

U.S. History Practice Examination

Section 1

Part A: Multiple Choice—55 minutes, 55 questions

Directions: Two to four questions are in sets that focus on a primary source, secondary source, or other historical issue. Each question has four answers or completions. Select the best one for each question or statement.

Questions 1–4 on this page and the next refer to the excerpt below.

“Part of the myth about the first Americans is that all of them . . . had one culture . . . the white man turned everything upside down. Three elements were important in the early influence: the dislodgement of eastern tribes, the introduction of the horse, and metal tools and firearms.

“The British invaders of the New World, and to lesser degree the French, came to colonize. They came in thousands to occupy the land. They were, therefore, in direct competition with the Indians and acted accordingly, despite their verbal adherence to fine principles of justice and fair dealing. The Spanish came quite frankly to conquer, to Christianize. . . . They came in small numbers. . . . and the Indian labor force was essential to their aims. Therefore they did not dislodge or exterminate the Indians. . . .

“The Spanish, then did not set populations in motion. That was done chiefly from the east. The great Spanish contribution was the horse.”

Oliver LaFarge, anthropologist, “Myths That Hide the American Indian.”
The American Indian: Past and Present, 1971

1. Based on this excerpt, which of the following groups of colonists demonstrated the strongest desire to displace American Indians and take their land?
 - (A) Spanish
 - (B) British
 - (C) French
 - (D) Dutch

History Examination

Notes, 55 questions

in sets that focus on a primary historical issue. Each question has the best one for each question or

Next refer to the excerpt below.

icans is that all of them . . . had one thing in common: they were coming upside down. Three elements were missing from the lives of the dislodgement of eastern tribes, the introduction of firearms.

World, and to lesser degree the French, the British, and the Spanish, thousands to occupy the land. They were not the Indians and acted accordingly, despite the lack of justice and fair dealing. The Spanish sought to Christianize. . . . They came in small numbers, but their aims were essential to their aims. Therefore they succeeded. . . .

lations in motion. That was done chiefly by the introduction of the horse.

st, "Myths That Hide the American Indian," *Indian Affairs*, 1971

Which of the following groups of colonists were most likely to displace American Indians and take their land?

2. According to LaFarge, from their first arrival, the colonists with the greatest desire to see the American Indians survive and increase were which of the following?
 - (A) Spanish
 - (B) British
 - (C) French
 - (D) Dutch
3. Which of the following best describes something Europeans introduced in the Americas that helped American Indians survive colonization?
 - (A) European introduced new farming methods, which enabled American Indians to maintain their agricultural heritage
 - (B) Europeans introduced metal tools, which led to increased trade and better relationships with Europeans
 - (C) Europeans introduced horses, which transformed the cultures of American Indians on the Great Plains
 - (D) Europeans introduced Christianity, which brought unity among American Indians
4. Which of the following generalizations best describes a similarity among Europeans who colonized North America?
 - (A) All wanted to convert American Indians to Catholicism
 - (B) All emphasized developing extensive trade with American Indians
 - (C) All attempted to dominate American Indians in some way
 - (D) All intended to exterminate or remove American Indians

Questions 5–7 refer to the excerpt below.

“We want peace and good order at the South; but it can only come by the fullest recognition of the rights of all classes. . . .

“We simply demand the practical recognition of the rights given us in the Constitution and laws. . . .

“The vicious and exceptional political action had by the White League in Mississippi has been repeated in other contests and in other states of the South, and the colored voters have been subjected therein to outrages upon their rights similar to those perpetrated in my own state at the recent election . . . and we ask such action as will not only protect us in the enjoyment of our constitutional rights but will preserve the integrity of our republican institutions.”

Senator Blanche K. Bruce, African American U. S. Senator from Mississippi, speech to the Senate, 1876

5. In the excerpt Senator Bruce sees the greatest danger to African Americans in the South coming from which of the following?
 - (A) The sharecropping system
 - (B) Loss of the vote and political power
 - (C) Violence of the Ku Klux Klan
 - (D) Lack of schools and education
6. An accepted response to Bruce’s call for action in the excerpt was Booker T. Washington’s program based on which of the following?
 - (A) Active participation in the Republican Party
 - (B) Migration back to Africa
 - (C) Economic self-help
 - (D) An agricultural based society
7. The end of Senator Bruce’s senate career and African American political power in the South was ensured by which of the following?
 - (A) Removal of federal troops from the South
 - (B) A divided Republican party
 - (C) Election of a Democrat as president
 - (D) Rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan

Questions 8–10 refer to the excerpt below.

“Instructions to you, Vicente de Zaldivar. . . . of the expedition to New Mexico. . . . for the punishment of the pueblo of Acoma for having killed . . . soldiers. . . .

“Since the good success of the undertaking depends on the pleasure of God our Lord in directing you to appropriate and effective methods, it is right that you should seek to prevent public or private offenses to Him in the expedition. . . . You will proceed over the shortest route. . . . At the places and pueblos that you pass through on the way you will treat the natives well and not allow harm to be done them. . . .

“If God shall be so merciful as to grant us victory, you will arrest all of the people, young and old, without sparing anyone. Inasmuch as we have declared war on them without quarter, you will punish all those of fighting age as you deem best, as a warning to everyone in this kingdom.”

Don Juan de Oñate, Colonizer of New Mexico, 1599

8. According to Oñate, the Spanish saw the ultimate justification for their actions with the natives of America based on their belief that they
- (A) had a right to seek revenge on those who killed soldiers
 - (B) had permission from the natives to travel by the shortest route
 - (C) should treat all people equally
 - (D) were carrying out God’s will
9. Which of the following best explains why the natives of America became so important to the Spanish empire?
- (A) Natives could be enslaved by the Spanish settlers
 - (B) Natives provided most of the labor on Spanish land
 - (C) Natives often joined the Spanish military
 - (D) Natives were primarily trading partners of the Spanish
10. The authority of the leaders in the Spanish colonies to order the actions described in this excerpt came from which of the following?
- (A) Elected governors
 - (B) Pope
 - (C) King
 - (D) Church

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Questions 11–13 refer to the excerpt below.

“Now we all found the loss of Captain Smith; yea, his greatest maligners could now curse his loss. As for corn provision and contribution from the savages, we had nothing but mortal wounds, with clubs and arrows. . . .

“Nay, so great was our famine that a savage we slew and buried, the poorer sort took him up again and ate him; and so did diverse one another boiled and stewed with roots and herbs. . . .

“This was that time, which still to this day, we called the starving time. It were to vile to say, and scarce to be believed, what we endured; but the occasion was our own for want of providence, industry, and government, and not the barrenness and defect of the country. . . . For till then in three years, for the numbers were landed us, we have never from England provision sufficient for six months.”

John Smith, description of “starving time” in Virginia, 1607–1614

11. According to the excerpt, which of the following was the primary cause for the starving at Jamestown?
 - (A) Lack of control of the American Indians
 - (B) Lack of effort by the colonists
 - (C) Lack of support from England
 - (D) Lack of resources in the land
12. During the “starving time,” the Jamestown colony depended on which of the following form of charter for its support?
 - (A) Joint-stock company
 - (B) Proprietary colony
 - (C) Royal colony
 - (D) Church-based company
13. The excerpt above suggests that the starving at Jamestown could have been avoided if
 - (A) American Indians had shared their food
 - (B) supply ships had arrived
 - (C) colonists had prayed harder
 - (D) Captain John Smith had been present in command

Questions 14–16 refer to the photograph below.



Source: Madison, Wisconsin, 1967. AP Photo/Neal Ulevich

14. Who of the following saw his political career suffer most directly from the Vietnam War protests?
- (A) Spiro Agnew
 - (B) Barry Goldwater
 - (C) George Wallace
 - (D) Lyndon Johnson
15. Who of the following would have been most likely to support the goals of the people shown in the photo?
- (A) Eugene McCarthy
 - (B) Robert Kennedy
 - (C) Richard Nixon
 - (D) Hubert Humphrey
16. How did the Vietnam War protest movement compare with other protest movements in American history?
- (A) Like the American Indians Movement, it had roots deep in history
 - (B) Like the union movements, many protesters were killed
 - (C) Like the civil rights movement, it used mass marches
 - (D) Like the Populist movement, it tried to form an independent party

Questions 17–19 refer to the excerpt below.

“Besides being political to the core, Clinton is notable for his intelligence, energy, and exceptional articulateness. He is also marked by a severe lack of self-discipline that leads to difficulties, and a resiliency and coolness under pressure. . . . The most damaging blow of the year for Clinton was the failure of his most ambitious policy initiative, a bill guaranteeing health care to all Americans. . . .

“Clinton’s first two years in the White House were marked by such legislative successes as NAFTA, the creation of a youth volunteer corps, a major deficit-reduction measure, and a law permitting family members to take unpaid leave to attend to children and sick relatives. . . . Clinton seems certain to be recognized for moving the Democratic party to the center of the political spectrum and for many incremental policy departures.”

Fred I. Greenstein, political scientist, *The Presidential Difference*, 2000

17. According to most historians, which of the following legislative efforts from Clinton’s first term had the greatest lasting impact?
- (A) Ratification of NAFTA
 - (B) Creation of a youth volunteer corps
 - (C) Passage of a “motor-voter” law
 - (D) Reform of Social Security
18. Greenstein argues that the most notable legislative failure during Bill Clinton’s presidency concerned the issue of
- (A) gun control
 - (B) trade policy
 - (C) health care
 - (D) deficit reduction
19. Based on this excerpt, which of the following best describes Bill Clinton’s political philosophy during his presidency?
- (A) Radical
 - (B) Centrist
 - (C) Conservative
 - (D) Progressive

Questions 20–22 refer to the cartoon below.



Source: Walter L. Fleming, "A Prospective Scene in the City of Oaks, 4th of March, 1869," *Independent Monitor*, Tuscaloosa Alabama, 1868. ClipArtETC

20. Which of the major targets of the Ku Klux Klan after the Civil War is portrayed in the above cartoon?
- (A) Carpetbaggers
 - (B) Abolitionists
 - (C) Former slaves
 - (D) Union officers
21. Which of the following best describes how the Compromise of 1877 affected the issues addressed in this cartoon?
- (A) By resolving the 1876 election peacefully, it encouraged people to negotiate
 - (B) By making Rutherford Hayes president, the KKK became superfluous
 - (C) By withdrawing federal troops from the South, it reduced lynchings
 - (D) By ending Reconstruction, it improved race relations in the South
22. Who of the following would have been most likely to support the message of this cartoon?
- (A) People who criticized the Ku Klux Klan
 - (B) Republicans who opposed Redeemer governments
 - (C) Northerners who advocated Radical Reconstruction
 - (D) Southerners who supported the end of Reconstruction

Questions 23–25 refer to the excerpt below.

“That evening there was a general discussion in regard to the main subject in hunters’ minds. Colorado had passed stringent laws that were practically prohibitory against buffalo-hunting; the Legislature of Kansas did the same. . . .

“General Phil. Sheridan was then in command of the military department of the Southwest. . . . when he heard of the nature of the Texas bill for the protection of the buffaloes. . . . He told them that instead of stopping the hunters they ought to give them a hearty, unanimous vote of thanks. . . . ‘These men . . . will do more in the next year, to settle the vexed Indian question . . . they are destroying the Indians’ commissary. . . .’

“But there are two sides to the question. It is simply a case of the survival of the fittest. Too late to stop the moralize now. And sentiment must have no part in our thoughts from this time on.”

John R. Cook, soldier, hunter, and author, *On Buffaloes and Indians*,
1877

23. According to Cook, a campaign of strong support for the continued hunting of buffalo in the late 1870s was made by which of the following?
- (A) Meatpackers
 - (B) Cattle ranchers
 - (C) Railroads
 - (D) U.S. Army
24. John Cook’s philosophy toward buffalo hunting and the future of American Indians shows the influence of the idea of
- (A) gospel of wealth
 - (B) laissez faire
 - (C) Social Darwinism
 - (D) protectionism
25. The efforts to protect the buffalo herds in the 1870s were directed by which of the following movements that was developing in that decade?
- (A) Grange
 - (B) Conservationists
 - (C) Assimilationists
 - (D) National Labor Union

Questions 26–28 refer to the excerpt below.

“They were begging for workers. They didn’t care whether you were black, white, young, old. . . . I got caught up in that patriotic “win the war,” “help the boys.” The patriotism that was so strong in everyone then. . . .

“The first paycheck I got in aircraft was more money than I’d ever seen in my life. I didn’t even know what to do with it. I didn’t have a bank account. You couldn’t buy anything much. . . .

“Soap was rationed, butter, Kleenex, toilet paper, toothpaste, cigarettes, clothing, shoes. And you saw people making a lot of money and not doing anything for the war effort. . . .

“By 1944 a lot of people were questioning the war. . . . I think when we actually began to see boys come home in late 1943, 1944 —those that had been injured. . . .—then the rumbles grew into roars, and the young people thought maybe they were being led into this.”

Juanita Loveless, African American worker in a war plant, *Rosie the Riveter Revisited*, 1988

26. According to the excerpt, the primary motivation for going to work in a war factory was which of the following?
- (A) To earn higher wages
 - (B) To move out of the South
 - (C) To advance equal rights
 - (D) To demonstrate one’s patriotism
27. How did the outbreak of the war change the country’s economy?
- (A) Factory jobs paid higher wages but rationing limited spending
 - (B) Taxes increased so much that people could not afford to buy much
 - (C) The sale of war bonds got money circulating again
 - (D) Union demands for higher wages caused prices to increase dramatically
28. According to this excerpt, how did attitudes toward the war change as the conflict went on?
- (A) Civilians felt more pressure to purchase war bonds
 - (B) More and more people supported the rationing system
 - (C) People became more willing to volunteer to serve in the military
 - (D) Some people began to wonder whether the war was worth the costs

Questions 29–31 refer to the excerpt below.

“We. . . declare that this act on our part implies no sanction of, nor promise of voluntary obedience to such of the present laws of marriage, as refuse to recognize the wife as an independent, rational being. . . .

“We believe that personal independence and equal human rights can never be forfeited, except for crime; that marriage should be an equal and permanent partnership, and so recognized by law; that until it is so recognized, married partners should provide against the radical injustice of present laws, by every means in their power.

“We believe that where domestic difficulties arise, no appeal should be made to legal tribunals under existing laws, but that all difficulties should be submitted to the equitable adjustment of arbitrators mutually chosen.

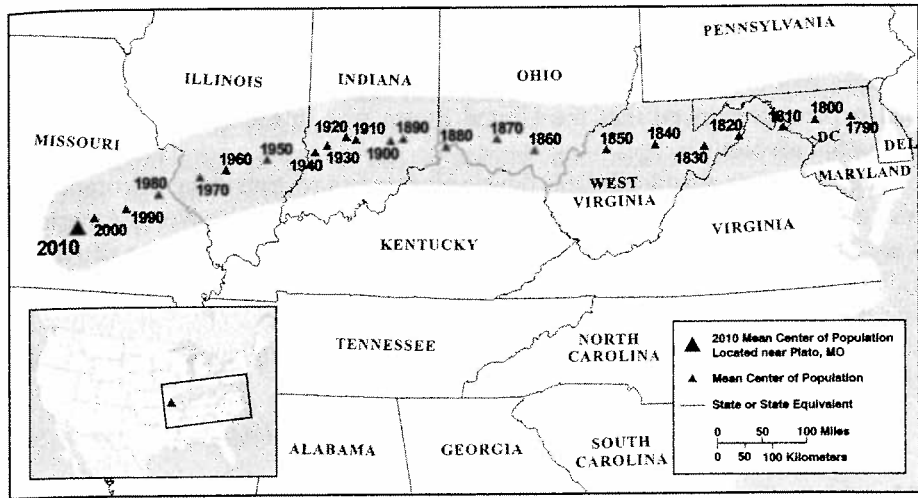
“Thus reverencing law, we enter our protest against rules and customs which are unworthy of the name, since they violate justice, the essence of law.”

Lucy Stone, abolitionist and feminist, speech at her marriage, 1855

29. Who of the following would be most likely to support the views expressed by Stone in this excerpt?
- (A) Participants in the Second Great Awakening
 - (B) Members of the American party
 - (C) Supporters of the Liberty party
 - (D) Individuals who attended the Seneca Falls Convention
30. Women’s rights advocates in the mid-19th century such as Lucy Stone were also most active in which of the following reform movements?
- (A) Public asylums
 - (B) Antislavery societies
 - (C) Communal experiments
 - (D) Free common schools
31. At the time this statement was made, most people accepted that women could
- (A) work in factories
 - (B) vote in most states
 - (C) hold political office
 - (D) serve on juries

Questions 32–34 refer to the map below.

MEAN CENTER of POPULATION for the UNITED STATES, 1790 to 2010



32. Which of the following contributed most to the northward movement shown between 1860 and 1880?
- (A) Start of the California gold rush
 - (B) Completion of the Erie Canal
 - (C) End of the Civil War
 - (D) Purchase of Alaska
33. Which of the following best explains why the westward movement of the center of population slowed in the first decades of the 20th century?
- (A) The end of World War I caused people to return to rural areas
 - (B) Many people were settling in the Midwest
 - (C) Former slaves moved away from the South
 - (D) Eastern cities grew rapidly through immigration during these decades
34. Which of the following changes in the United States during and after World War II contributed to the shift shown in the map?
- (A) Conflicts between younger and older generations caused people to move
 - (B) Increasing prosperity allowed people to move to lower-wage regions
 - (C) The expansion of the defense industry created jobs in certain regions
 - (D) Changes in climate made some regions more liveable than they had been

Questions 35–37 refer to the excerpt below.

“New Economy The second half of the 1990s marked the longest sustained stretch of economic growth in U.S. history. Unlike other periods of long-term economic expansion reversed by rising inflation, growth continued and even accelerated as inflation declined. The combination of rapid technological change, rise of the services sector, and emergence of the global marketplace had experts convinced that the United States was in the midst of ‘a second industrial revolution.’ . . .

“Economists attributed these developments to a restructuring of companies and an economy abetted by such government policies as the North American Free Trade Agreement. . . . Many economists pointed to the breakup of AT&T (1995) and the deregulation of the telecommunications industry as enhancing opportunities for competition, innovation, and growth. . . . A decline in the influence of organized labor, for better or worse, enable firms to exercise greater flexibility.”

“The American Economy,” *American Decades, 1900–1999*, 2001

35. According to this excerpt, the development of the Internet and cell phones in the 1990s resulted in a large part from which of the following?
- (A) Subsidies from government-funded research
 - (B) Satellites provided necessary links for transferring data
 - (C) An increase in inflation encouraged companies to take risks
 - (D) Deregulation encouraged innovation
36. The changes described in this excerpt affected politics in the 1990s by
- (A) increasing the popularity of Bill Clinton
 - (B) causing many voters to vote for Republicans in 2000
 - (C) expanding the political influence of conservative Christians
 - (D) decreasing support for additional deregulation
37. Which of the following did not share in the economic growth of the 1990s as much as other groups did?
- (A) Large corporations
 - (B) College graduates
 - (C) Southern states
 - (D) Labor unions

Questions 38–40 refer to the excerpt below.

“There is not among these three hundred bands of Indians one which has not suffered cruelly at the hands of either of the Government or of white settlers. . . .

“It makes little difference, however, where one opens the record of the history of the Indians. . . . every page and every year has its dark stain. . . . but neither time nor place makes any difference in the main facts. Colorado is as greedy and unjust in 1880 as was Georgia in 1830, and Ohio in 1795. . . .

“President after president has appointed commission after commission to inquire into and report upon Indian affairs. . . . These reports are bound up . . . and that is the end of them. . . .

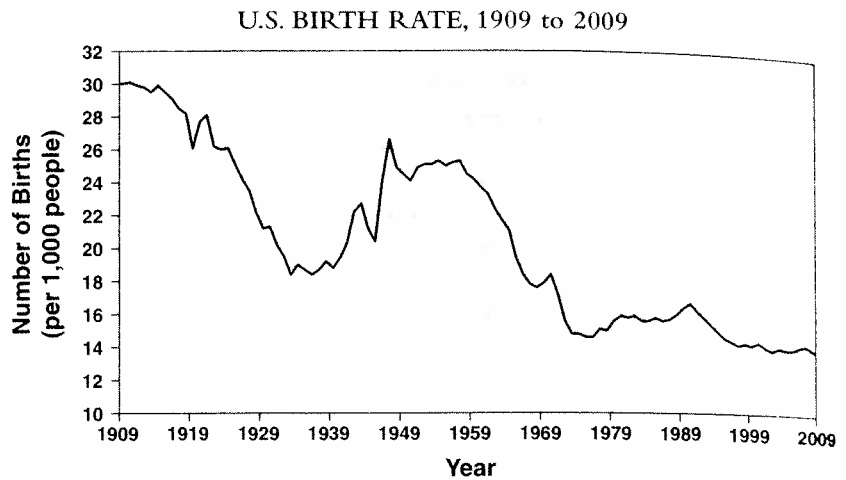
“All judicious plans and measures for their safety and salvation must embody provisions for their becoming citizens as fast as they are fit. . . .

“Cheating, robbing, breaking promises—these three are clearly things which must cease to be done.”

Helen Hunt Jackson, writer and activist for American Indians, *A Century of Dishonor*, 1881

38. The actions referred to in Georgia in 1830 are strongly associated with the policies of which of the following individuals?
- (A) Henry Clay
 - (B) William Henry Harrison
 - (C) John Marshall
 - (D) Andrew Jackson
39. In the excerpt above, Helen Hunt Jackson proposes which of the following as the solution to the mistreatment of the American Indians?
- (A) A presidential commission
 - (B) New legislation
 - (C) Provisions for citizenship
 - (D) Safe reservations
40. Partially in response to Jackson’s *A Century of Dishonor*, a new federal government policy for American Indians was enacted in which of the following laws?
- (A) Dawes Act
 - (B) Civil Rights Act of 1875
 - (C) Assimilationist Act
 - (D) Reservation Control Act

Questions 41–43 refer to the graph below.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

41. The graph above provides evidence of a population change following World War II, which is popularly referred to as the
- (A) greatest generation
 - (B) population bomb
 - (C) baby boom
 - (D) generation gap
42. Which generalization about the birth rate between 1949 and 2009 is best supported by this graph?
- (A) It generally increased as immigration increased
 - (B) It generally increased during the civil rights movement
 - (C) It generally decreased whenever the economy got worse
 - (D) It generally decreased when more women entered the workforce
43. The post-World War II population changes in the birth rate can be partially explained by government policies that
- (A) contained communism around the world
 - (B) reduced the power of labor unions
 - (C) encouraged steps toward racial equality
 - (D) helped GIs attend college and buy homes

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Questions 44–46 refer to the excerpt below.

“I like much the general idea of framing a government into Legislative, Judiciary and Executive. . . . I will now add what I do not like. First the omission of a bill of rights

“The second feature I dislike, and greatly dislike, is the abandonment in every instance of the necessity of rotation in office and most particularly in the case of President. . . .

“I own that I am not a friend to very energetic government. . . .

“I think our governments will remain virtuous for many centuries; as long as they are chiefly agricultural; and this will be as long as there shall be vacant lands in any part of America. . . .

“Above all things I hope the education of the common people will be attended to; convinced that on their good sense we may rely with the most security for the preservation of a due degree of liberty.”

Thomas Jefferson, Letter to James Madison, December 1787

- 44.** Jefferson’s feelings about “rotation in office” were at least partially resolved by
- (A) George Washington’s establishment of a two-term tradition
 - (B) the Tenure of Office Act passed in 1867
 - (C) the decision by FDR to seek a third term and a fourth term
 - (D) a series of Supreme Court rulings written by John Marshall
- 45.** In the above excerpt, Jefferson expressed a belief that the government that was to be established could continue for centuries as long as it
- (A) remained mainly agricultural
 - (B) kept itself free of debt
 - (C) made no permanent alliances
 - (D) avoided the formation of political parties
- 46.** Based on this excerpt, which of the following would Jefferson most likely have supported?
- (A) Expansion of voting rights to women, blacks, and 18-year-olds
 - (B) Establishment of land-grant universities starting in 1862
 - (C) Creation of an income tax
 - (D) Prohibition of the sale of alcohol

Questions 47–49 refer to the excerpt below.

“Monday, January 3, 1983

“A tough budget meeting & how to announce the deficits we’ll have—they are horrendous & yet the Dems. in Cong. are saying there is no room for budget cuts. . . . Newt Gingrich has a proposal for freezing the budget at the 1983 level. It’s a tempting idea except that it would cripple our defense program. . . .

“Monday, October 24, 1983

“Opened with NSC brf. on Lebanon & Grenada. Lebanon gets worse as the death toll climb. . . . Amb. Hartman (Russia) came by. He confirms what I believe: the Soviets won’t really negotiate on arms reductions until we deploy the Pershing II’s & go forward with MX. . . .

“Then at 8 P.M., Tip, Jim Wright, Bob Bryd, Howard Baker, Bob Michel & our gang met upstairs in the W.H. & told them of the Grenada operation that would take place in the next several hours.”

Ronald Reagan, *The Reagan Diaries*, 2007

47. At the end of his presidency, on which of the following topics would Ronald Reagan have said that he had the most success?
- (A) “freezing the budget”
 - (B) “Lebanon”
 - (C) “the deficits”
 - (D) “arms reduction”
48. The increase in the federal budget deficits during the Reagan administration can be attributed largely to which of the following?
- (A) Agricultural and food stamp payments
 - (B) Mandatory increases in Social Security
 - (C) Expansion of welfare benefits
 - (D) Military buildup in all services
49. Eventually as Speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich would be successful in reducing budget deficits with which of the following presidents?
- (A) Bill Clinton
 - (B) Ronald Reagan
 - (C) George H. W. Bush
 - (D) George W. Bush

Questions 50–52 refer to the excerpt below.

“I have now to perform the most pleasing task of exhibiting. . . . the existing state of the unparalleled prosperity of the country. . . .

“The greatest prosperity which this people have enjoyed since the establishment of their present constitution, it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824.

“This transformation of the condition of the country from gloom and distress to brightness and prosperity, has been mainly the work of American legislation, fostering American industry. . . .

“When gentlemen have succeeded in their design of an immediate or gradual destruction of the American system, what is their substitute? . . . Free trade!

“Gentlemen are greatly deceived as to the hold which this system has. . . . They represent that it is the policy of New England. . . . and most determined in its support is Pennsylvania. . . . Maryland was against it; now the majority is for it. . . . The march of public sentiment is to the South.”

Henry Clay, “Defense of the American System,” 1832

50. Clay believes that those attacking the American System wanted
- (A) to pass an embargo on trade
 - (B) to reduce tariffs
 - (C) to increase subsidies to agriculture
 - (D) to expand government’s role in the economy
51. Which of the following groups disagreed most strongly with Clay’s ideas about tariffs and trade?
- (A) Owners of manufacturing companies during the Civil War
 - (B) Most Republicans in the late 1800s
 - (C) Populists and many Progressives
 - (D) Supporters of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff
52. In this excerpt, Clay presents his belief that gradually all Americans would accept his system, with final acceptance coming from which of the following sections?
- (A) West
 - (B) Midwest
 - (C) East
 - (D) South

Questions 53–55 refer to the excerpt below.

“I, Francis Daniel Pastorius, . . . laid out and planned a new town. . . . we called Germantown. . . . in a very fine and fertile district, with plenty of springs of fresh water, being supplied with oak, walnut, and chestnut trees, and having besides excellent and abundant pasturage for the cattle. . . .

“The air is pure and serene. . . . and we are cultivating many kinds of fruits and vegetables, and our labors meet with rich reward.

“Our surplus of grain and cattle we trade to Barbados for rum, syrup, sugar, and salt. The furs, however, we export to England for other manufactured goods. We are also endeavoring to introduce the cultivation of the vine, and also the manufacture of woolen cloths and linen, so as to keep our money as much as possible in the country. . . .

“William Penn is one of the sect of Friends. . . . Still he will compel no man to belong to his particular society.”

Francis D. Pastorius, German colonist, *A Particular Geographical Description of the Lately Discovered Province of Pennsylvania*, 1700

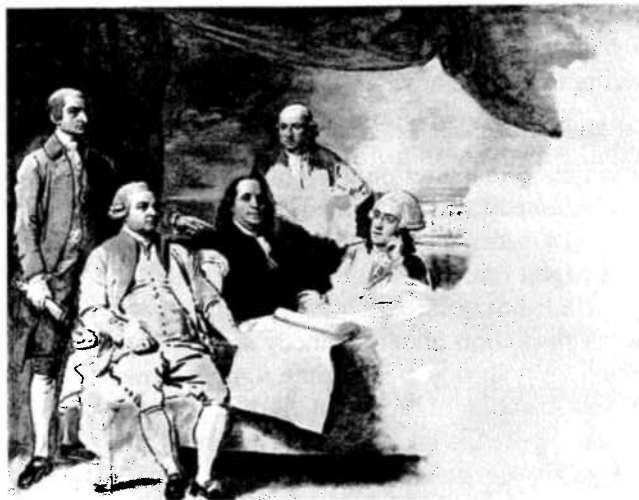
53. Based on this excerpt, the successful settlement at Germantown in Pennsylvania was greatly aided by which of the following?
- (A) American Indians
 - (B) The English monarch
 - (C) Natural resources
 - (D) Indentured servants
54. The development of various industries by the German settlers suggests that the English who controlled the colony rejected the commonly accepted ideas about
- (A) the structure of a joint-stock company
 - (B) the role of a colony under mercantilism
 - (C) how to recruit new German immigrants
 - (D) how to use American Indian labor
55. Which of the following phrases from the excerpt indicates the feature of Pennsylvania that was most attractive to settlers?
- (A) “being supplied with oak, walnut, and chestnut trees”
 - (B) “we trade to Barbados for rum, syrup, sugar, and salt”
 - (C) “endeavoring to introduce the cultivation of the vine”
 - (D) “he will compel no man to belong to his particular society”

Section 1

Part B: Short Answer—45 minutes, 4 questions

Directions: Briefly answer the questions in complete sentences. A thesis is not required.

Question 1 is based on the following painting.



Source: Benjamin West, *American Commissioners of the Preliminary Peace Negotiations with Great Britain*, London, England, 1783. Winterthur Museum, gift of Henry Francis du Pont, 1957.856

1. Using the painting above, answer a and b.
 - a) Explain the point of view reflected in the painting above regarding TWO of the following:
 - Treaty of Paris
 - 18th-century art
 - Articles of Confederation
 - British recognition of the United States
 - b) Explain how the point of view you identified in Part A helped to shape ONE specific United States government action between 1783 and 1812.

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omist, *A Particular Geographical
red Province of Pennsylvania*, 1700

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Question 2 is based on the following excerpts.

“By the fall of 1963 the Kennedy administration, though still worried about its ability to push legislation through a recalcitrant Congress, was preparing initiatives on civil rights and economic opportunity. . . .

“John F. Kennedy cautiously eased tensions with the Soviet Union, especially after Kennedy found himself on the brink of nuclear war over the presence of Soviet weapons in Cuba in 1962.

“Although Kennedy did not rush to deal with domestic issues—in large part because he believed that foreign policy needed precedence—the press of events gradually forced his administration to use government power to confront racial discrimination and advance the cause of equality at home.”

John M. Murrin, et al., historians, *Liberty, Equality and Power*, 1996

“Chopped down in his prime after only slightly more than a thousand days in the White House, Kennedy was acclaimed more for the ideals he enunciated and the spirit he had kindled than for the concrete goals he had achieved. He had laid one myth to rest forever—that a Catholic could not be trusted with the presidency of the United States.

“In later years revelation about Kennedy’s womanizing and allegations about his involvement with organized crime figures tarnished his reputation. But despite those accusations, his apparent vigor, charisma, and idealism made him an inspirational figure for the generation of Americans who came of age in the 1960s.”

David M. Kennedy, et al., historians, *The American Pageant*, 2006

2. Using the excerpts above, answer a, b, and c.
- a) Briefly explain ONE major difference between Murrin and Kennedy’s historical views of President John F. Kennedy.
 - b) Briefly explain how ONE development from the period 1960 to 1963 not directly mentioned in the excerpts supports Murrin’s view.
 - c) Briefly explain how ONE development from the period 1960 to 1963 not directly mentioned in the excerpts supports Kennedy’s view.

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Liberty, Equality and Power, 1996

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Who’s Who in America, 2006

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Question 3. Answer a, b, and c.

- a) Briefly explain ONE important political response during the period 1800 to 1900 to Washington’s warning in his Farewell Address of 1796 to “steer clear of permanent alliances.”
- b) Briefly explain ONE important political response to Washington’s warning during the period from 1900 to 1950.
- c) Briefly explain ONE important reason for the change or continuity in the response described in a or b above.

Question 4. Answer a, b, and c.

- a) Select ONE of the choices below, and explain why your choice best demonstrates the often-hostile attitude toward immigration seen throughout United States history.
frontier theory
immigration quotas
Industrial Revolution
nativism
- b) Contrast your choice against ONE of the other options, demonstrating why that option is not as good as your choice.
- c) Provide ONE piece of evidence involving one of the choices provided that either supports or contradicts the above statement.

Section 2

Part A: Document-Based Question—60 minutes, 1 question

Directions: Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise. You are advised to spend 15 minutes planning and 45 minutes writing your answer.

Write your responses on the lined pages that follow the question.

In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
 - Support the thesis or a relevant argument with evidence from all, or all but one, of the documents.
 - Incorporate analysis of all, or all but one, of the documents into your argument.
 - Focus your analysis of each document on at least one of the following: intended audience, purpose, historical context, and/or point of view.
 - Support your argument with analysis of historical examples outside the documents.
 - Connect historical phenomena relevant to your argument to broader events or processes.
 - Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay.
1. To what extent were the reform efforts of the Progressive Era aimed at maintaining the existing society and to what extent did they bring about radical changes?

Document 1

Source: Progressive Party Platform, August 5, 1912

The conscience of the people, in a time of grave national problems, has called into being a new party, born of the nation's sense of justice. We of the Progressive party here dedicate ourselves to the fulfillment of the duty laid upon us by our fathers to maintain the government of the people, by the people and for the people whose foundations they laid. . . .

Political parties exist to secure responsible government and to execute the will of the people. . . . Instead of instruments to promote the general welfare, they have become the tools of corrupt interests which use them impartially to serve their selfish purposes. Behind the ostensible government sits enthroned an invisible government owing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people.

To destroy this invisible government, to dissolve the unholy alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics is the first task of statesmanship of the day.

Document 2

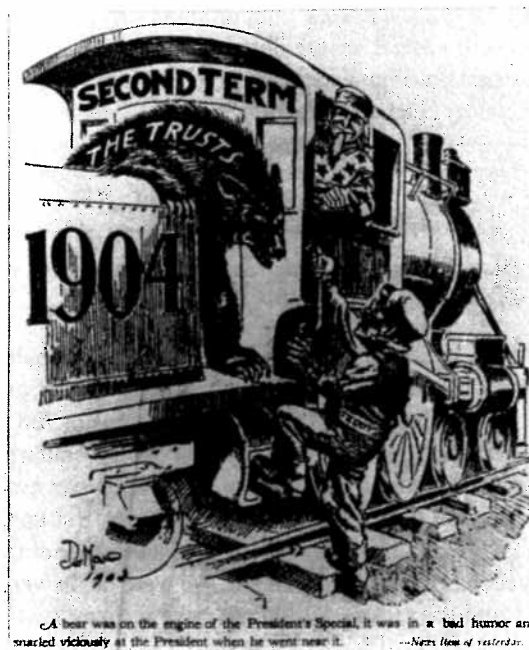
Source: President Woodrow Wilson, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1913

No one can mistake the purpose for which the Nation now seeks to use the Democratic Party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things. . . as we have latterly looked critically upon them. . . have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them. . . have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions.

We have itemized. . . the things that ought to be altered. . . A tariff which makes the Government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which restricts labor, and exploits natural resources; a body of agriculture never served through science or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs.

Document 3

Source: J.L. De Mar, 1903. Library of Congress



A bear was on the engine of the President's Special, it was in a bad humor and snarled viciously at the President when he went near it. --News Item of yesterday.

The caption says: "A bear was on the engine of the President's Special, it was in a bad humor and snarled viciously at the President when he went near it."

-60 minutes, 1 question

comparing documents. The documents are for this exercise. You are advised to write your answer.

to follow the question.

to address all parts of the question. Do not write with evidence from all, or all but

one, of the documents into your

answer on at least one of the following: context, and/or point of view. Use historical examples outside the

document to your argument to broaden

your persuasive essay.

of the Progressive Era aimed at what extent did they bring about

Question 1

October 5, 1912

of grave national problems, has shaken the nation's sense of justice. We owe it to the fulfillment of the duty of government of the people, by the means they laid. . .

visible government and to execute the instruments to promote the general interest: corrupt interests which use them. Behind the ostensible government there is no allegiance and acknowledgment

, to dissolve the unholy alliance. The first task of statesman-

Document 4

Source: Senator Elihu Root, former secretary of state and secretary of war, "Experiments in Government," lecture at Princeton University, April 1913

The recognition of shortcomings or inconveniences in government is not by itself sufficient to warrant a change of system. There should be also an effort to estimate and compare the shortcomings and inconveniences of the system to be substituted, for although they may be different they will certainly exist.

Document 5

Source: W. E. B. Du Bois, sociologist and civil rights activist, An Open Letter to Woodrow Wilson, September 1913

Sir, you have now been President of the United States for six months and what is the result? It is no exaggeration to say that every enemy of the Negro race is greatly encouraged; that every man who dreams of making the Negro race a group of menials and pariahs is alert and hopeful.

A dozen worthy Negro officials have been removed from office, and you have nominated but one black man for office, and he, such a contemptible cur, that his very nomination was an insult to every Negro. . . .

To this negative appearance of indifference has been added positive action on the part of your advisers, with or without your knowledge, which constitutes the gravest attack on the liberties of our people since emancipation. Public segregation of civil servants in government employ. . . . has for the first time in history been made the policy of the United States government.

Document 6

Source: Mary Harris "Mother" Jones, labor and community organizer, *Miners' Magazine*, April 1915

When one starts to investigate conditions the result is appalling. . . . For instance, it is a fact that although this country is in its infancy, and has gained in wealth more in fifty years than any other country has in 700 years still we have more poverty in comparison with any of those old countries.

I have always felt that no true state of civilization can ever be realized as long as we continue to have two classes of society. But that is a tremendous problem. . . . I think myself that we are bound to have a revolution here before these questions are straightened out. We were on the verge of it in the Colorado strike and the reason we did not have it then was not due to the good judgement of public officials, but to that of labor officials, who worked unceasingly to prevent it.

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Cetron University, April 1913

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Document 7

Source: George Grantham Bain Collection, Library of Congress



Section 2

Part B: Long-Essay Question—35 minutes, 1 question

Directions: Choose ONE of two long-essay questions. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments or thesis clearly and logically.

1. Compare and contrast the prevailing attitudes of the American people in the periods leading up to the War of 1812 and the Spanish American War.
2. Compare and contrast the prevailing attitudes of the American people in the periods following World War I and World War II.