
   (B) an Antifederalist
   (C) a Confederate
   (D) an abolitionist
   (E) a Patriot

3. The Monroe Doctrine of 1823 asserted that
   (A) individuals who wrote “false or malicious” claims against the government could be imprisoned
   (B) each slave would be counted as three-fifths of a person
   (C) the Supreme Court had the authority to declare laws unconstitutional
   (D) any European interference in the Americas would be seen as a hostility to the United States
   (E) slavery would be banned in all territories within the Louisiana Purchase above the 36º 30’ latitude line

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
4. The New Deal’s most significant legacy is that it
   (A) saved the nation’s institutions from extinction
   (B) expanded federal presence both in the economy and peoples’ lives
   (C) made the United States the largest creditor nation in the world
   (D) ended the Jazz Age
   (E) began a Republican dynasty that lasted nearly three decades

5. The GI Bill provided
   (A) education, job training, medical care, pensions, and mortgage loans to veterans
   (B) entertainment for the troops
   (C) higher pay for soldiers
   (D) transportation home for wounded soldiers
   (E) free housing for veterans of both World War I and World War II

6. “The woman took the tiny clod of dirt and placed it in the middle of the great sea turtle’s back. Then the woman began to walk in a circle around it, moving in the direction that the sun goes. The earth began to grow. When the earth was big enough, she planted the roots she had clutched between her fingers when she fell from the Sky-World. Thus the plants grew on the earth.”
   From the Iroquois myth above, historians can reasonably conclude that
   (A) Iroquois women faced exploitation and abuse
   (B) Indians believed in renewal after the destruction of the smallpox epidemics
   (C) agriculture was important to woodland tribes like the Iroquois
   (D) tobacco became an important cash crop as Indians became implicated in colonial European commerce
   (E) European potatoes became an important part of the Indian diet during the Columbian Exchange

7. Which of the following correctly characterizes the political experience of the colonists after the Seven Years’ (French and Indian) War?
   (A) The colonists had not yet experienced anything that could be classified as representative government.
   (B) The colonists seemed most comfortable waiting for directives from the king.
   (C) The colonists were accustomed to a significant degree of local self-government.
   (D) Smaller colonies looked to Massachusetts and Virginia for political leadership.
   (E) The colonists enjoyed direct representation in Parliament.

8. Initially, Thomas Jefferson was conflicted over the Louisiana Purchase because
   (A) he felt the Constitution did not specifically authorize such action
   (B) war with Spain might occur
   (C) he believed that the purchase was not a fair deal for France
   (D) the Federalists supported it
   (E) slavery would have to be permitted in the new territories

9. Which of the following statements is true about Amendments 13 to 20 of the Constitution of the United States?
   (A) The amendments reflected Americans’ growing fear of a strong centralized government
   (B) Earlier constitutional protections were eviscerated by the new amendments
   (C) Generally speaking, the amendments sought to correct perceived errors in the Bill of Rights
   (D) The amendments marked a new era of both stronger federal regulations and protections
   (E) The amendments had little impact on the lives of most Americans

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10. Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points incorporated all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) open diplomacy
   (B) freedom of the seas
   (C) support for imperialist authority
   (D) creation of an international organization to preserve the peace and security of its members
   (E) national self-determination

   **IMMIGRATION BY DECADE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Immigrants during this Decade as a Percentage of Total Population</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Immigrants during this Decade as a Percentage of Total Population</th>
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<td>1911–1920</td>
<td>5,735,811</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>1821–2000</td>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td>66,088,703</td>
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11. According to the chart above, immigration had the greatest impact on American society
   (A) between 1921 and 1930
   (B) between 1881 and 1890
   (C) between 1851 and 1860
   (D) between 1861 and 1870
   (E) between 1901 and 1910

12. Which of the following is true about life in the United States during the Cold War?
   (A) Fearful of too powerful a government, the public insisted on decreasing the power of the president.
   (B) Tension over communism abroad fostered a period of domestic repression and fear at home.
   (C) Intent on protecting itself from communism within its own government at home, the United States banned covert operations abroad.
   (D) Fearing socialism, Congress cut back on Social Security and unemployment insurance.
   (E) The cost of countering communism was so great that the American standard of living declined in the postwar period.

13. Which of the following was NOT an element of Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society?
   (A) Civil rights legislation
   (B) Education initiatives
   (C) Health-care reform
   (D) Poverty programs
   (E) Counterculture

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14. The cartoonist who created the above image was most likely
   (A) critiquing the Ku Klux Klan’s influence during the Grant administration
   (B) pushing for a U.S. invasion of the Philippines
   (C) decrying Japanese abuses during the Bataan Death March
   (D) protesting U.S. annexation of the Philippines
   (E) promoting the expansion of American liberties around the world

15. In Muller v. Oregon, the Supreme Court agreed with Progressive reformers who asserted that
   (A) African Americans should receive equal pay for equal work
   (B) child labor under the age of fourteen should be prohibited
   (C) the federal government had no interest in regulating occupational safety
   (D) female workers required special rules and protections on the job
   (E) the railroads were exploiting farmers

16. The Marshall Plan
   (A) helped to rebuild European economies
   (B) emphasized the destruction of Communist economies
   (C) had no benefit to American companies
   (D) led to the Korean War
   (E) was a failure

17. One way in which William Penn’s colony was distinctive was that it
   (A) required membership in the Puritan church
   (B) negotiated fairly with Indians
   (C) based its economy solely on tobacco
   (D) was devoted to the Anglican Church
   (E) violently seized land from Indians
18. Although suffrage requirements varied from colony to colony, all eighteenth-century voting laws included a
   (A) property qualification  
   (B) education qualification  
   (C) gender qualification  
   (D) slave-ownership qualification  
   (E) religious qualification

19. Which of the following quotations best embodies the viewpoint presented in Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*?
   (A) “A government of our own is our natural right . . . THIS TIME TO PART.”  
   (B) “It was the best of times. It was the worst of times.”  
   (C) “The right to levy internal taxes was never supposed to be in Parliament as we are not represented there.”  
   (D) “The exercise of [Parliamentary] authority is not perfectly constitutional in respect to the colonies.”  
   (E) “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.”

20. The antebellum reform movement was, in large part, precipitated by
   (A) national government initiatives  
   (B) a religious revival movement  
   (C) state government initiatives  
   (D) an economic recession  
   (E) nativist pressures

21. Which of the following religious movements originated in the United States?
   (A) Mormonism  
   (B) Puritanism  
   (C) Presbyterianism  
   (D) Unitarianism  
   (E) Catholicism

22. Which provision of the 1954 Geneva Accords was never realized?
   (A) Free elections for a united Vietnam in 1956  
   (B) French withdrawal of troops in the north  
   (C) Partitioning of Vietnam  
   (D) Establishment of a demarcation line at the seventeenth parallel  
   (E) Unification of North and South Vietnam

23. One result of the postwar housing boom was
   (A) Levittown  
   (B) urbanization  
   (C) the Sunbelt  
   (D) “half down and ten years to pay”  
   (E) “the Affluent Society”
24. What was the most significant cause of the situation shown on the graph above between 1492 and 1700?
   (A) European warfare
   (B) Native American wars over territory
   (C) Disease
   (D) Famine
   (E) Religious wars

25. Andrew Jackson supported all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) Indian removal
   (B) the right of states to nullify federal laws
   (C) the removal of federal deposits from the Bank of the United States
   (D) use of the presidential veto power
   (E) annexation of new territory

26. Emerson's idea of personal improvement through spiritual awareness and self-discipline contradicted the fundamental principles of
   (A) transcendentalism
   (B) the Second Great Awakening
   (C) predestination
   (D) deism
   (E) Unitarianism

27. One result of the Enrollment Act of 1863 was
   (A) rioting in New York City
   (B) a fairer draft system was set up in the South than in the North
   (C) the elimination of the inequities of service
   (D) a system for punishing draft dodgers
   (E) an end to the exemption fee

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28. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) was significant because
   (A) it established the precedent of “separate but equal” facilities in the South
   (B) the Supreme Court declared that Congress could not restrict slavery
   (C) it decreed that the courts, not the president, would determine between good and bad trusts
   (D) the Supreme Court upheld the legality of restricting workers’ workday hours
   (E) it protected each citizen’s right to “due process”

29. “[The power to conquer and create colonies] is not among the express powers granted in the Constitution. This power our forefathers and their descendants loathed and abhorred... The power to conquer alien peoples and hold them in subjugation is nowhere implied as necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes declared by the Constitution.”

   Which statement concerning the quote above is true?
   (A) The author is referring to America’s occupation of Cuba.
   (B) Alfred T. Mahan and Teddy Roosevelt shared the author’s sentiments.
   (C) The author is an anti-imperialist.
   (D) The author is a late-nineteenth-century proponent of the ideology of Manifest Destiny.
   (E) The author believes the United States has the duty to serve as a global policeman protecting democracy and free markets in fledgling nations.

30. America’s entry into World War I
   (A) confirmed one of the most important shifts of power in the twentieth century
   (B) came as a huge surprise to Europe
   (C) was the first time the United States fought a European nation
   (D) allowed England and France to send their troops home
   (E) was the first time American soldiers fought on foreign soil

31. Which of the following is true about how social groups were influenced by the New Deal?
   (A) New Deal programs treated women and men equally.
   (B) Discrimination was not allowed in New Deal programs.
   (C) African Americans outside the South shifted their voting patterns away from the party of Lincoln.
   (D) Mexican Americans increasingly clung to their heritage and refused to Americanize.
   (E) The New Deal strengthened the Dawes Act to help the Indians.

32. What is one reason why the New England colonies developed differently from the Chesapeake colonies?
   (A) New England settlers rejected the institution of slavery.
   (B) The New England colonies were run by corporations.
   (C) Religion was a much more important force in shaping New England society than it was in shaping Chesapeake society.
   (D) The migrants who chose to settle in New England were generally younger than those who settled in the Chesapeake.
   (E) Relations with Native Americans were much more peaceful in New England.
33. Which of the following was true of the United States Constitution as adopted at the Constitutional Convention in September 1787?
   (A) It was built on a series of compromises.
   (B) It included a Bill of Rights.
   (C) It was a revised version of the English Constitution.
   (D) It exactly reflected Madison’s proposed Virginia Plan.
   (E) It included a presidential cabinet.

34. Which of the following was most responsible for encouraging the growth of domestic markets in the first half of the nineteenth century?
   (A) An increase in the number of large factories
   (B) Better transportation networks
   (C) The national bank’s loan policy
   (D) The national government’s economic subsidies
   (E) Increased farm production

35. The Know-Nothing party was created in opposition to
   (A) women’s rights advocates
   (B) nativists
   (C) Irish and German immigrants
   (D) abolitionists
   (E) supporters of the Mexican War

36. Which of the following did NOT support slavery?
   (A) Southern churches
   (B) Southern white non-slaveholders
   (C) Free blacks
   (D) The U.S. Constitution
   (E) Quakers

37. In the first half of the nineteenth century, American manufacturers’ main advantage over the British mills was that they had
   (A) cheaper shipping
   (B) lower interest rates
   (C) more natural resources
   (D) a ready supply of cheap labor
   (E) a longer history of success

38. During the Civil War, both sides financed their cause through
   (A) income taxes
   (B) creating a national banking system
   (C) taxing exports
   (D) confiscation of personal property
   (E) issuing paper money

39. The Union general considered the most ruthless by southerners was
   (A) Ulysses S. Grant
   (B) William T. Sherman
   (C) Stonewall Jackson
   (D) George McClellan
   (E) Robert Scott

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40. As a result of the Spanish-American War, Spain relinquished to the United States control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and which of the following?
   (A) Alaska
   (B) Hawaii
   (C) The Panama Canal Zone
   (D) Guam
   (E) The Philippines

41. President Franklin Roosevelt differed from President Herbert Hoover in his
   (A) commitment to maintaining the nation’s basic institutions
   (B) belief in the basic morality of a balanced budget
   (C) belief in the value of hard work, cooperation, and sacrifice
   (D) personal charisma and willingness to experiment
   (E) acceptance of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

42. During the Age of Exploration, the Columbian Exchange trade routes shifted from the
   (A) Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean
   (B) Atlantic to the Indian Ocean
   (C) Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean
   (D) Indian to the Atlantic Ocean
   (E) Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean

43. An example of mercantilism is
   (A) The Proclamation of 1763
   (B) The Navigation Acts
   (C) The Dominion of New England
   (D) Leisler’s Rebellion
   (E) The Albany Plan

44. “By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
    Their flag to April’s breeze unfurled,
    Here once the embattled farmers stood,
    And fired the shot heard ’round the world.”
    To which event do the preceding words of Ralph Waldo Emerson refer?
    (A) The Boston Massacre
    (B) The Boston Tea Party
    (C) Shays’s Rebellion
    (D) The Battles of Lexington and Concord
    (E) The Battle of Saratoga

45. The notion of slavery as a “necessary evil” and a “positive good” was supported by which idea?
    (A) In a slave country, every free man is an aristocrat.
    (B) Slavery gave whites the psychological satisfaction of knowing they ranked above blacks.
    (C) Slavery allowed a civilized lifestyle for whites and provided tutelage for genetically inferior blacks.
    (D) Whites educated and Christianized slaves in return for their labor and loyalty.
    (E) Slavery was an economic necessity that promoted greater economic opportunity for all white people.

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46. The South was unable to convince England to enter the Civil War on her behalf largely because
   (A) England no longer needed Southern cotton
   (B) of the increased importance of the American merchant marine
   (C) England’s agriculture was self-sufficient
   (D) the English public was indifferent to the war
   (E) the South was winning militarily during the first three years of the war

47. William Randolph Hearst’s and Joseph Pulitzer’s sensationalist style of reporting was known as
   (A) scandal sheet copy
   (B) star exposure
   (C) paparazzi coverage
   (D) human interest writing
   (E) yellow journalism

48. Which of the following made the growth of skyscrapers possible?
   (A) The development of steel girders, plate glass, and elevators
   (B) Government subsidies to contractors who would build them
   (C) Architects competing for the “Form Follows Function Award”
   (D) The newly built system of canals that connected cities to sources for building materials
   (E) Innovations in lightweight aluminum construction

49. “You shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold,” is a line from a speech given by
   (A) William Jennings Bryan at the 1896 Democratic Nominating Convention
   (B) William McKinley from his home in Canton, Ohio
   (C) Marcus Hanna when he nominated McKinley for president
   (D) Grover Cleveland when he spoke against the Sherman Silver Purchase Act
   (E) Benjamin Harrison in his presidential campaign in 1888

50. Industrialism and urbanization changed middle-class family life in all of the following ways EXCEPT
   (A) families became smaller
   (B) separate spheres emerged for husbands and wives
   (C) the family home became a sanctuary from the outside world
   (D) home schooling increased
   (E) families took advantage of outside services for things they once did at home

51. A key leader of the Progressives who pushed for the rights of referendum and recall was
   (A) Robert La Follette
   (B) Joseph Cannon
   (C) William Howard Taft
   (D) Theodore Roosevelt
   (E) Robert Wagner

52. One great irony of America’s involvement in World War I was that it fought for democracy
   (A) side-by-side with Communists in 1918
   (B) while supporting a monarchy
   (C) with a Jim Crow army
   (D) with airplanes against a cavalry
   (E) even though many Americans couldn’t vote

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53. Three dominant features of the 1950s suburban nation were
   (A) nightclubs, immigration, and subways
   (B) houses, cars, and children
   (C) trains, buses, and skyscrapers
   (D) air conditioning, public schools, and desegregation
   (E) hippies, sexual liberation, and protests

54. President Eisenhower’s promotion of the civil rights movement involved
   (A) initiating the construction of a national interstate system
   (B) publicly supporting the Greensboro sit-in
   (C) sending troops into Little Rock, Arkansas
   (D) attending the Bretton Woods Conference
   (E) privately supporting the Brown v. Board of Education decision

55. The Declaration of Independence did all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) appeal to the philosophy of natural rights
   (B) call for the abolition of the slave trade
   (C) officially end the colonies’ political ties to Britain
   (D) accuse George III of tyranny
   (E) assert the right of the thirteen United States to declare war

56. Both Shays’s Rebellion and the Whiskey Rebellions were
   (A) slave revolts
   (B) insurrections over the Alien and Sedition Acts
   (C) spontaneous uprisings regarding United States foreign policy
   (D) tax revolts
   (E) Embargo Act protests

57. The terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ending the Mexican War included all of
   the following EXCEPT
   (A) giving the United States present-day California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah
   (B) acceptance of the United States’ annexation of Texas
   (C) the banning of slavery from all territory ceded to the United States
   (D) a guarantee of liberty, property and rights to male citizens of the ceded area
   (E) United States payment of $15 million for all of the ceded land from Mexico

58. The Emancipation Proclamation stated that
   (A) slaves in the seceded states would be freed
   (B) slaves in the border states would be freed
   (C) all slaves in the United States would be freed
   (D) all fugitive slaves and all slaves captured by the Union Army were forever free
   (E) the Union Army was authorized to confiscate all property, including slaves, used to support the rebellion

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59. “Possibly our efforts slightly modified the worst conditions, but they still remained intolerable, and the fourth summer the situation became for me absolutely desperate when I realized in a moment of panic that my delicate little nephew for whom I was guardian could not be with me at Hull-House at all unless the sickening odors were reduced.”

Who is the most likely author of the sentence above?

(a) Jane Addams  
(b) Alice Paul  
(c) Elizabeth Cady Stanton  
(d) Sojourner Truth  
(e) Rose Schneiderman

60. The administrations of President Lincoln during the Civil War and President Wilson during World War I both

(a) created huge bureaucracies to help with the war effort  
(b) had the unquestioned loyalty of the American people  
(c) limited individual liberties  
(d) put great confidence in their generals  
(e) had weak cabinets

61. The “new immigrants” who entered the United States from 1880–1920

(a) found adjustment to the new country easier than earlier groups  
(b) often lived among their own ethnic groups and had their own institutions  
(c) came from Asia and Eastern Europe  
(d) were welcomed much more graciously than were the Irish in 1840  
(e) mostly settled on Midwestern farms

62. The concept that championed black literature and cultural identity in the midst of white society was known as the

(a) Harlem Renaissance  
(b) Jazz Age  
(c) Lost Generation  
(d) Back-to-Africa movement  
(e) Black-Is-Beautiful movement

63. Franklin Roosevelt’s Good Neighbor policy

(a) renounced the use of military force and armed intervention in Latin America  
(b) promised “all aid short of war” to Great Britain  
(c) created “lend-lease”  
(d) improved economic relations with Canada  
(e) asserted that all states must recognize the laws of other states

64. Which of the following was NOT agreed to at Yalta?

(a) The division of Germany into four occupation zones  
(b) The establishment of the United Nations  
(c) The determination that the Soviets would have a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe  
(d) Dropping the atomic bomb on Japan  
(e) The United States, France, England, China, and the Soviet Union becoming permanent members of the Security Council

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65. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
   (A) stated that America would support the anti-Communist Diem regime in South Vietnam
   (B) declared that “we are not going to send American boys . . . thousands of miles away . . . to do what Asian boys ought to do for themselves”
   (C) outlined the plans for bombing Hanoi with a nuclear weapon
   (D) gave Congressional approval for using Agent Orange in the jungles of Vietnam
   (E) authorized the president to take any action necessary to prevent further aggression in Vietnam

66. In 1968, the American Indian Movement was organized to protest all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) an unemployment rate ten times worse than the national average
   (B) inadequate housing
   (C) the highest disease rates in the nation
   (D) the least access to education in the country
   (E) the Indian Removal Act

67. Of the following, who would most likely become a Federalist?
   (A) A yeoman farmer in Kentucky
   (B) A tenant in Ohio Territory
   (C) A Shaysite in western Massachusetts
   (D) A Tennessee squatter
   (E) A Pennsylvania merchant

68. The Compromise of 1850 included all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) admittance of California as a free state
   (B) a strong fugitive slave law
   (C) popular sovereignty in the Mexican cession
   (D) abolition of the slave trade in Washington, D.C.
   (E) a constitutional amendment that would permanently balance power between slave and free states

69. In the slave-based colonial societies of the South
   (A) only about 5 to 10 percent of the population dominated the republican institutions
   (B) small landowners were the heart of the community
   (C) the culture was more egalitarian than that of the northern colonies
   (D) relationships between poor whites and freed blacks were encouraged
   (E) nearly everyone owned at least several slaves

70. The Thirteenth Amendment
   (A) balanced the power between the North and the South in the Senate
   (B) protected citizens through habeas corpus
   (C) prohibited slavery throughout the United States
   (D) granted citizenship to slaves freed by the Emancipation Proclamation
   (E) made secession from the Union illegal

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71. The Freedman’s Bureau was
   (A) founded by ex-Confederate states to help rebuild the South
   (B) instituted by private citizens to help former slaves
   (C) part of Lincoln’s Ten Percent Plan
   (D) created by Congress to help ex-slaves adjust to freedom and secure their basic civil rights
   (E) an organization established to help southern whites deal with the problem of freed slaves

72. To encourage business enterprise, the national government provided railroad companies with
   (A) land grants and incorporation
   (B) subsidies and business advice
   (C) entrepreneurial assistance
   (D) discounted steel for their rails
   (E) tax breaks and business advice

73. The last great Indian “battle” was a massacre of Sioux Indians
   (A) known as the Great Northern War
   (B) in Mesa Verde
   (C) in Oklahoma
   (D) at Wounded Knee
   (E) at Little Big Horn

74. The Haymarket incident in 1886
   (A) led to an eight-hour day for the McCormick reaper workers
   (B) led to the downfall of the Knights of Labor
   (C) led to an increase in respect for unions
   (D) was an incident in which the police showed great restraint
   (E) had leaders who were pardoned by the courts

75. Booker T. Washington’s Atlanta Compromise suggested that
   (A) accommodation would lead to black economic progress, which would lead to political and civil rights
   (B) quotas would be set for admission of African Americans into white schools
   (C) African Americans would fight for their place in society peacefully
   (D) blacks would stop rioting if they were given voting rights
   (E) the NAACP would thereafter settle discrimination situations

76. Which of the following is NOT a contribution of the Progressives?
   (A) Presidential leadership was important again.
   (B) Government took on a new role in the nation’s life.
   (C) A radical ideology began that would last for thirty years.
   (D) The foundation for twentieth-century social and economic policy was laid.
   (E) The federal government was expanded in service to a cautious and pragmatic approach to the nation’s problems.
77. Franklin Roosevelt’s initial response to the Supreme Court’s declaring the NRA, the AAA, and other New Deal legislation unconstitutional was to
   (a) ask Congress to impeach several justices
   (b) attempt to pack the Courts with his own men
   (c) change those parts of the legislation the courts found objectionable
   (d) ignore it and move on making sure subsequent laws were worded more carefully
   (e) threaten the justices with removal from office if they did not comply with his program

78. The most significant impact of the Korean War was that, throughout the remainder of the Cold War,
   (a) even in peacetime, the United States kept a standing army activated
   (b) military expenditures were drastically cut
   (c) American involvement in Asia decreased
   (d) Congress held a tight rein on the president so there would be no more undeclared wars
   (e) the American economy continually flirted with recession

79. Many historians consider Kennedy’s greatest foreign policy blunder to be the
   (a) Cuban Missile Crisis
   (b) building of the Berlin Wall
   (c) Bay of Pigs invasion
   (d) Alliance for Progress
   (e) Bretton Woods system

80. Which of the following is NOT representative of the Carter administration?
   (a) American boycott of the Moscow Olympics
   (b) The Iranian hostage affair
   (c) The Camp David accords
   (d) Creation of the Office of Human Rights in the State Department
   (e) A stable, prosperous economy

STOP
END OF SECTION I
UNITED STATES HISTORY
SECTION II

Part A
Document-Based Question
(Suggested Writing Time—45 minutes)
Percent of Section II score—45

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

1. At the Yalta Conference in February 1945, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to recognize their separate spheres of influence. In what ways did the United States implement foreign policies in response to the breakdown in relations with the Soviet Union?

Use the documents and your knowledge of the era to construct your response.
**Document A**

*Source*: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.

**Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Marshal Joseph Stalin at the palace in Yalta, February 1945.**

**Document B**


The San Francisco Charter may not succeed in its God-blessed purposes. Personally, I think it will. World War No. 3 is too horrible to contemplate. It clearly threatens the end of civilization. Here is our chance to try to stop this disaster before it starts; and here is a formula which, in its initial operation at the San Francisco Conference, has proved that it can work in harmonizing controversies among fifty nations of this world.
Document C


If the population of the English-speaking Commonwealths be added to that of the United States with all that such co-operation implies in the air, on the sea, all over the globe and in science and in industry, and in moral force, there will be no quivering, precarious balance of power to offer its temptation to ambition or adventure. On the contrary, there will be an overwhelming assurance of security. If we adhere faithfully to the Charter of the United Nations and walk forward in sedate and sober strength seeking no one’s land or treasure, seeking to lay no arbitrary control upon the thoughts of men; if all British moral and material forces and convictions are joined with your own in fraternal association, the high-roads of the future will be clear, not only for us but for all, not only for our time, but for a century to come.

Document D


The political support that the United States provides for England is very often manifested in the international events of the postwar period. At recent international conferences the United States and England have closely coordinated their policies, especially in cases when they had to oppose the policy of the Soviet Union.

Document E


One of the primary objectives of the foreign policy of the United States is the creation of conditions in which we and other nations will be able to work out a way of life free from coercion. To ensure the peaceful development of nations, free from coercion, the United States has taken a leading part in establishing the United Nations. The United Nations is designed to make possible lasting freedom and independence for all its members. We shall not realize our objectives, however, unless we are willing to help free peoples to maintain their free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes. . . .
Document F


For the time being, the United States possesses a marked atomic superiority over the Soviet Union which, together with the potential capabilities of the United States and other free countries in other forces and weapons, inhibits aggressive Soviet action. This provides an opportunity for the United States, in cooperation with other free countries, to launch a build-up of strength which will support a firm policy directed to the frustration of the Kremlin design.

Document G

Source: Douglas MacArthur, Farewell Address to Congress (1951).

Through these past 50 years, the Chinese people have thus become militarized in their concepts and in their ideals. They now constitute excellent soldiers with competent staffs and commanders. This has produced a new and dominant power in Asia which for its own purposes is allied with Soviet Russia, but which in its own concepts and methods has become aggressively imperialistic, with a lust for expansion and increased power normal to this type of imperialism.

Document H

Source: Memorandum of a Conversation among Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, British Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd, and French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau (1956).

Lloyd: We don’t think the United States realizes the importance that France and the UK attach to the Suez... We are risking all of our influence in that part of the world. We are willing to do all in our power not to use force, but Nasser surely will go farther and farther... Russia is in back of him. The chief of all navigation in the Canal Zone now is a Russian. We risk Russian domination of the whole area. The temporizing tactics of the U.S. alarm us. We will play the game in the Security Council but we will not get bogged down in procedure.

Document I


In essence, we find ourselves... no better, and if anything worse off. This important war must be fought and won by the Vietnamese themselves. We have known this from the beginning. But the discouraging truth is that, as was the case in 1961 and 1963 and 1965, we have not found the formula, the catalyst, for training and inspiring them into effective action.

END OF DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1
UNITED STATES HISTORY
SECTION II

Part B and Part C
Free-Response Questions
(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. Compare and contrast the economic, political, and cultural developments of TWO of the following colonial empires in America:
   - Spain
   - Great Britain
   - France
   - The Netherlands

3. How and why did transportation improvements spark economic growth between 1800 and 1860?
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. “It is impossible to understand American attitudes and values without examining the influence of the frontier.” Assess the validity of this statement.

5. To what extent did the United States’ acquisition of overseas territories represent the desire to spread democratic institutions?