

# Practice Exam

## Section I

(Answer sheets appear in the back of the book.)

**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.

1. The Farmers' Alliances of the 1880s appealed primarily to
  - (A) small farmers in the Northeast who found themselves unable to compete with large Western farms
  - (B) Southern and Great Plains farmers frustrated with low crop prices and mired in the sharecrop and crop lien systems
  - (C) established and well-to-do farmers who desired to limit production in order to sustain high prices
  - (D) owners of the giant "bonanza" farms of the northern plains states who sought special advantages from the government
  - (E) Chinese immigrants serving as agricultural workers with low pay and poor working conditions, primarily in the Eastern states
2. All of the following were among President Andrew Jackson's objections to the First Bank of the United States EXCEPT:
  - (A) It allowed the economic power of the government to be controlled by private individuals
  - (B) It threatened the integrity of the democratic system
  - (C) It was preventing the government from achieving its policy of creating inflation
  - (D) It could be used irresponsibly to create financial hardship for the nation
  - (E) It benefited a small group of wealthy and privileged persons at the expense of the rest of the country

3. After 45 years of conflict, a series of developments in the 1990s showed improvement in relations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Which of the following did not occur in the 1990s?

(A) An agreement on Palestinian autonomy  
 (B) Washington, D.C., ceremony signing an agreement to expand Palestinian West Bank self-rule  
 (C) Israel and Jordan formally end the state of war between them  
 (D) Egypt and Israel sign the Camp David Accords  
 (E) In Cairo, leaders Yasir Arafat, Hosni Mubarek and Yitzhak Rabin condemn violence

4. During the Congressional campaigns in 1994, a year in which Republicans would take control of both houses of Congress, Newt Gingrich and 300 other Republican House candidates dramatically pledged to pass

(A) health care reform  
 (B) a Contract with America  
 (C) social welfare legislation  
 (D) increased funding for education  
 (E) new civil rights measures

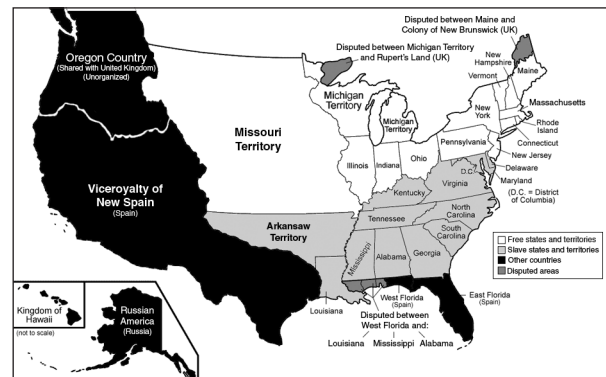
5. One mound-building culture, Cahokia, supported perhaps 40,000 people near what modern-day city?

(A) New York City  
 (B) Mexico City  
 (C) St. Louis  
 (D) Seattle  
 (E) Miami

6. Which of the following factors came closest to giving the Confederacy what could have been a decisive foreign policy success during the Civil War?

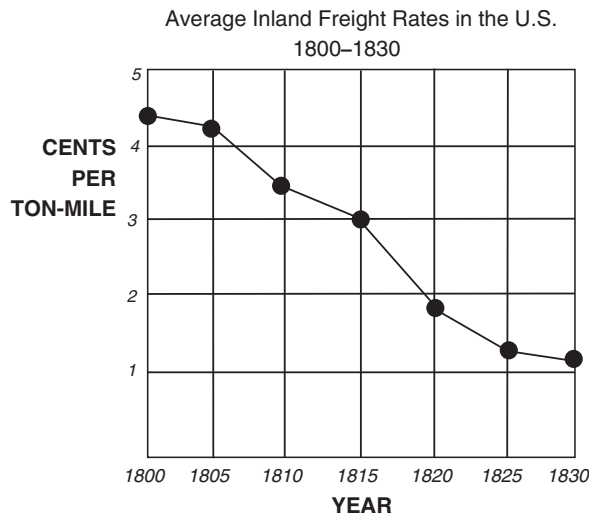
(A) The U.S. Navy's seizure of Confederate emissaries James M. Mason and John Slidell from the British mail steamer *Trent*  
 (B) French objections to the Union blockade  
 (C) The acute economic dislocation in Britain and France caused by the cut-off of cotton imports from the South  
 (D) The concerns of French financial interests that had loaned large amounts of money to the Confederacy  
 (E) The skillful negotiating of Confederate diplomats in Europe

7. The following map depicts the United States as it was immediately after which of the following events?



(A) Passage of the Compromise of 1850  
 (B) Passage of the Missouri Compromise  
 (C) Passage of the Northwest Ordinance  
 (D) Settlement of the Mexican War  
 (E) Negotiation of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty

8. The 1932 demonstration known as the “Bonus March” involved
  - (A) farmers disgruntled about low prices for meat, grain, and dairy products
  - (B) homeless persons building shantytowns near Washington, D.C.
  - (C) Japanese-Americans protesting forced relocation from the West Coast
  - (D) World War I veterans demanding financial aid from the federal government
  - (E) migrant farm workers seeking employment in California
9. Which of the following statements is true about the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg?
  - (A) They were accused of giving atomic secrets to Germany during World War II.
  - (B) They were exposed as spies by former Communist agent Whitaker Chambers.
  - (C) They were convicted of espionage, condemned, and electrocuted.
  - (D) They were convicted but were later pardoned by President Eisenhower because public opinion did not favor harsh treatment of accused Communist spies.
  - (E) They confessed to having carried out espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union.
10. Which of the following best describes the methods advocated by Malcolm X?
  - (A) Nonviolent defiance of segregation
  - (B) Armed violence against police and troops
  - (C) Patience while developing the skills that would make African Americans economically successful and gain them the respect of Whites
  - (D) Gradual assimilation of the two races until they became indistinguishable
  - (E) Meek acceptance of “Jim Crowism” until increasingly enlightened southern Whites were prepared to change it
11. In 1960 which of the following contributed most directly to Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev’s cancellation of a scheduled summit meeting with President Dwight Eisenhower?
  - (A) The rise to power of Fidel Castro in Cuba
  - (B) The failure, at the Bay of Pigs, of a U.S.-sponsored attempt to oust Castro
  - (C) The sending of U.S. troops to Lebanon
  - (D) The downing of an American U-2 spy plane over the Soviet Union
  - (E) The success of the Soviet space program in launching the Sputnik satellite



12. Which of the the following was most responsible for the change shown between 1815 and 1830?

- (A) The development of practical steam-powered railroad trains
- (B) The development of a network of canals linking important cities and waterways
- (C) The growth in the nation's mileage of improved roads and turnpikes
- (D) Improvements in the design of keelboats and flatboats
- (E) The development of steamboats

13. During the period of Reconstruction, most of the states of the former Confederacy, in order to regain admission to the Union, were required to

- (A) grant Black people all the civil rights that Northern states had granted them before the war
- (B) ratify the Fourteenth Amendment
- (C) provide integrated public schools
- (D) ratify the Sixteenth Amendment
- (E) provide free land and farming utensils for the recently freed slaves

14. The primary function of the Food Administration during the First World War was to

- (A) keep farm prices high by limiting the amount of food produced on American farms
- (B) ensure an adequate supply of food for American needs by arranging for imports from America's British and French allies
- (C) oversee the production and allocation of foodstuffs to ensure adequate supplies for the army and the Allies
- (D) monitor the purity and wholesomeness of all food items shipped to France to feed the American Army there
- (E) create and operate large-scale government-owned farms

15. The purpose of the Truman Doctrine was to

- (A) aid the economic recovery of war-torn Europe
- (B) prevent European meddling in the affairs of South American countries
- (C) aid countries that were the targets of Communist expansionism
- (D) reduce the dependence of the European economy on overseas empires
- (E) expand the Monroe Doctrine to include Eastern Asia

16. The Molasses Act was intended to enforce England's mercantilist policies by
- (A) forcing the colonists to export solely to Great Britain
  - (B) forcing the colonists to buy sugar from other British colonies rather than from foreign producers
  - (C) forbidding the colonists to engage in manufacturing activity in competition with British industries
  - (D) providing a favorable market for the products of the British East India Company
  - (E) creating an economic situation in which gold tended to flow from the colonies to the mother country
17. The British government imposed the Townshend Acts on the American colonies in the belief that
- (A) the American position regarding British taxation had changed
  - (B) it was necessary to provoke a military confrontation in order to teach the colonists a lesson
  - (C) its provisions were designed solely to enforce mercantilism
  - (D) it had been approved by the colonial legislatures
  - (E) the Americans would accept it as external rather than internal taxation
18. In his famous "Freeport Doctrine" set forth in his debate with Abraham Lincoln at Freeport, Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas stated that
- (A) any territory desiring to exclude slavery could do so simply by declining to pass laws protecting it
  - (B) any state wishing to secede from the Union could do so simply by the vote of a special state constitutional convention
  - (C) no state had the right to obstruct the operation of the Fugitive Slave Act by the passage of "personal liberty laws"
  - (D) the Dred Scott decision prohibited any territorial legislature from excluding slavery until a state constitution was drawn up for approval by Congress
  - (E) any slaveholder was free to take his slaves anywhere within the United States without hindrance by state, federal, or territorial governments
19. Government subsidies for the building of transcontinental railroads during the nineteenth century mainly took the form of
- (A) large cash payments based on the mileage of track built
  - (B) a one-time blanket appropriation for the building of each separate transcontinental line
  - (C) generous land grants along the railroad's right-of-way
  - (D) the option of drawing supplies and materials from government depots
  - (E) the provision of large amounts of convict labor at no charge to the railroad company

20. During William H. Taft's administration, the federal government moved to strengthen its regulatory control over the railroad industry by
- (A) passage of the Mann-Elkins Act
  - (B) creation of the Federal Trade Commission
  - (C) passage of the "Granger Laws"
  - (D) taking over and operating the railroads
  - (E) removal of former legal obstacles to consolidation of the railroads into giant corporations
21. Which of the following regions was most heavily represented among immigrants to the United States during the years from 1865 to 1890?
- (A) Northern and Western Europe
  - (B) Southern and Eastern Europe
  - (C) Asia
  - (D) Africa
  - (E) Central and South America
22. The slogan "Fifty-four forty or fight" had to do with the
- (A) so-called "Aroostook War," involving a boundary dispute between Maine and New Brunswick
  - (B) demand for the annexation of all of the Oregon country
  - (C) demand for the readjustment of the boundary with Mexico
  - (D) demand by free-soil Northerners that some limit be placed on the spread of slavery in the territories
  - (E) demand by Southerners that the Missouri Compromise line be extended through the Mexican Cession
23. All of the following statements are true of William H. Taft EXCEPT:
- (A) He was an able and efficient administrator.
  - (B) He was little inclined to making rousing speeches or engage in political conflict.
  - (C) He reversed Theodore Roosevelt's conservationist policies.
  - (D) He disliked publicity.
  - (E) His administration was more active in prosecuting trusts than Roosevelt's had been.
24. The primary issue in dispute in Shays' Rebellion was
- (A) the jailing of individuals or seizure of their property for failure to pay taxes during a time of economic hardship
  - (B) the underrepresentation of western Massachusetts in the state legislature leading to accusations of "taxation without representation"
  - (C) the failure of Massachusetts to pay a promised postwar bonus to soldiers who had served in its forces during the Revolution
  - (D) the failure of Massachusetts authorities to take adequate steps to protect the western part of the state from the depredations of raiding Indians
  - (E) economic oppression practiced by the banking interests of eastern Massachusetts

25. All of the following were weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation government EXCEPT:
- (A) It lacked the power to levy taxes.
  - (B) It lacked the power to regulate commerce.
  - (C) It lacked the power to borrow money.
  - (D) It could not compel the states to abide by the terms of international treaties it had made.
  - (E) It lacked a strong executive.
26. Congress's most successful and effective method of financing the War of Independence was
- (A) printing large amounts of paper money
  - (B) obtaining grants and loans from France and the Netherlands
  - (C) levying heavy direct taxes
  - (D) issuing paper securities backed by the promise of western land grants
  - (E) appealing to the states for voluntary contributions
27. All of the following are true statements of the Compromise of 1850 EXCEPT:
- (A) It provided for the admission of California to the Union as a free state.
  - (B) It included a tougher fugitive slave law.
  - (C) It prohibited slavery in the lands acquired as a result of the Mexican War.
  - (D) It stipulated that land in dispute between the state of Texas and the territory of New Mexico should be ceded to New Mexico.
  - (E) It ended the slave trade in the District of Columbia.
28. A member of the Social Gospel movement would probably
- (A) consider such social sins as alcohol abuse and sexual permissiveness as society's most serious problems
  - (B) assert that the poor were themselves at fault for their circumstances
  - (C) maintain that abuses and social degradation resulted solely from a lack of willpower on the part of those who committed them
  - (D) hold that religion is an entirely individualistic matter
  - (E) argue that Christians should work to reorganize the industrial system and bring about international peace
29. In its decision in the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court held that
- (A) separate facilities for different races were inherently unequal and therefore unconstitutional
  - (B) no black slave could be a citizen of the United States
  - (C) separate but equal facilities for different races were constitutional
  - (D) affirmative action programs were acceptable only when it could be proven that specific previous cases of discrimination had occurred within the institution or business in question
  - (E) imposition of a literacy test imposed an unconstitutional barrier to the right to vote



30. Henry Clay's "American System" advocated all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) federal funding for the building of roads
  - (B) a national bank
  - (C) high protective tariffs
  - (D) an independent treasury
  - (E) federal funding for the building of canals
31. Which of the following groups was the first target of congressional legislation restricting immigration expressly on the basis of national origin?
- (A) Northern and Western Europeans
  - (B) Chinese
  - (C) Italians
  - (D) Africans
  - (E) Latin Americans
32. The main issue of the 1850s Free-Soil party was that
- (A) the federal government should permit no further spread of slavery in the territories
  - (B) a homestead act should be passed, granting 160 acres of government land in the West free to anyone who would settle on it and improve it for five years
  - (C) the federal government should oversee immediate and uncompensated abolition of slavery
  - (D) freed slaves should be provided with 40 acres and a mule to provide them the economic means of independent self-support
  - (E) the United States should annex Cuba
33. The most controversial portion of Alexander Hamilton's economic program was
- (A) federal assumption of state debts
  - (B) assessment of direct taxes on the states
  - (C) creation of the Bank of the United States
  - (D) imposition of high protective tariffs
  - (E) establishment of a bimetallic system
34. In the Nullification Controversy, some Southerners took the position that
- (A) the federal government had the right to nullify state laws that interfered with the right to hold property in slaves
  - (B) the federal courts had the right to nullify acts of Congress that restricted the spread of slavery in the territories
  - (C) the states had the right to nullify acts of the federal government they deemed to be unconstitutional
  - (D) Southern states had the right to nullify statutes of Northern states interfering with the recapture of escaped slaves
  - (E) Congress should refuse to receive any petitions against slavery
35. The Mayflower Compact could best be described as
- (A) a detailed frame of government
  - (B) a complete constitution
  - (C) a business contract
  - (D) a foundation for self-government
  - (E) an enumeration of the causes for leaving England and coming to the New World



36. All of the following statements about the Taft-Hartley Act are true EXCEPT:
- (A) It had long been the goal of a number of large labor unions.
  - (B) It allowed the president to call an eight-day cooling-off period to delay any strike that might endanger national safety or health.
  - (C) It outlawed the closed shop.
  - (D) It was backed by congressional Republicans.
  - (E) It was vetoed by President Truman.
37. Which of the following statements is true of the Wade-Davis Bill?
- (A) It allowed restoration of a loyal government when as few as ten percent of a state's prewar registered voters swore future loyalty to the Union and acceptance of emancipation.
  - (B) It explicitly required that the vote be accorded to the recently freed slaves.
  - (C) It allowed high-ranking rebel officials to regain the right to vote and hold office by simply promising future good behavior.
  - (D) It was pocket-vetoed by Lincoln.
  - (E) It provided substantially more lenient terms of reconstruction than those favored by Lincoln.
38. Sinclair Lewis generally depicted small-town America as
- (A) an island of sincerity amid the cynicism of American life
  - (B) the home of such traditional virtues as honesty, hard work, and wholesomeness
  - (C) merely a smaller-scale version of big-city life
  - (D) dreary, prejudiced, and vulgar
  - (E) open and accepting but naive and easily taken in
39. As president, Calvin Coolidge generally
- (A) favored large government building projects
  - (B) urged Congress to raise taxes
  - (C) kept government spending low and encouraged private business
  - (D) took an active role in pushing legislation through Congress
  - (E) argued that the protective tariff should be lowered in order to provide a more healthy economic environment
40. A people who dominated a large kingdom in the Andes Mountains of Peru when the first Europeans arrived were the
- (A) Incas
  - (B) Maya
  - (C) Aztecs
  - (D) Moheicans
  - (E) Pueblos

41. The Spanish-American War spurred building of the Panama Canal by
- (A) demonstrating the need to shift naval forces quickly from the Atlantic to the Pacific
  - (B) demonstrating the ease with which Latin American countries could be overcome by U.S. military force
  - (C) discrediting congressional opponents of the project
  - (D) removing the threat that any possible canal could be blockaded by Spanish forces based in Cuba and Puerto Rico
  - (E) demonstrating that such tropical diseases as malaria and yellow fever could be controlled
42. “We have nothing to fear but fear itself” is a statement from
- (A) Woodrow Wilson’s 1917 message to Congress asking for a declaration of war against Germany
  - (B) a speech by President Herbert Hoover two weeks after the October 1929 stock market crash
  - (C) Franklin D. Roosevelt’s first inaugural address
  - (D) Franklin D. Roosevelt’s message to Congress asking for a declaration of war against Japan, December 8, 1941
  - (E) Harry S. Truman’s announcement of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima
43. All of the following statements about the Civilian Conservation Corps are true EXCEPT:
- (A) Its members lived in camps, wore uniforms, and were under semi-military discipline.
  - (B) It engaged in such projects as preventing soil erosion and impounding lakes.
  - (C) It eventually came to employ over one-third of the American work force.
  - (D) It provided that some of the workers’ pay should be sent home to their families.
  - (E) It was part of the New Deal.
44. In personally taking over the task of setting the dollar amount the government would pay for gold, Franklin D. Roosevelt’s announced purpose was to
- (A) maintain the value of the dollar at a constant level
  - (B) prevent inflation
  - (C) prevent a run on the banks, which would be likely to deplete the nation’s gold supply dangerously
  - (D) manipulate the price of gold so as to raise prices
  - (E) revise the value of the dollar so as to force prices down to affordable levels in America’s depressed economy

45. The underlying issue that led to the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan in 1941 was
- (A) Japanese aid to the Germans in their war against Britain
  - (B) U.S. desire to annex various Pacific islands held by Japan
  - (C) Japanese desire to annex the Aleutian Islands
  - (D) Japanese desire to annex large portions of China
  - (E) American resentment of Japanese trading policies and trade surpluses
46. In the *Arabic* Pledge of 1916 Germany promised not to
- (A) aid Mexico in any war against the United States
  - (B) attempt to buy war materials in the United States
  - (C) use submarines for any purpose but reconnaissance
  - (D) attempt to break the British blockade
  - (E) sink passenger ships without warning
47. In the negotiations leading to the Treaty of Versailles, Woodrow Wilson was willing to sacrifice other portions of his Fourteen Points in order to gain Allied approval of
- (A) a ban on secret diplomacy
  - (B) a strengthening of the Austrian Empire in order to restore the balance of power
  - (C) a union of Germany and Austria in accordance with the right of self-determination of peoples
  - (D) new rules of blockade that would provide more complete freedom of the seas
  - (E) a League of Nations
48. Which of the following is true of W. E. B. Du Bois?
- (A) He founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
  - (B) He was the chief author of the Atlanta Compromise.
  - (C) He was an outspoken critic of the Niagara Movement.
  - (D) He believed that Blacks should temporarily accommodate themselves to Whites.
  - (E) He worked closely with Booker T. Washington.
49. In response to President Andrew Johnson's relatively mild reconstruction program, the Southern states did all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) refuse to repudiate the Confederate debt
  - (B) elect many former high-ranking Confederates to Congress and other top positions
  - (C) refuse to grant Blacks the right to vote
  - (D) attempt to reinstitute slavery
  - (E) pass special "Black codes" restricting the legal rights of Blacks
50. Andrew Johnson was impeached and nearly removed from office on the grounds of his
- (A) refusal to carry out the provisions of the Military Reconstruction Act
  - (B) alleged involvement in a corrupt stock-manipulating scheme carried out by one of his associates
  - (C) refusal to carry out the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1866
  - (D) violation of the Tenure of Office Act in removing Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton
  - (E) general failure to cooperate with the Radical Republicans in their efforts to carry out Reconstruction

51. In speaking of “redemption” in a political sense, white Southerners of the Reconstruction era made reference to
- (A) ridding the South of the Reconstruction governments
  - (B) atoning for their society’s sin of slavery by granting full legal and social equality to Blacks
  - (C) atoning for the Southern states’ secession by displaying extreme patriotism to the restored United States
  - (D) regaining personal rights of citizenship by taking an oath of allegiance to the Union
  - (E) buying back from the federal government plantations confiscated during the war
52. The primary underlying reason that Reconstruction ended in 1877 was that
- (A) Southerners had succeeded in electing anti-Reconstruction governments in all the former Confederate states
  - (B) all the goals set by the Radical Republicans at the end of the Civil War had been accomplished
  - (C) leading Radicals in the North had become convinced that Reconstruction had been unconstitutional
  - (D) Northern voters had grown weary of the effort to Reconstruct the South and generally lost interest
  - (E) Republican political managers had come to see further agitation of North-South differences arising from the Civil War as a political liability
53. In the Second World War the Allied strategy, agreed upon by the U.S. and Great Britain, was to
- (A) concentrate on defeating Japan first before turning on Germany
  - (B) divide all resources equally between the war against Japan and that against Germany
  - (C) fight only against Japan, leaving the Russians to fight Germany alone
  - (D) take a passive role and limit operations to reacting to Axis moves
  - (E) concentrate on defeating Germany first before turning on Japan
54. The Marshall Plan was
- (A) a strategy for defeating Germany
  - (B) a strategy for defeating Japan
  - (C) an American economic aid program for Europe
  - (D) an American commitment to give military and economic aid to any nation resisting Communist aggression
  - (E) a civil-defense plan for surviving a Soviet nuclear strike

55. Which of the following was the most important factor in John F. Kennedy's 1960 presidential election victory over Richard Nixon?
- (A) Americans' deep and growing dissatisfaction with the Eisenhower Administration
  - (B) Revelations of corrupt activities on the part of Nixon
  - (C) Kennedy's better showing in nationally televised debates
  - (D) Kennedy's long record of administrative experience as governor of Massachusetts
  - (E) Nixon's failure to serve in the armed forces during the Second World War
56. After concluding its investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the Warren Commission announced its finding that
- (A) Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in assassinating the president
  - (B) Oswald was assisted by two other marksmen on the "grassy knoll" in front of the presidential motorcade
  - (C) Oswald had been the only gunman but was part of a widespread conspiracy
  - (D) Oswald in fact had nothing to do with the assassination
  - (E) the true facts of the assassination and any possible conspiracy involved with it will probably never be known
57. The chief significance of French explorer Samuel de Champlain's alienation of the Iroquois Indians was
- (A) to prevent the French from establishing a profitable fur trade in Canada
  - (B) to prevent Champlain from founding any permanent settlement along the St. Lawrence River
  - (C) to prevent Champlain from making it back to France alive
  - (D) to prevent New France from expanding southward into what is now the United States
  - (E) the creation of an alliance of British and French colonists against the Iroquois
58. In founding the colony of Pennsylvania, William Penn's primary purpose was to
- (A) provide a refuge for persecuted English Quakers
  - (B) provide a refuge for persecuted Christians of all sects from all parts of Europe
  - (C) demonstrate the possibility and practicality of establishing truly friendly relations with the Indians
  - (D) make a financial profit
  - (E) provide a refuge for English debtors

59. During the first two decades under the United States Constitution, the main factor that separated Federalists from Republicans was
- (A) whether they accepted the Constitution or opposed it
  - (B) whether they favored the French Revolution or opposed it
  - (C) whether they leaned more toward states' rights or national sovereignty
  - (D) their personal like or dislike for the personalities of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton
  - (E) whether they had been patriots or loyalists during the American War of Independence
60. When colonial Massachusetts' Governor Thomas Hutchinson attempted to force the sale of taxed tea in Boston in 1773, Bostonians reacted with the
- (A) Boston Massacre
  - (B) Boston Tea Party
  - (C) Declaration of Independence
  - (D) Articles of Confederation
  - (E) Massachusetts Circular Letter
61. The international incident known as the XYZ Affair involved
- (A) a French foreign minister's demand for a bribe before he would meet with American envoys
  - (B) the British refusal to evacuate their forts on American territory
  - (C) General Andrew Jackson's incursion into Spanish-held Florida
  - (D) the British seizure of American crewmen from a U.S. Navy warship in Chesapeake Bay
  - (E) Aaron Burr's secret plot to detach the western United States in order to create a new nation of which he would be ruler
62. The most unusual feature of the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was that it
- (A) provided that the colony should be run as a religious commonwealth
  - (B) made the colony completely independent of all English authority
  - (C) assured the colonists all the rights they would have had if they had been born and living in England
  - (D) did not specify where the company's headquarters should be
  - (E) specified that only Parliament, not the king, was to have authority over the colony

63. During the first two decades of the seventeenth century all of the following aided in the establishment and growth of the colony at Jamestown, Virginia, EXCEPT
- (A) the establishment of the Virginia House of Burgesses
  - (B) the establishment of the ownership of private property
  - (C) the beginning of tobacco cultivation
  - (D) good relations with the local Indians
  - (E) large influxes of supplies and colonists from England
64. The first religious development to have an impact throughout colonial America was the
- (A) establishment of religious toleration in Maryland
  - (B) spread of Quaker ideas from Pennsylvania
  - (C) Halfway Covenant
  - (D) Parsons' Cause
  - (E) Great Awakening
65. President Andrew Jackson's Maysville Road veto dealt with
- (A) federally financed internal improvements
  - (B) foreign policy
  - (C) the power of the Second Bank of the United States relative to that of other financial institutions
  - (D) the efficiency and honesty of government employees
  - (E) the purchase of government land with paper money
66. All of the following contributed to the coming of the War of 1812 EXCEPT
- (A) the *Chesapeake-Leopard* Incident
  - (B) British impressment of American seamen from American ships on the high seas
  - (C) the concerns of Western Americans that the Indian raids they suffered were being carried out with British encouragement
  - (D) the Congressional "War Hawks" desire to annex Canada
  - (E) the armed confrontation between U.S. and British forces along the Maine-Canada border
67. The Monroe Doctrine stated that the United States
- (A) was not concerned with the type of government other countries might have
  - (B) was concerned only with the type of government that the countries of the Western Hemisphere might have
  - (C) would not tolerate any new European colonization in the New World
  - (D) claimed the Western Hemisphere as its exclusive zone of influence
  - (E) was prepared to drive out by force any European power that did not give up its colonies in the Western Hemisphere



68. The most divisive and controversial aspect of the slavery issue during the first half of the nineteenth century was the
- (A) status of slavery in the District of Columbia
  - (B) right of abolitionists to send their literature through the U.S. mail
  - (C) enforcement of the draconian Fugitive Slave Law
  - (D) status of slavery in the territories
  - (E) prohibition of the international slave trade
69. When President Andrew Jackson's enemies spoke of the "Kitchen Cabinet" they were referring to
- (A) a group of old friends and unofficial advisors of the president
  - (B) a number of persons of low social standing, including a former cook, who were appointed by Jackson to high cabinet positions
  - (C) a suggestion as to where Jackson might keep the federal government's money if he removed it from the Bank of the United States
  - (D) a coterie of Jackson supporters in the U.S. Senate
  - (E) several state governors who supported Jackson
70. The 1840s Pre-emption Act, signed by President John Tyler, provided that
- (A) the status of slavery in a territory was to be decided by the settlers there
  - (B) slave law pre-empted free law in disputes involving escaped slaves
  - (C) settlers who had squatted on government land would have first chance to buy it
  - (D) the vice president automatically became president upon the death of the president
  - (E) federal law pre-empted state law in matters pertaining to slavery
71. The Homestead Act provided
- (A) that Indians should henceforth own their lands as individuals rather than collectively as tribes
  - (B) 160 acres of free land within the public domain to any head of household who would settle on it and improve it over a period of five years
  - (C) large amounts of federal government land to Great Plains cattle ranchers who would contract to provide beef for the Union army
  - (D) 40 acres of land to each former slave above the age of 21
  - (E) that the land of former Confederates should not be confiscated
72. Henry George's most famous book was
- (A) *Looking Backward*
  - (B) *Progress and Poverty*
  - (C) *The Jungle*
  - (D) *The Shame of the Cities*
  - (E) *Sister Carrie*

73. All of the following statements are true of John Dewey EXCEPT:
- (A) He strove to alter radically both the content and purpose of schooling.
  - (B) He strove to strengthen the child's respect for parental and other traditional authority.
  - (C) He substituted the authority of the peer group for that of the teacher so that the child would be socialized and schooling would be made relevant to him.
  - (D) He was much inflamed by William James.
  - (E) He has been called the father of Progressive Education.
74. "Waving the bloody shirt" was the name given to the practice of
- (A) scaring potential black voters into staying away from the polls
  - (B) voting large appropriations of federal funds for unnecessary projects in a powerful congressman's district
  - (C) using animosities stirred up by the Civil War to gain election in the postwar North
  - (D) inciting the country to go to war with Spain
  - (E) machine politics as practiced in many major cities during the late nineteenth century
75. Which of the following expresses the first policy taken by the federal government toward the Indians of the Great Plains?
- (A) The Indians should be confined to two large reservations, one north of the Platte River and the other south of it.
  - (B) Since the Great Plains are a desert anyway, the Indians may be allowed to keep the entire area.
  - (C) Indians should be given individual parcels of land by the government rather than holding land communally as tribes.
  - (D) Indians are subhuman and ought to be exterminated.
  - (E) The Indians should be induced to accept permanent residence on a number of small reservations.
76. One of the goals of the Populist movement was to induce the government to introduce
- (A) free coinage of silver
  - (B) prohibition of all immigration from China and Japan
  - (C) the building of a transcontinental railroad at government expense
  - (D) a "single tax" on land
  - (E) more stringent regulations for the health and safety of factory workers
77. Georgia O'Keeffe, Thomas Hart Benton, and Edward Hopper were all
- (A) American painters of the 1920s
  - (B) pioneers in the field of a distinctly American music
  - (C) known for their abstract paintings of flowers and other objects
  - (D) pioneers in the building of skyscrapers
  - (E) American literary figures of the first decade of the twentieth century

78. The 1944 Dumbarton Oaks Conference involved primarily
- (A) the trial and punishment of Nazi war criminals
  - (B) the decision on whether or not to use the atomic bomb
  - (C) startling revelations of the Nazi atrocities against Jews
  - (D) American plans for redrawing the map of Eastern Europe
  - (E) the formation of the United Nations
79. Which of the following statements is true of the Bland-Allison Act?
- (A) It gave the president discretion to purchase up to 1 million ounces of silver per year.
  - (B) It required the government to purchase from \$2 million to \$4 million worth of gold per month.
  - (C) It was intended to raise the market price of gold and thus create a slight inflationary effect.
  - (D) It provided for a floating rate of exchange between silver and gold.
  - (E) It was vetoed by President Rutherford B. Hayes.
80. In the 1790s political conflict between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, Jefferson would have been more likely to
- (A) take a narrow view of the Constitution
  - (B) favor Britain over France in the European wars
  - (C) favor the establishment of a national bank
  - (D) win the cooperation of presidents George Washington and John Adams
  - (E) oppose the efforts of Citizen Genet in America

**STOP**

**This is the end of Section I.**

**If time still remains, you may check your work only in this section.**

**Do not begin Section II until instructed to do so.**

## Section II

### Part A - Document-Based Essay

**TIME:** Reading Period: 15 minutes

Writing Time: 45 Minutes

1 Essay Question

**Directions:** Read over the Document-Based Essay question in Part A and the choices in Parts B and C during the Reading Period, and use the time to organize answers. All students must answer Part A (the Document-Based Essay question) and answer ONE question in both Parts B and C.

1. Using the following documents as well as your knowledge of the events surrounding the outbreak of the Civil War, assess the wisdom of Abraham Lincoln's decision to hold Fort Sumter and Jefferson Davis's decision to take it.

#### Document A

It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. . . . No state upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union. I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the states. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part; and I shall perform it, so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. . . . The power confided in me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts. . . . In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend" it.

*Source: Lincoln's first inaugural address (March 4, 1861)*

**Document B**

. . . . The occupation or evacuation of Fort Sumter, although not in fact a slavery or a party question, is so regarded. Witness the temper manifested by the Republicans in the free States, and even by the Union men in the South.

I would therefore terminate it as a safe means for changing the issue. I deem it [un]fortunate that the last administration created the necessity.

*Source: Memorandum from Secretary of State William H. Seward to Lincoln (April 1, 1861)*

**Document C**

Border southern States will never join us until we have indicated our power to free ourselves — until we have proven that a garrison of seventy men cannot hold the portal of our commerce. Let us be ready for war. . . . The fate of the Southern Confederacy hangs by the ensign halliards of Fort Sumter.

*Source: Charleston Mercury (January 24, 1861)*

**Document D**

The spirit and even the patriotism of the people is oozing out under the do-nothing policy. If something is not done pretty soon...the whole country will become so disgusted with the sham of southern independence that the first chance the people get at a popular election they will turn the whole movement topsy-turvy.

*Source: A Mobile, Alabama, newspaper (January 1861)*

**Document E**

The shedding of blood will serve to change many voters in the hesitating states, from the submission or procrastinating ranks, to the zealous for immediate secession.

*Source: The diary of Edmund Ruffin (early 1861)*

**Document F**

The firing on that fort will inaugurate a civil war greater than any the world has yet seen, and I do not feel competent to advise you. Mr. President, at this time it is suicide, murder, and you will lose us every friend at the North. You will wantonly strike a hornets' nest which extends from mountains to ocean. Legions now quiet will swarm out and sting us to death. It is unnecessary. It puts us in the wrong. It is fatal.

*Source: Statement of Confederate Secretary of State Robert Toombs to Davis at cabinet meeting (April 9, 1861)*

**Document G**

I am directed by the President of the United States to notify you to expect an attempt will be made to supply Fort Sumter with provisions only, and that if such an attempt be not resisted, no effort to throw in men, arms, or ammunition will be made without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort.

*Source: Note from U.S. State Department official R.S. Chew to South Carolina Governor F.W. Pickens (April 8, 1861)*

**Document H**

If you have no doubt as to the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and, if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it.

*Source: Order from Davis to General Pierre G.T. Beauregard (April 10, 1861)*

## Section II

### Part B and C - Standard Essay Question

**TIME:** 70 minutes

**Directions:** Choose ONE question each from Part B and Part C. It is recommended that you spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing. Support your thesis with germane historical evidence and present your case logically and clearly.

#### Part B

2. The sectional compromises of the first half of the nineteenth century were not in fact compromises but rather “sectional sellouts” in which the North gave in to the insistent demands of the slaveholding South.

Assess the validity of this statement.

3. Analyze the appeal of Dwight D. Eisenhower to voters in the 1950s.

#### Part C

4. The Spanish-American War was the result of shrewd maneuvering on the part of a number of Washington imperialists, such as Theodore Roosevelt, who pressured the weak and vacillating McKinley into war in order to gain a colonial empire in the Caribbean and the Western Pacific.

Evaluate this statement.

5. The Civil War was doubly tragic because it was completely unnecessary. Slavery had been ended in other nations by the stroke of a pen, and so it could have been in the United States.

Assess the validity of this statement.



## Answer Key

### Section I

- |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (B)  | 21. (A) | 41. (A) | 61. (A) |
| 2. (C)  | 22. (B) | 42. (C) | 62. (D) |
| 3. (D)  | 23. (C) | 43. (C) | 63. (D) |
| 4. (B)  | 24. (A) | 44. (D) | 64. (E) |
| 5. (C)  | 25. (C) | 45. (D) | 65. (A) |
| 6. (A)  | 26. (B) | 46. (E) | 66. (E) |
| 7. (B)  | 27. (C) | 47. (E) | 67. (C) |
| 8. (D)  | 28. (E) | 48. (A) | 68. (D) |
| 9. (C)  | 29. (C) | 49. (D) | 69. (A) |
| 10. (B) | 30. (D) | 50. (D) | 70. (C) |
| 11. (D) | 31. (B) | 51. (A) | 71. (B) |
| 12. (E) | 32. (A) | 52. (D) | 72. (B) |
| 13. (B) | 33. (C) | 53. (E) | 73. (B) |
| 14. (C) | 34. (C) | 54. (C) | 74. (C) |
| 15. (C) | 35. (D) | 55. (C) | 75. (B) |
| 16. (B) | 36. (A) | 56. (A) | 76. (A) |
| 17. (E) | 37. (D) | 57. (D) | 77. (A) |
| 18. (A) | 38. (D) | 58. (A) | 78. (E) |
| 19. (C) | 39. (C) | 59. (B) | 79. (E) |
| 20. (A) | 40. (A) | 60. (B) | 80. (A) |

## Detailed Explanations of Answers

### Section I

1. (B)

Farmers of the Great Plains and the South often saw the Alliance movement as the only way to get out of the seemingly endless cycle of debt (crop liens), sharecropping, and/or low commodity prices. Small farmers in the Northeast could not, in fact, compete with Western farms, but they had no need to since they could concentrate on production of perishable items for nearby metropolitan areas (A). This was also the age of the giant “bonanza” farms of the northern Plains, but neither the owners of such farms (D) nor established, well-to-do farmers (C) had any need for the kind of government help the Farmers’ Alliances sought. There were also a number of Chinese immigrants in the Western states at this time, not, however, in the Farmers’ Alliances.

2. (C)

Jackson did not object to the bank’s preventing inflation, though some of his followers may have. Jackson, on the other hand, desired a gold standard. He believed the bank allowed the economic power of the government to be wielded by private individuals (A), the bank’s directors. He believed it benefited this small and wealthy group, and their friends, at the expense of the rest of the country (E). He believed it could create economic hardship for the nation (D) and had in 1819; and he believed it threatened the integrity of the democratic system by using its influence in elections (B).

3. (D)

All events listed except the Camp David Accords (1979) occurred in the 1990s. The Camp David Accords saw the first comprehensive peace agreement between an Arab and an Israeli leader. In September of 1993 Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization exchanged letters recognizing (A) each other. They also signed an agreement including Palestinian autonomy in Israeli-held territories. In 1994, Palestinian autonomy, to a limited extent, began in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Also in 1994, Israel and Jordan signed a peace treaty formally ending their 46 years of war (C). In February of 1995 leaders in the Middle East condemned violence (E). On September 28, 1995, during a White House ceremony (B), the Israelis and the Palestinians agreed to expand Palestinian West Bank self-rule.

4. (B)

On September 27, 1994, at the Capitol Building, Newt Gingrich and Republican House candidates pledged to pass a Contract with America, which called for legislation to lower taxes, increase defense spending and pass a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. Concern regarding the return of Reaganomics and an increased budget deficit did not influence the majority of the voters. Health care reform (A) had failed to materialize in 1994 and had little chance in 1995, when the interest on Capitol Hill shifted to a balanced budget. The welfare legislation (C) taken up was welfare reform. The Republican House sought decreases in education funding (D). Opposition to unfunded mandates and affirmative action did not lead to new civil rights measures (E).

5. (C)

The largest of the mound-building centers, Cahokia, was located near the present city of St. Louis. This Mississippi Valley culture built massive earthen mounds of varying size and function. The Cahokia inhabitants built flat-top mounds for buildings and other types of mound structures for cemeteries. The largest Cahokian mound, Monks Mound, featured a massive base measuring over 700,000 square feet and two terraces and was 25 percent larger than the Great Pyramid of Giza. Cahokia's population was greater than any European city of its day, and the first European-American city that matched it in population was eighteenth-century Philadelphia. The other four cities (New York City, Mexico City, Seattle, and Miami) were settled by other Indian groups.

6. (A)

The U.S. Navy's seizure of Confederate emissaries James M. Mason and John Slidell from the British mail steamer *Trent* came closest to giving the Confederacy the foreign help it needed by nearly bringing on a war between Great Britain and the United States. Confederate diplomats were not, on the whole, very skillful negotiators (E). There was some objection in Europe to the Union blockade (B), but Britain, the only country that could have done anything about it, favored permissive rules for blockading. Large prewar stocks of cotton in Britain and France, along with the discovery of alternate sources of cotton, prevented the economic dislocation in those countries that Confederate leaders had hoped would bring their aid (C). Some French financiers did float a bond issue for the Confederacy, but they slyly made sure they got their money first, assuring that if anyone got bilked it would be the small, uninfluential investors.

7. (B)

This map depicts the United States as it was after the Missouri Compromise in 1820. Maine was admitted as a state on March 15, 1820, and Missouri would become a state on August 21, 1821. The territory remaining from the Louisiana Purchase has been divided between slave and free areas along the line of 36° 30'. Arkansas and Michigan have not yet become states as would have been the case before the Webster-Ashburton Treaty (E). The Mexican Cession has not yet been added as would have been the case after the settlement of the Mexican War (D) or the Compromise of 1850 (A). However, at the time of the Northwest Ordinance (C), the Louisiana Purchase area would not yet have been added.

8. (D)

The “Bonus March” involved World War I veterans demanding financial aid from the federal government during the Depression. A few of the Bonus Marchers did build shacks near Washington, D.C. (B). Many farmers — and others — were disgruntled in 1932 (A), but the means of expressing it was generally by voting for Franklin D. Roosevelt for president. There were also during this time a number of farm workers seeking employment in California (E). Later, during the Second World War, Japanese-Americans were relocated (C), but they could hardly have protested by marching on Washington.

9. (C)

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted of espionage, condemned, and electrocuted. They were accused of giving atomic secrets to the Soviet Union, not Germany (A), but they refused to confess (E). Public opinion was very much in favor of harsh treatment of Communists, and Eisenhower did not pardon the Rosenbergs (D). It was not the Rosenbergs but Alger Hiss who was exposed as a spy by Whitaker Chambers (B).

10. (B)

Malcolm X advocated armed violence against police and troops. Nonviolent defiance of segregation (A) was the policy of Martin Luther King Jr. Patience while developing the skills that would make Blacks economically successful and gain them the respect of Whites (C) and (E) was the policy of Booker T. Washington. Gradual assimilation of the two races (D) was exactly the opposite of what Malcolm X taught.

11. (D)

Khrushchev used the Soviet downing of the U-2 spy plane as a pretense to cancel the summit, thereby embarrassing Eisenhower. Castro had recently risen to power in Cuba (A), but the Bay of Pigs fiasco (B) was yet to come. Several years earlier, in unrelated incidents, the U.S. had sent troops into Lebanon (C) and the Soviet Union had launched *Sputnik* (E).

12. (E)

The largest impact on the reduction of inland freight rates during this period was created by the introduction of steamboats. Railroads (A) came somewhat later. Keelboats, flatboats (D), turnpikes (C), and canals (B) were of less importance.

13. (B)

Southern states were required to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment. Actually, Blacks had not always been granted full civil rights even in Northern states before the Civil War and after (A). Integrated public schools were more than a century off (C). The Sixteenth Amendment (D), allowing a federal income tax, was ratified in 1913. Some radicals talked of providing land to the freed slaves (E) but nothing ever came of it.

14. (C)

The primary function of the World War I Food Administration was to oversee the production and allocation of foodstuffs to ensure adequate supplies for the army and the Allies. It did not become involved in operating farms (E) nor did it, as a general rule, specially monitor the food produced (D). Farm prices were considered to be high enough already (A), and the U.S. would hardly have imported food from its somewhat undernourished Allies (B).

15. (C)

The purpose of the Truman Doctrine was to aid countries that were the targets of Communist expansionism. Preventing European meddling in the affairs of South American countries (B) was the essence of the Monroe Doctrine, which was not directly related to the Truman Doctrine (E). It was the Marshall Plan, also instituted during Truman's presidency, that aided the economic recovery of Europe from the Second World War (A).

16. (B)

The Molasses Act was intended to force the colonists to buy sugar from more expensive British colonial sources rather than from foreign producers. Forcing the colonists to export solely to Great Britain (A), forbidding them to engage in manufacturing activity in competition with British industries (C), and creating an economic situation in which gold tended to flow from the colonies to the mother country (E) were also goals of mercantilism. Providing a favorable market for the products of the British East India Company (D) was the purpose of the Tea Act.

17. (E)

The British government mistakenly thought the colonists would accept the Townshend Act as an external tax after having rejected the previous Stamp Act, an internal tax. They were under no illusions about the American position on taxation having changed (A), and they had not yet decided to provoke a military confrontation to teach the colonists a lesson (B). The act was designed to collect revenue, not merely enforce mercantilism (C), and it had not been approved by the colonial legislatures (D), though in either case the Americans would probably have accepted it.

18. (A)

Douglas's Freeport Doctrine was that any territory desiring to exclude slavery could do so simply by declining to pass laws protecting it, notwithstanding the Dred Scott decision (D). That decision had also asserted that any slaveholder was free to take his slaves anywhere within the United States without hindrance by state, federal, or territorial governments (E). Many Northern states were, by this time, attempting to block the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law through their own "personal liberty laws" (C). Douglas did not believe that a state had the right to secede (B).

19. (C)

Subsidies to transcontinental railroads generally took the form of land grants along the railroad's right-of-way. Occasionally, loans, rather than cash payments (A), were granted on a per-mile basis. Blanket appropriations (B) and provision of supplies and materials (D) were generally not used. In the Southeastern U.S., convict labor was sometimes rented to railroads (E), but not for the trans-continental railroads, much of whose track lay, of necessity, far from centers of population.

20. (A)

The Mann-Elkins Act strengthened government regulation of the railroads during Taft's administration. The Federal Trade Commission (B) did not apply primarily to the railroads. The Granger Laws (C) did, but came long before Taft's administration. The government was still opposed to large business combinations (E), as Taft broke up more trusts than famed "trust-buster" Theodore Roosevelt. The government did not, however, take over and run the railroads (D) until during the First World War, under Wilson.

21. (A)

Surprisingly, the Old Immigration, made up of those from Northern and Western Europe, still predominated after the Civil War until about 1890. Thereafter, the New Immigration, composed primarily of those from Southern and Eastern Europe (B), was most prevalent.

22. (B)

The 1844 campaign slogan of the supporters of James K. Polk called for annexation of all of the Oregon country. After being elected Polk settled for a compromise deal. During Polk's presidency the readjustment of the nation's border with Mexico (C) and the demand by Northern free-soilers that limits be placed on the spread of slavery (D) were both significant issues. In response to the latter, Southerners suggested that the Missouri Compromise line be extended through the Mexican Cession (E). The "Aroostook War" (A) was settled by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty during the presidency of Polk's predecessor, John Tyler.

23. (C)

Taft did not reverse Theodore Roosevelt's conservationist policies but in fact advanced them more than Roosevelt had. He did this, however, in a quiet way, since he disliked publicity (D) and was little inclined to make rousing speeches or engage in political conflict (B). In much the same way, he went about prosecuting trusts to a greater degree than Roosevelt had done (E). He was also an able administrator (A).

24. (A)

The primary issue in Shays' Rebellion was the jailing of individuals or seizure of their property for failure to pay taxes during a time of economic hardship. Economic oppression by eastern Massachusetts bankers (E) and underrepresentation of the western part of the state (B) may have been contributing factors. Indians were by this time not a serious problem in Massachusetts (D), and there was no unpaid bonus (C).

25. (C)

The Articles of Confederation government did have the power to borrow money and that is how it financed most of what it did. It did not, however, have the power to levy taxes (A), regulate commerce (B), or compel the states to abide by treaties (D), and it lacked a strong executive (E).

26. (B)

The most successful method of financing the War of Independence was by obtaining grants from foreign countries. Printing large amounts of paper money (A), issuing paper securities backed by the promise of Western land grants (D), and appealing to the states for voluntary contributions (E) were tried with very little success. Congress did not have the power to levy direct taxes (C).



27. (C)

It did not prohibit slavery in the lands acquired as a result of the Mexican War. Although California was admitted as a free state (A), the Utah and New Mexico Territories were left open on the subject of slavery. The Compromise also included a tougher fugitive slave law (B), stipulated that land in dispute between Texas and New Mexico should go to New Mexico (D), and ended the slave trade — but not slavery — in the District of Columbia (E).

28. (E)

A member of the Social Gospel movement would probably argue that Christians should work to reorganize the industrial system and bring about international peace. He would probably not be very concerned about such “ordinary” sins as alcohol abuse and sexual permissiveness (A), nor would he hold the poor at fault for their plight (B) or suggest that those who committed abuses simply lacked will-power (C) — all this was society’s fault. He did not see religion as individualistic (D) but rather as a social matter.

29. (C)

In *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), the Supreme Court upheld separate but equal facilities. It overturned this ruling with *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* in 1954 (A). The ruling that no black slave could be a citizen of the United States was in the 1857 case *Dred Scott v. Sandford*. Various Supreme Court decisions in the 1950s, ’60s, and ’70s dealt with affirmative action (D) and literacy tests (E).

30. (D)

Henry Clay’s “American System” did not call for an independent treasury, which actually became a goal of Clay’s opponents, the Democrats. Instead, Clay favored a national bank (B). His system also called for federal funding for the building of roads (A), high protective tariffs (C), and federal funding for the construction of canals (E).

31. (B)

The first national group upon whom Congress placed immigration restrictions was the Chinese. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was the vehicle for doing so. The first quantitative U.S. immigration law was adopted in 1921. It set temporary annual quotas according to nationality; quotas were made permanent in 1924. In 1952, the United States’ many immigration and naturalization laws then on the books were brought under one comprehensive statute that limited immigration from the Eastern Hemisphere while leaving immigration from within the Western Hemisphere unrestricted. It wasn’t until 1978 that the separate caps for Eastern and Western hemispheric immigration were combined into one global limit of 290,000.

32. (A)

The Free-Soil party's main issue was a federal ban on the spread of slavery in the territories. Later in the decade the Free-Soil party was swallowed up by the Republican party, which also espoused its chief issue as well as calling for a homestead act (B). Only the radical abolitionists during the 1850s called for the immediate and uncompensated abolition of slavery (C), just as after the Civil War it was only the most radical of the Republicans who called for providing the freed slaves with "forty acres and a mule" (D). During the 1850s it was Southerners who desired to annex Cuba (E), hoping it would become a slave state.

33. (C)

Creation of the Bank of the United States was more controversial than federal assumption of state debts (A) or the imposition of protective tariffs (D), though these, too, were controversial to a degree. Neither direct taxes (B) nor establishment of a bimetallic system (E) were part of Hamilton's program, though a century later the bimetallic issue did become very controversial.

34. (C)

The position of the Nullifiers was that the states could nullify acts of the federal government they held to be unconstitutional. That the federal courts had the right to nullify acts of Congress that restricted the spread of slavery in the territories (B) was expressed in the Supreme Court's 1857 Dred Scott decision. The idea that Southern states had the right to nullify statutes of Northern states interfering with the recapture of escaped slaves (D) is similar to the idea behind the Fugitive Slave Act except in that case it was the federal government that was overriding free-state law. That Congress should refuse to receive any petitions against slavery (E) was the "gag rule." Free states, of course, still had the right to prohibit the ownership of property in slaves, but only for their own citizens, not for Southerners passing through.

35. (D)

The Mayflower Compact could best be described as a foundation for self-government. It was not a detailed frame of government (A) or a complete constitution (B), and it was certainly not a business contract (C). It did not deal with the causes for leaving England and coming to the New World (E).

36. (A)

The Taft-Hartley Act was definitely not sought but rather vehemently opposed by the labor unions. It did allow the president to call a cooling-off period (B), and it outlawed the closed shop (C). It was backed by Congressional Republicans (D), vetoed by President Truman (E), and passed over his veto.

37. (D)

The Wade-Davis Bill was pocket-vetoed by Lincoln. Allowing restoration of a loyal government when as few as ten percent of the state's total prewar registered voters would take the oath of allegiance (A) was part of Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan, which the Wade-Davis Bill was meant to supersede with far harsher terms (E). It did not explicitly demand the vote for Blacks (B), but under its terms no Southern state could have established a government without doing so unless it waited for a whole new generation to rise to voting age. Its terms toward former high-ranking rebels were not at all lenient (C).

38. (D)

Sinclair Lewis depicted small-town America as dreary, prejudiced, and vulgar, rather than in any of the more traditional and positive ways reflected in the other answer choices.

39. (C)

Coolidge kept government spending low and encouraged private business. He kept taxes low (B), except for the tariff (E), and opposed government involvement in major projects (A). As was still traditional for presidents at that time, he did not take an active role in pushing legislation through Congress (D).

40. (A)

The Incas built the most advanced culture in South America in the Andes Mountains region of Peru. At their zenith, in the sixteenth century, they may have controlled a population of about 12 million people. Inca society was strictly stratified and the emperor ruled with the assistance of an aristocratic bureaucracy. The Incas developed an elaborate irrigation system to support their agricultural economy, which grew maize, potatoes, squash, tomatoes, cassava, and cotton. They built an extensive network of roads, one of which was about 2,250 miles long. They also constructed suspension bridges made of vines and dug rock tunnels through the mountains. A message system based on relay runners was able to deliver news as fast as 150 miles per day. The other tribes did not live in South America.

41. (A)

The Spanish-American War showed the need of shifting naval forces rapidly between the Atlantic and the Pacific. There had never been much doubt about overcoming Latin American countries if that were necessary, or of dealing with any (highly unlikely) threat from Spain (D). The war did nothing to discredit opponents of the project (C), and such tropical diseases as malaria and yellow fever were not dealt with successfully (E) until during the actual building of the canal.

42. (C)

Though one can easily imagine it being said by any of the other persons on any of the other occasions, this statement was part of Franklin Roosevelt's first inaugural address.

43. (C)

The Civilian Conservation Corps never employed anywhere near one-third of the U.S. work force, but it was part of FDR's New Deal (E). Its workers did live in camps under semi-military discipline (A) and work on such projects as preventing soil erosion (B), and it did provide that some of the workers' pay be sent home to help their families.

44. (D)

Roosevelt wanted to manipulate the dollar amount the government would pay for gold in order to raise prices, since it was believed this would relieve the Depression. Since Roosevelt had already made it impossible for Americans to own gold, there could be no run on the banks by people wanting to get it (C). Maintaining the dollar's value at a constant level (A), preventing inflation (B), or lowering prices (E) were all just the opposite of what Roosevelt hoped to accomplish.

45. (D)

The basic issue in the coming of war between the U.S. and Japan in 1941 was Japan's desire to annex large portions of China. The Japanese were not yet aiding the Germans in their war against Britain (A) and did not desire to annex the Aleutians (C) — although during the course of the war they did attack and occupy a couple of them. The U.S. did not desire the Japanese-held islands in the Pacific (B) — though during the war it wound up taking a great many of them. American resentment of Japanese trading policies (E) characterizes more the last quarter of the twentieth century.

46. (E)

The Arabic Pledge, named after a torpedoed British liner, was a German promise not to sink passenger ships without warning. German submarines could still be used to attack warships without warning or passenger ships after giving warning (C). The Germans, of course, made no promise not to try to break the British blockade (D) but had little hope of doing so, and unless they did could not hope to buy war supplies in the U.S. (B). The following year, 1917, the Germans did offer to aid Mexico in a war against the United States (A), an offer contained in the famous Zimmermann Telegram.

47. (E)

Woodrow Wilson's most prized part of his Fourteen Points was the League of Nations. The Fourteen Points also included freedom of the seas (D), open diplomacy (A), and the right of self-determination — though not of a union of Germany and Austria in accord with such a right (C). Wilson would definitely have opposed either strengthening the Austrian Empire or restoring the balance of power (B).

48. (A)

W. E. B. Du Bois founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was a leader of the Niagara Movement (C) and an outspoken critic of the Atlanta Compromise (B), which was the work of Booker T. Washington (E) whose teaching was that Blacks should temporarily accommodate themselves to Whites (D).

49. (D)

The Southern states did not attempt to reinstitute slavery, but some or all of them did refuse to repudiate the Confederate debt (A), elect former Confederates to high positions (B), refuse to grant Blacks the right to vote (C), and pass special “black codes” restricting the legal rights of Blacks (E), resulting in the imposition of harsh congressional Reconstruction despite Johnson's efforts to prevent it.

50. (D)

It was for violation of the Tenure of Office Act in removing Secretary of War Stanton that Johnson was impeached and almost removed from office. His refusal to cooperate with the Radical Republicans (E) or to carry out the spirit, if not the letter, of the Military Reconstruction Act (A) and the Civil Rights Act (C) were the reasons the heavily radical Congress was anxious to be rid of him, but even they could not bring themselves to impeach him without some actual breach of a law — thus, the Tenure of Office Act. It was Grant, rather than Johnson, whose associates were involved in not one but a number of highly questionable schemes (B).

51. (A)

When white Southerners during the era of Reconstruction spoke of “redemption” in political terms they meant ridding their states of the Reconstruction governments. They would hardly have thought it necessary to atone for slavery or secession (B) and (C), and regaining personal rights (D) was relatively easy for the great majority of Southerners who had not held high positions in the Confederacy or in the U.S. government before joining the Confederacy. Very few, if any, plantations were confiscated as a result of the war (E).

52. (D)

Northern voters simply lost interest and grew tired of Reconstruction. Leading Radicals in the North had never cared much whether Reconstruction was constitutional or not (C), but many of them were dead by 1877. Agitating wartime animosities was still a useful electoral tactic (E), but it did not necessarily need to be linked to reconstructing the South. The goals of the Radical Republicans had not been accomplished (B), but neither had the Southerners regained all the state governments (A).

53. (E)

Allied strategy was to beat Germany first rather than the other way around (A) or an even division of resources (B).

54. (C)

The Marshall Plan was an American economic aid program for Europe. The Truman Doctrine was the American commitment to help countries threatened by Communism (D).

55. (C)

Kennedy came off looking better in the televised debates. Americans were perhaps somewhat bored with Eisenhower, though not deeply dissatisfied (A). There were no revelations of corruption on Nixon’s part during this election (B), though there were during his 1952 run for vice president and his 1972 run for re-election as president. Kennedy had never been governor of Massachusetts and was short of administrative experience (D). Nixon, like Kennedy, had served in the Navy during World War II (E), though without achieving the fame Kennedy had gained on the PT-109.

56. (A)

The Warren Commission held that Oswald acted alone. Many since then, however, have suggested that Oswald was part of a large conspiracy (C) and that he was aided by marksmen on a “grassy knoll” (B). Some have indeed gone so far as to suggest that Oswald had nothing to do with the assassination (D). In fact, there are very few allegations, however bizarre, that have not been made about the Kennedy assassination, and, not surprisingly, many Americans seem to believe that the true facts of the matter will probably never be known (E).

57. (D)

The hostility of the fierce Iroquois helped keep the French out of what is now the United States. The French did establish a profitable fur trade in Canada (A), and Champlain did found a permanent settlement, Quebec, along the St. Lawrence (B) and did make it back to France alive (C). Instead of a British-French alliance against the Iroquois (E), what developed was an alliance system that pitted the British and Iroquois against the French and Algonquins.

58. (A)

Penn’s purpose was to create a refuge for Quakers, but other persecuted sects also found a haven there (B). Penn was also able to establish friendly relations with the Indians (C), and while he had hoped to make a financial profit out of the colony while he was at it (D), in this he was disappointed. The colony founded as a refuge for debtors was Georgia.

59. (B)

Though many factors might contribute to an individual’s choice of party, including, perhaps, the character of the party’s leader (D), and the party’s stand on such issues as states’ rights (C), the chief factor during this period was acceptance or rejection of the French Revolution — Jefferson and his supporters saw it as good, Hamilton and the Federalists did not. By this time the Constitution had virtually universal acceptance in the U.S. (A). Though during the days of the fight over ratification, those favoring the Constitution were known as Federalists; they are not to be confused with the political party bearing the same name that gradually took form *after* the Constitution was in effect. Patriot and Loyalist divisions came to mean increasingly less (E).



60. (B)

The Bostonians reacted by throwing the tea into the harbor rather than allow the tax to be paid on it. The Boston Massacre (A) was a bloody clash between British troops and American colonists during the unrest growing out of the Townshend Acts. The Massachusetts Circular Letter (E) was also part of the colonial reaction to the Townshend Acts. The Declaration of Independence (C) did not come for another three years after the Boston Tea Party, and the Articles of Confederation (D), the nation's first frame of national government, came after that.

61. (A)

The XYZ Affair involved the demand of French Foreign Minister Talleyrand that he receive a bribe before he would meet with American envoys. Immediately following the War of Independence, the British did refuse to evacuate their forts on American territory, particularly on the northwestern frontier (B). In 1818 Andrew Jackson did lead an incursion into Spanish-held Florida (C) in pursuit of raiding Indians. The 1807 British seizure of American crewmen from a U.S. Navy warship in Chesapeake Bay (D) was the Chesapeake-Leopard Incident. Finally, Aaron Burr did indeed seem to have some sort of bizarre plot in mind during the first decade of the 1800s though nothing came of it (E).

62. (D)

The most unusual feature of the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was that it did not specify where the company's headquarters should be. It did not specify that the colony should be run as a religious commonwealth (A) or make the colony completely independent of all English authority (B), but by allowing the headquarters to be moved to America, it allowed the former and virtually insured the latter for the time being. It did not specify that Parliament rather than the king should have authority of the colony (E), and it did assure that the colonists were to enjoy all the rights they would have had if they had been born and living in England (C), but so did the rest of the colonial charters.

63. (D)

Relations with the Indians in colonial Virginia were not especially good. The colonists lived in constant fear of them and for good reason. The colony was kept alive by large influxes of supplies and recruits (E), drawn by promises of political rights represented by the House of Burgesses (A), and the hope of becoming rich through the cultivation of tobacco (C) on their own private property (B).

64. (E)

The Great Awakening was the first religious development to have an impact throughout colonial America. Toleration in Maryland (A) and Quakerism in Pennsylvania (B) showed little tendency to spread to the other colonies. The Half-Way Covenant (C) was a late-seventeenth-century religious compromise involving only colonial New England. The Parsons' Cause (D) involved Anglican Church establishment in eighteenth-century Virginia.

65. (A)

Jackson's veto of the Maysville Road dealt with the matter of federally financed internal improvements. The power of the Second Bank of the United States (C) was the issue in Jackson's "Bank War," and the efficiency and honesty of government employees (D) was the issue in Jackson's so-called "Spoils System." Jackson's *Specie Circular* forbade the purchase of government land with paper money (E).

66. (E)

The armed confrontation — brief and bloodless — along the Maine-Canada border was the "Aroostook War" and took place in 1842, 30 years after the outbreak of the War of 1812. The other items, the Chesapeake-Leopard Incident (A), the British impressment of American seamen from American ships on the high seas (B), the concerns of Western Americans that the British were inciting the Indians (C), and the "War Hawks" desire to annex Canada (D) were all real and all contributed to the coming of the war.

67. (C)

The Monroe Doctrine stated that the United States would not tolerate any new European colonization in the New World. The U.S. did desire to see republican governments instituted in countries all over the world (A) and (B), it stated, but would intervene only to prevent new, not to remove existing (D) and (E) European colonization in the New World.

68. (D)

The status of slavery in the territories proved the most divisive aspect of the slavery issue. Relatively little controversy surrounded the international slave trade (E), and Congress prohibited it in 1808, as soon as it was constitutionally empowered to do so. The status of slavery in the District of Columbia (A), the right to send antislavery literature through the mail (B), and the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law (C) were all highly controversial and divisive issues though ultimately not to the degree of the territorial issue that eventually led to civil war.

69. (A)

The “Kitchen Cabinet” was a group of old friends and unofficial advisors to Andrew Jackson, so called by his political enemies from the derisive suggestion that they entered the White House through the kitchen, or servants’ entrance. Jackson’s cabinet may not have been socially acceptable among some of Jackson’s aristocratic critics, but it certainly included no former cooks (B). It was not suggested that government funds be kept on the premises of the White House (C).

70. (C)

The Pre-emption Act provided that those who settled on government land would have first chance to buy it. Tyler did set a precedent for the vice president’s becoming a full-fledged (rather than merely acting) president when the incumbent dies (D). The idea that the status of slavery in a territory should be decided by the settlers there (A) was popular sovereignty. Slave law pre-empted free law in disputes involving escaped slaves (B) by means of the Fugitive Slave Law, and that was the only case in which federal law pre-empted state law in matters pertaining to slavery (E).

71. (B)

The Homestead Act granted 160 acres to anyone who would settle on it and improve it. It was the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 that provided for Indians to own their land individually (A). The Homestead Act was sometimes abused by Great Plains ranchers to obtain control of large amounts of land (C), though not in exchange for supplying beef to the Army. Talk of giving land to former slaves during the Reconstruction (D) era came to nothing, and, once again, there were virtually no confiscations as a result of the Civil War (E).

72. (B)

*Progress and Poverty* was Henry George’s most famous book. The other books listed were all written by George’s contemporaries and, like George, all intended to make social statements: *Looking Backward* (A) by Edward Bellamy, *The Jungle* (C) by Upton Sinclair, *The Shame of the Cities* (D) by Lincoln Steffens, and *Sister Carrie* (E) by Theodore Dreiser.

73. (B)

Dewey was not concerned with strengthening a child's respect for parental or other traditional authority. He has been called the father of Progressive Education (E); he was influenced by the ideas of "Pragmatist" philosopher William James (D); he strove to alter the content and purpose of schooling (A) and to socialize the child through his peer group (C).

74. (C)

"Waving the bloody shirt" was the practice of using wartime animosities to gain election in the North. Machine politics were practiced in many cities during the late nineteenth century (E), though there is no special name for this other than "corruption." The voting of large appropriations of federal funds for unnecessary projects in a powerful congressman's district (B) might also be called corruption but is more often referred to as a "pork barrel scheme," a general term for a politician's buying of votes with government appropriations. Inciting the country to go to war with Spain (D) was one of the things accomplished just before the turn of the century by "Yellow Journalism."

75. (B)

The first policy toward the Plains Indians was simply to let them have the entire area, which was actually believed to be a desert. Later the policy changed to dividing the Indians between two large reservations (A), then to confining them to a number of small reservations (E), then to giving them their land in individual parcels (C), and then back to reservations again. The idea that Indians should be exterminated (D) was never a policy of the government but, unfortunately, was held by some individuals.

76. (A)

The main goal of the Populist movement was free coinage of silver. Prohibition of immigration from China and Japan (B) was a popular idea on the West Coast during that era. The transcontinental railroad (C) had been completed 20 years before the Populist movement got under way. A "single tax" on land (D) was Henry George's idea. And stringent regulations for the workplace (E) was one of the reforms sought by the Progressive movement.

77. (A)

Georgia O'Keeffe, Thomas Hart Benton, and Edward Hopper were all American painters of the 1920s (E). This was the age of jazz (B) and of skyscrapers (D). Georgia O'Keeffe was known for her abstract paintings of flowers and animal skulls against the background of the New Mexico desert (C).

78. (E)

The Dumbarton Oaks Conference was one of the important meetings that led to the formation of the United Nations. Punishment of Nazi war criminals (A) was dealt with at the Nuremberg Trials. The map of Eastern Europe (D) was discussed at the Yalta Conference. The decision to drop the atomic bomb (B) was made by President Truman.

79. (E)

The Bland-Allison Act, requiring the government to purchase silver, not gold (B) and (C), was vetoed by President Hayes but subsequently passed over his veto. It did not give the president discretion as to whether or not silver should be bought (A), and it did not provide for a floating rate of exchange between gold and silver (D), probably one of its greatest weaknesses.

80. (A)

Jefferson would have been more likely to take a narrow view of the Constitution, Hamilton a broad and permissive one. Hamilton, rather than Jefferson, also favored Britain over France in the European war (B), favored the establishment of a national bank (C), won the cooperation of presidents George Washington and John Adams most of the time (D), and opposed the efforts of Citizen Genet in America (E).

## Detailed Explanations of Answers

### Section II

#### Sample Answer to Document-based Question

1. Few leaders have faced decisions as difficult as those confronting Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis in April 1861. At stake was the allegiance of the northern tier of slave states, wavering between the Union and their sister slave states. Beyond that, Lincoln had to find some way to get all the states back into the Union, and Davis to prevent it. All this now focused on Fort Sumter.

Located on an island inside the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, and garrisoned by less than 100 U.S. soldiers, Fort Sumter was to both North and South a symbol of national authority in the states claiming to have seceded. At his inaugural Lincoln promised not to initiate hostilities against the South but nevertheless to “hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government.” This wise policy avoided alienating the border states, for the time being, but also maintained the federal government’s claim to sovereignty in South Carolina. Some disagreed. Secretary of State William H. Seward was foremost in urging that the fort be abandoned in order to mollify the South and keep the issue from being seen as one of slavery versus abolitionism or Democratic versus Republican party. Against all such urgings, Lincoln remained firm.

Davis was faced with the problem of whether to await the hoped-for Northern evacuation of the fort or to order a Southern attack. It was an unpleasant dilemma. To allow a garrison of “foreign” troops to remain in a fort in the harbor of one of its chief cities would appear to indicate the Confederacy was neither independent nor in earnest about becoming so. On the other hand, to attack the fort would be to take upon the South the onus of firing the first shot and initiating a civil war, making the South appear the aggressor, rather than the victim of aggression, as Davis and most other Southerners believed it to be. Meanwhile, the South clamored for Davis to take some sort of action. “The border states will never join us,” complained the *Charleston Mercury*, “until we have indicated our power to free ourselves” by taking Fort Sumter. An Alabama newspaper even suggested that at the present rate the people would soon consider Southern independence mere hollow words and give up and go back to the Union. From elsewhere came assertions that

all that was needed to rally every slave state around the cause of the Confederacy was “the shedding of blood.”

Davis’s hope in all of this was Lincoln’s dilemma: the fort was running out of food. Unless supplies could be gotten to it soon, its commander, Major Robert Anderson, would have to evacuate. Davis waited to see if this would spare him the necessity of choosing one unpleasant alternative or the other. Lincoln was determined to do something about it. An expedition was sent to re-supply the fort, and notice duly given the South Carolina governor. No effort was to be made “to throw in men, arms, or ammunition. . . . without further notice” unless Sumter was attacked. With that Lincoln had checkmated his Confederate counterpart, who would now have to acquiesce in the permanent presence of a federal garrison in Charleston harbor or else take the responsibility of firing the first shot and firing it to keep food from hungry men. Lincoln probably hoped Davis would not choose war, but he was willing to risk the result if he did.

The Confederacy’s own secretary of state, Robert Toombs, pleaded with Davis not to attack. “You will want only strike a hornets’ nest...,” he warned. “Legions now quiet will swarm out and sting us to death. It is unnecessary. It puts us in the wrong. It is fatal.” Davis did not take Toombs’ advice, but it was eventually proved at least partially correct. The Confederate firing on Fort Sumter and Lincoln’s response in calling for 75,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion did have the effect of galvanizing the South. Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and crucial Virginia seceded and joined the Confederacy. Yet it also rallied the loyal states in a way that probably nothing else could have. The flag had been fired on; war had been initiated by Southern aggression. A wave of martial enthusiasm swept over the North.

Ultimately, Lincoln’s course must appear the wiser. Davis, by initiating the conflict had given the North a strength and unity without which it probably could not have won the war that followed. Yet in fairness it must be said that for the Confederate president there were no easy alternatives.

## Sample Answers to Essay Questions

2. Two major compromises marked the sectional relations of the first half of the nineteenth century, the 1820 Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850. The Missouri Compromise settled a controversy arising from the petition of Missouri, a part of the Louisiana Purchase, to be admitted to the Union as a slave state. The slave state of Louisiana had already been formed out of the Louisiana Purchase, but slavery had existed there before U.S. ownership. Missouri represented an area settled largely by Americans, and Northerners were loath to see slavery following the flag to areas where it was previously unknown. Anxious to see

some limit placed on the spread of slavery, they moved to admit Missouri on the condition that it emancipate its slaves within a generation.

Southerners were outraged at this not only because it would have assured their section the minority status in the Senate that it already had in the House, but also because they considered it an insult. The compromise that resolved this crisis stipulated that Missouri be admitted as a slave state but that the remaining Louisiana Territory be divided along latitude 36° 30', the area south of the line reserved for slavery, north of it, forever free.

Here the charge of “sectional sellout” is partially true. Southerners obtained Missouri as a slave state, and though the division of the remaining territory seemed favorable to the North, it actually gave the South at least half and probably two-thirds of the area suitable for the establishment of slavery in the first place. Yet the North did at least win the principle that slavery could be excluded in some of the territories, and a small area of land that might have been suitable for slavery was reserved for freedom.

The Compromise of 1850 quieted the uproar over the status of slavery in the lands acquired through the Mexican War. Sectional tempers had heated over the past quarter century, and many Northerners were prepared to see the war as a plot to add new slave states to the Union. Their feeling that the war should be fought, if at all, for national, rather than slave, expansion, was expressed in the Wilmot Proviso, stipulating that slavery be prohibited throughout the Mexican Cession. Introduced several times in Congress during the late 1840s, it was never passed.

Southerners were again outraged. Since the majority of the nation's unorganized land holdings had previously lain in the North and been closed to slavery, they felt the new lands added in the South should naturally be open to slavery. The matter was brought to a head when California petitioned for admission to the Union as a free state. The resulting compromise must again be considered at least in part a sectional sellout. Though the North got California and at least a chance at the rest of the Mexican Cession, it is doubtful if slavery could have prospered in that arid region anyway. The South got Congress to profess its lack of power to do two things the Constitution and laws clearly gave it power to do: abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and ban the interstate slave trade. In the odious Fugitive Slave Law, another part of the compromise, the federal government was made the instrument of some of the ugliest abuses of the system of slavery.

In short, it can be concluded that though “sectional sellout” may be too strong a word for agreements from which the North clearly received some gains, it is also clear that the compromises did to a large extent sacrifice justice and the national interest to the aggressive demands of the militant slaveholding South.



3. Dwight D. Eisenhower had enormous appeal with voters in the 1950s because he was a war hero, because he had the common touch, because he was reassuring, and because he was seen as moderate and non-partisan.

During the Second World War Eisenhower had been a supreme allied commander in Europe, where he had gained a reputation as a skillful manager and conciliator. One of the most distinguished generals of the war, he was seen by the public as the man who beat Hitler, and this was a major source of his popularity.

Yet at the same time he had the appeal of the common man, having been born in a small town in Texas and grown up in a poor but hard-working family in Abilene, Kansas. He expressed issues in simple terms and had the air of an ordinary, honest man.

Eisenhower was also reassuring. The country had just come through more than two decades of constant upheaval: stock market crash, Depression, government reforms on a magnitude previously unheard of, a World War, the Korean War, and the threat of Soviet Communism. Eisenhower, without doing very much — or perhaps because he did not do very much — was a reassuring influence to the American people. He was a president who would not “rock the boat” with drastic reforms or overseas emergencies.

He was also seen as moderate and non-partisan. Not having been a professional politician before coming to the presidency, he could project the image of being above partisan bickering. His moderation consisted of steering a middle course between the bureaucratic welfare state and the traditional laissez-faire republic of pre-New Deal days. Americans, still somewhat enamored of some of the New Deal programs but uncomfortable with this radical departure from their traditions of government, appreciated Eisenhower’s moderate mixing of the two.

Taken together, these factors made Eisenhower one of the most popular presidents of the post-World War II era.

4. While the influence of Theodore Roosevelt and other influential and empire-minded persons may have helped to persuade McKinley to enter the Spanish-American War, the weight of public opinion must be considered as a major factor in the president’s decision.

The 1890s were the heyday of “Yellow Journalism.” Named for “the Yellow Kid,” a cartoon character regularly appearing in the mass circulation papers of the time, Yellow Journalism grew out of the competition for circulation between the mass-market papers of William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer. In order to boost their circulation, the papers were not above sensationalizing, distorting, falsifying, or even creating news.

This had its most striking effect in helping to bring on the Spanish American War. Newspapers gave sensationalized reports of Spanish attempts to suppress a

rebellion in Cuba, making it appear that the Spaniards were guilty of extreme human rights violations. As public outrage grew, so too did pressure on the McKinley administration to take a hard line with Spain. Spain was conciliatory, but McKinley felt compelled to send the battleship U.S.S. *Maine* to the harbor of Havana, Cuba, to show the flag and generally uphold American interests. While there the *Maine* was torn by an explosion and sank with heavy loss of life. The yellow press immediately roared its opinion that this was the doing of Spain, though the cause of the explosion was and remains unknown.

The public outcry raised by such reporting, coupled with the public's sincere but in part mislead humanitarian desire to free the Cubans from Spanish tyranny and bestow on it the benefits of a free government, finally drove McKinley to decide for war with Spain. Though imperialists in high places in Washington may have helped him toward such a decision for reasons of their own, the primary reason must be viewed as the pressure of public opinion, artificially created by an irresponsible press, on an astute politician like William McKinley.

5. While it is true that other countries did away with slavery without the resort to civil war, this could have happened in the United States only had the South been willing to part with slavery under some other circumstances. Unfortunately, that was not the case.

Attempts to deal with the issue of slavery in the United States go back to the period of the Articles of Confederation. The Northwest Ordinance, drafted in 1787 by Virginia slaveholder Thomas Jefferson, prohibited slavery in what was to become the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Jefferson believed slavery was evil and inconsistent with American ideals but that it could not be abolished suddenly in the areas where it already existed. He did not, however, desire its spread — an attitude reflected in the Northwest Ordinance and shared by most Southerners throughout the United States' first half-century of independence. The slave trade was abolished in 1808 without controversy, and various schemes were discussed for the gradual and compensated emancipation of the slaves, usually coupled with plans to repatriate them to Africa. In these, Northerners and Northern state legislatures offered their financial help, but little came of them as most slaveholders seemed more willing to confess the evil of slavery in principle than to part with their own valuable investments in human chattels.

As the 1830s began both anti-slavery rhetoric on the part of Northern opponents of the institution as well as the attitudes of the slaveholders themselves began to become more extreme. It is hard to say which phenomenon was caused by the other. They were mutually aggravating. Abolitionists denounced slavery as a national sin, and slaveholders began to defend it not as an unavoidable evil but now as a positive good for both white man and black.

The issue that finally led to civil war was that of slavery in the territories. Northerners, or at least the vast majority of them, freely conceded that the federal government had no right to prohibit slavery in the states where it existed, and repeatedly assured the South that they had no intention of doing so. They did, however, believe the federal government had the right to keep slavery from spreading into new territories and felt it their duty to achieve this. As expressed by Abraham Lincoln, their goal in this was to “place slavery where the public may rest assured that it is in the course of ultimate extinction.” This was much the same attitude Thomas Jefferson had held with regard to the Northwest Ordinance, but by the mid-nineteenth century Southern attitudes had changed. Southerners too saw the limitation of slavery expansion as an indication that slavery would some day in the distant future cease to exist in their states as well, and as such they rejected it, determined to have slavery not only for the present but for the indefinite future as well.

Several attempts were made to limit the spread of slavery — the Missouri dispute of 1819–20 and the struggle over the Wilmott Proviso (1846–50) — but each ended in a compromise that gave more land to slavery. When in 1861 the Republican party came to power on a platform calling for no further spread of slavery and then refused to compromise away the results of the election, Southerners responded by seceding and setting up their own republic where slavery might never be threatened.

Thus, while it is possible to say that slavery could have been ended in the United States without a civil war — if the South would have agreed to give up its slaves on any other terms — Southern determination to preserve the institution at all costs made such a course impossible and war was the only means to rid the country of slavery.

# Answer Sheet

## Section I

1. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
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37. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
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78. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
79. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
80. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

Use the following pages on which to write your essays. If you need more space than is provided here, use your own standard ruled paper on which to complete additional pages.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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