

Documents [1]

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1. In United States politics, third parties such as the Populists and the Socialists have
 - A. won presidential elections during times of economic and political distress
 - B. often taken control of Congress from the two major parties
 - C. contributed ideas and issues to the debates between the two major parties
 - D. appealed predominantly to conservative voters

Key

C

2. Shays' Rebellion (1786) was important because it
 - A. led many people to believe that the central government was too weak
 - B. led to the end of public support for the First Bank of the United States
 - C. made many people fear the tyranny of the President more than the tyranny of England
 - D. convinced many people in the North that slavery should be expanded to new territories

Key

A

3. Why is Thomas Jefferson's election to the presidency sometimes called the "revolution of 1800"?
 - A. The peaceful transfer of power from one political party to another was established as a precedent in the United States.
 - B. The people had revolted and violently forced John Adams and the Federalists from power.
 - C. Jefferson was elected by direct popular vote rather than by the electoral college.
 - D. Jefferson intended to buy the Louisiana Territory and double the size of the country.

Key

A

4. One of the important effects of the Second Great Awakening was
 - A. the weakening of the Methodist Protestant denomination
 - B. the growth of reform movements that addressed issues in many areas of United States society
 - C. a decrease in the participation of women and African Americans in religious revivals
 - D. the unification of various Protestant denominations in eastern states

Key

B

This question refers to the excerpt below from the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States . . . are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person . . . equal protection of the laws.

5. What has been the long-term effect of the Fourteenth Amendment?
- A. It has increased the authority of states over their citizens.
 - B. It has increased the authority of Congress to levy taxes.
 - C. It has limited the power of the President over Congress.
 - D. It has increased the power of the federal government over the states.

Key

D

This question refers to the excerpt below from the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States . . . are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person . . . equal protection of the laws.

6. This amendment has been most important in protecting the
- A. right of communities to control what goes on in their schools
 - B. rights of foreigners living in the United States
 - C. rights of individual citizens of the United States
 - D. right of the government to keep secrets for reasons of national security

Key

C

This

American social development has been continually beginning over again on the frontier. The expansion westward with its new opportunities, its continuous touch with the simplicity of primitive society, furnishes the forces dominating the American character. The true point of view in the history of this nation is not the Atlantic coast, it is the Great West.

—Frederick Jackson Turner, 1893

7. Turner made his speech about the importance of the American frontier partly in response to
- A. the closing of the frontier recorded in the 1890 census
 - B. United States efforts to limit European immigration to frontier regions
 - C. the elimination of slavery by the Thirteenth Amendment
 - D. the great numbers of western pioneers who lost their farms

Key

A

8. Progressive Era writers such as Upton Sinclair, Ida Tarbell, and Lincoln Steffens were known as "muckrakers" because they
- A. engaged in questionable "yellow journalism" that had a negative effect on United States foreign policy
 - B. defended the interests of agricultural workers against those of the urban working classes
 - C. exposed serious political and social problems to public view
 - D. inflamed popular feelings against recent immigrants and led the government to pass restrictive quotas

Key

C

This question refers to the excerpt from the Supreme Court decision below.

To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority . . . that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone. . . . We conclude that in the field of public education separate but equal has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

—1954

9. The quotation is from which Supreme Court decision?
- A. *Miranda v. Arizona*
 - B. *Gideon v. Wainwright*
 - C. *Mapp v. Ohio*
 - D. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*

Key

D

This question refers to the excerpt from the Supreme Court decision below.

To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority . . . that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone. . . . We conclude that in the field of public education separate but equal has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

—1954

10. The 1954 Supreme Court decision overturned which earlier decision?
- A. Marbury v. Madison , 1803
 - B. McCulloch v. Maryland , 1819
 - C. Dred Scott v. Sandford , 1857
 - D. Plessy v. Ferguson , 1896

Key

D

11. During the Korean War, United Nations forces made up largely of troops from the United States and South Korea fought against troops from North Korea and
- A. the Soviet Union
 - B. Japan
 - C. China
 - D. Vietnam

Key

C



12. Which is a famous book about conditions like those in the picture?
- A. The Great Gatsby, F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - B. The Scarlet Letter, Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - C. The Grapes of Wrath, John Steinbeck
 - D. For Whom the Bell Tolls, Ernest Hemingway

Key

C

13. What happened in Europe in the 1400's and 1500's that led people to explore the Americas and establish colonies there?
- A. The Black Plague caused many people to want to leave Europe.
 - B. Political and economic competition among European countries increased.
 - C. People needed to find new sources of manufactured goods.
 - D. Local nobles became more powerful and kings lost power.

Key

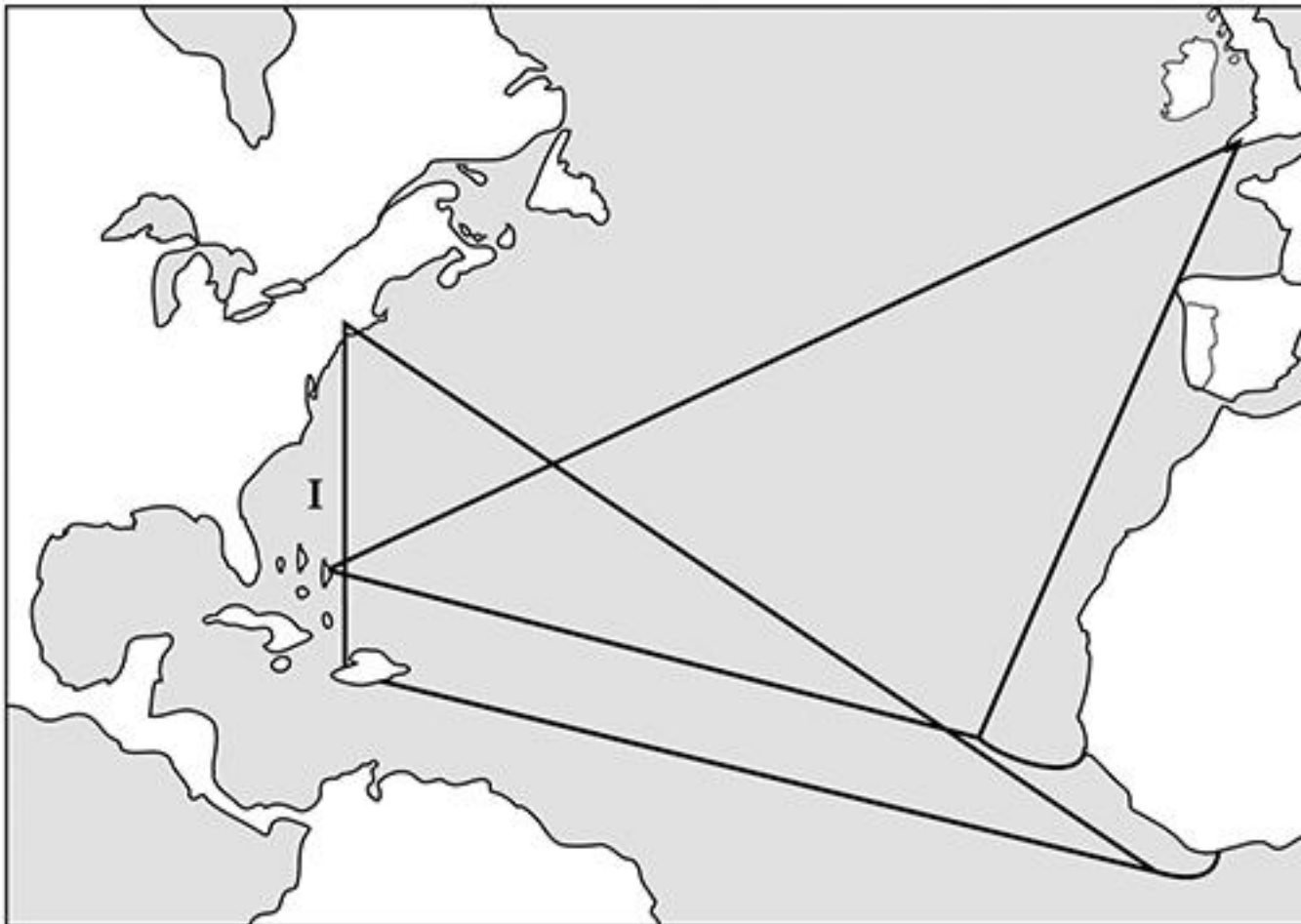
B

14. Maryland was among the first colonies to grant
- A. legal rights to American Indians
 - B. religious toleration to all Christians
 - C. the right of all colonists to own slaves
 - D. full political rights to all free Black people

Key

B

This question is based on the map below.



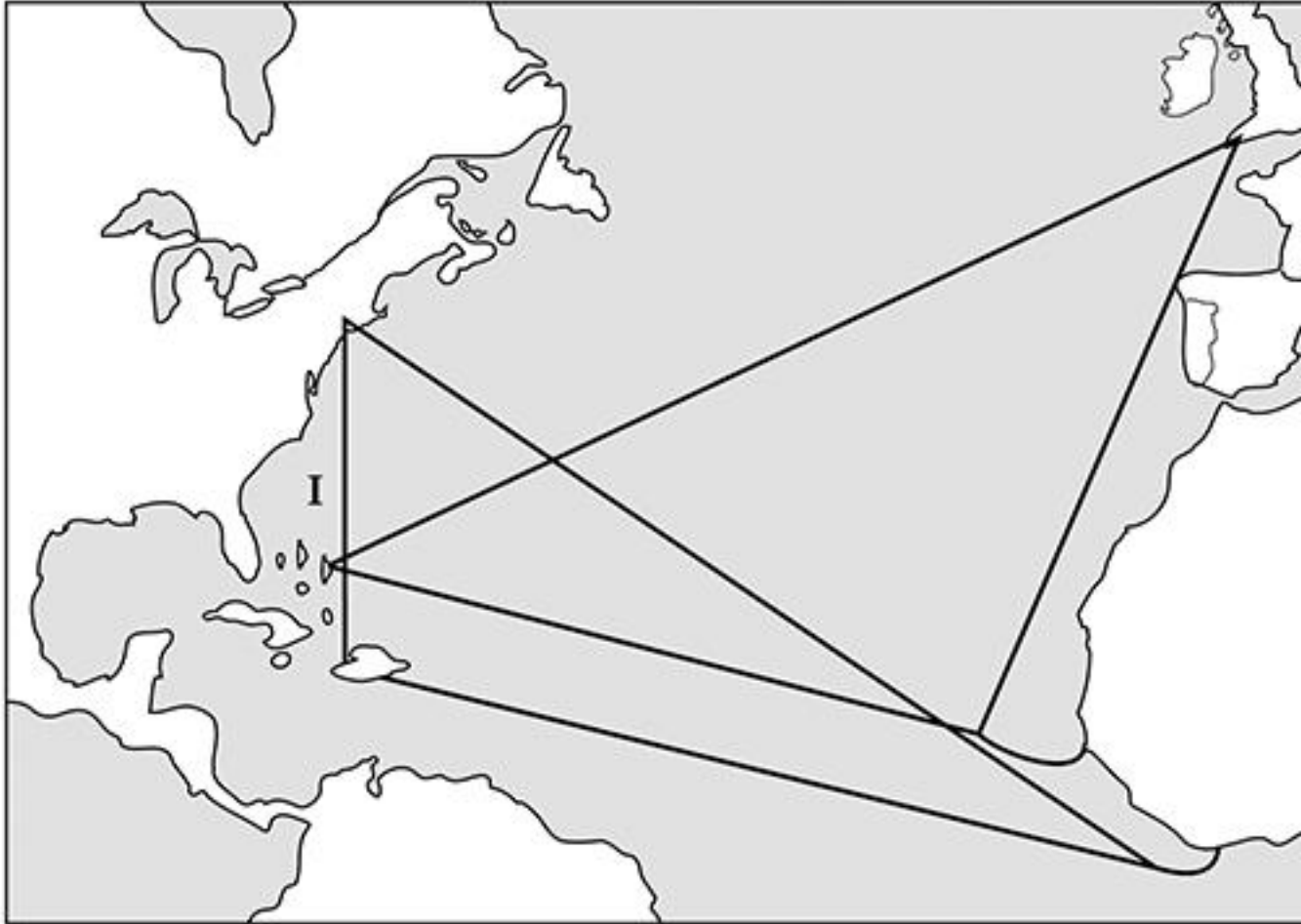
15. The seventeenth-century patterns of trade represented by the lines on the map were known as the
- A. trade deficit
 - B. tariff system

- C. barter system
- D. triangular trade

Key

D

This question is based on the map below.



16. In colonial times, what made up much of the trade that went along the route marked I on the map?
- A. Manufactured goods from the West Indies and slaves from North America
 - B. Sugar and rum from the West Indies and grain and meat from North America
 - C. Indigo from the West Indies and gold from North America
 - D. Dried fish from the West Indies and oil and coal from North America

Key

B

17. One of the central ideas of President George Washington's foreign policy was that the United States should
- A. play an active role in European affairs
 - B. expand its influence throughout the Americas
 - C. support democracies and oppose monarchies
 - D. avoid permanent alliances with other countries

Key

D

18. Which statement about the War of 1812 is accurate?
- A. The United States enjoyed military superiority for most of the war.
 - B. In some regions many people did not support the war.
 - C. The peace treaty that ended the war doubled the size of the United States.
 - D. Almost all of the land and sea battles were fought at great distances from United States territory.

Key

B

19. Why did Missouri's application for statehood in 1819 cause a political crisis?
- A. The United States had equal numbers of slave and free states, and Missouri's entry would have upset the balance.
 - B. The United States had never before established a state west of the Mississippi, and Missouri's entry would have likely caused conflict with American Indians.
 - C. Missouri was a center of abolitionist activity, and its admission would have antagonized southern states.
 - D. Missouri was a center of secessionist activity, and its entry would have antagonized northern states.

Key

A

This question refers to the passage below.

We hold, that on their separation from the Crown of Great Britain, the several colonies became free and independent States, each enjoying the separate and independent right of self-government; and that no authority can be exercised over them or within their limits, but by their consent. It is equally true, that the Constitution of the United States is a compact formed between the several States.

—From "Address to the People of the United States," issued by the South Carolina Convention of 1832

20. This passage highlights a tension between
- A. urban and rural interests
 - B. East and West
 - C. states' rights and federal authority
 - D. government economic subsidies and free enterprise

Key

C

This question refers to the passage below.

We hold, that on their separation from the Crown of Great Britain, the several colonies became free and independent States, each enjoying the separate and independent right of self-government; and that no authority can be exercised over them or within their limits, but by their consent. It is equally true, that the Constitution of the United States is a compact formed between the several States.

—From "Address to the People of the United States," issued by the South Carolina Convention of 1832

21. This passage supports the
- A. Northwest Ordinance
 - B. Great Compromise
 - C. Emancipation Proclamation
 - D. Ordinance of Nullification

Key

D

This question refers to the advertisement below.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE.

The Greatest Invention of the Age!

The Barbed Wire Fence, Patented by J. F. Glidden.



This sample of our Fence represents first wire 24 to 26 inches from ground, and second wire 30 to 32 inches above first, and third wire 36 to 38 inches above second, which makes a very durable fence, and can be put up by any farmer, and will hold any kind of stock.



This sample of our Fence represents posts 2 rods apart and first wire 15 inches above ground, second wire 20 inches above first, and third wire 25 inches above second, which makes the most durable, safe and reliable fence in the world against stock, and can be put up by any farmer, and will hold any kind of stock, and can be put up by any farmer, and will hold any kind of stock.

22. Why do you think the advertisement was directed at farmers?
- A. Farmers tended to be interested in new inventions.
 - B. Barbed wire could be used to prevent animals from trampling crops.
 - C. The ranchers who invented the wire wanted to attract farmers to the area.
 - D. Farmers controlled most of the money in the United States.

Key

B

This question refers to the advertisement below.

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23. The invention shown in the advertisement contributed to the
- A. end of the era of the open-range cattle industry
 - B. end of the expansion of railroads
 - C. Northern victory in the Civil War
 - D. growth of the West Coast population and California statehood

Key

A

This question refers to the poster below.



National Archives

24. The poster refers to the
- A. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
 - B. German attack on the Lusitania
 - C. Battle of Little Bighorn
 - D. Tet Offensive

Key

A

INTRODUCTION

The Second World War had deep and lasting effects on American society and culture. During the war millions of men and women served in the armed forces and even more men and women back home worked in jobs making the materials necessary to fight the war. Fighting fascism abroad also raised important questions about racism and democracy at home.

PART I —UNITED STATES ENTRY INTO THE SECOND WORLD WAR

In 1939, with the signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact and the German invasion of Poland, the war in Europe had officially begun. The United States, however, remained neutral in the conflict, internally divided between those who wanted to stay out of the war and those who believed that U.S. entry was necessary. American neutrality ended on December 7, 1941, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

The sources in this section deal with the United States involvement in the Second World War.

Source B : The following poster was put out by a private organization, the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, circa 1940.



Princeton University Library

25. The poster above seeks to protect America and aid Britain in the struggle against
- A. China
 - B. Japan
 - C. Germany
 - D. Italy

Key

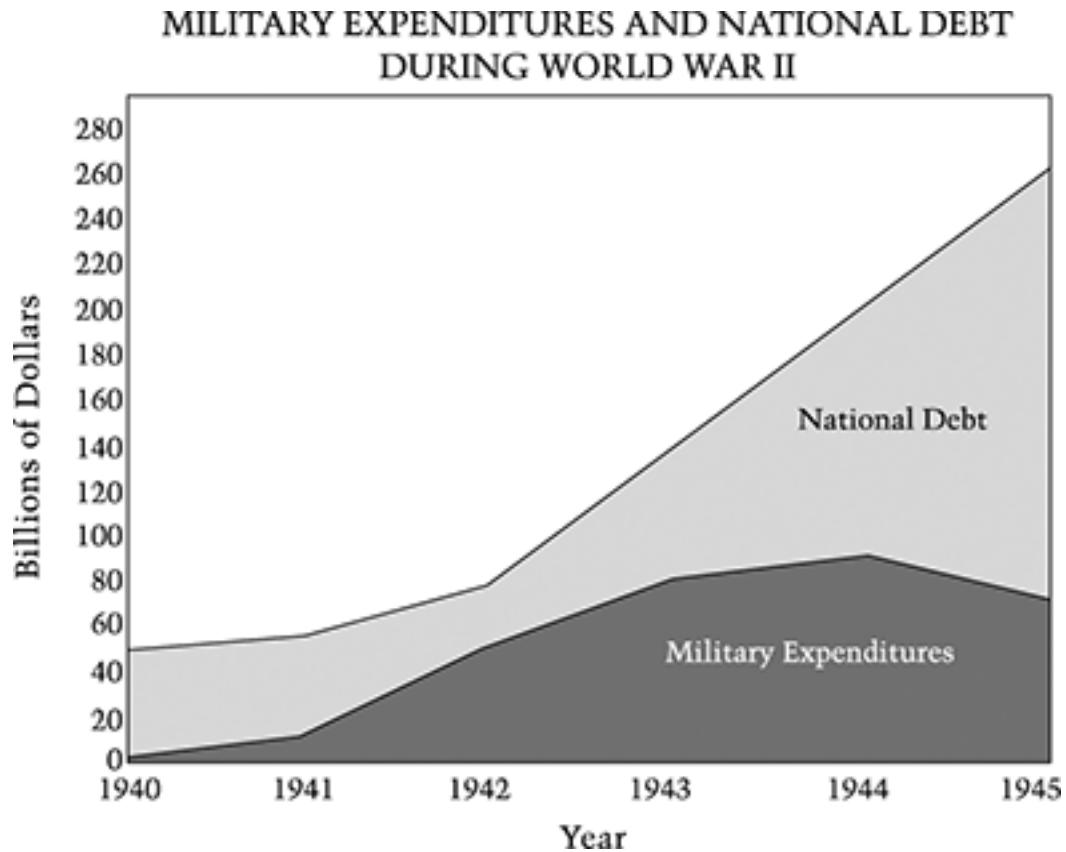
C

This question

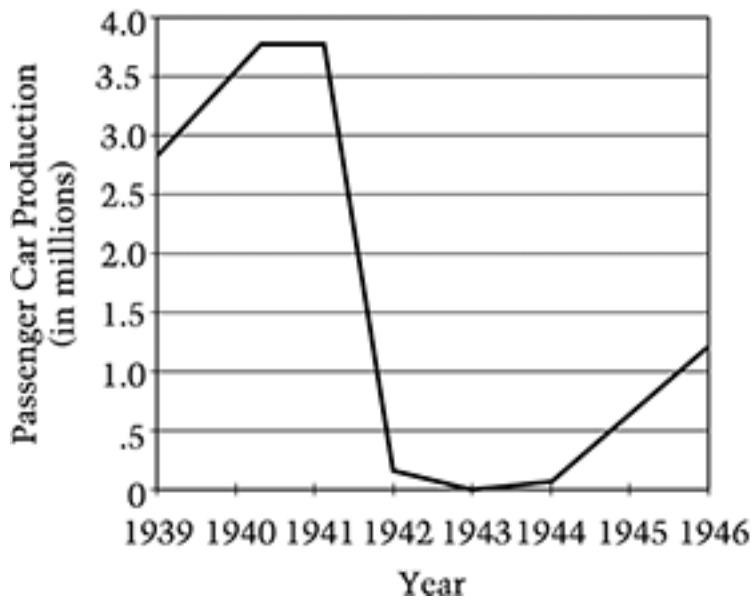
Part II — IMPACT OF THE WAR ON THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The task of fighting the war in Europe and the Pacific had a great impact on the American economy. About 15 million men and women entered the armed services and had to be supplied. The need to mobilize America for war, therefore, affected every segment of American society.

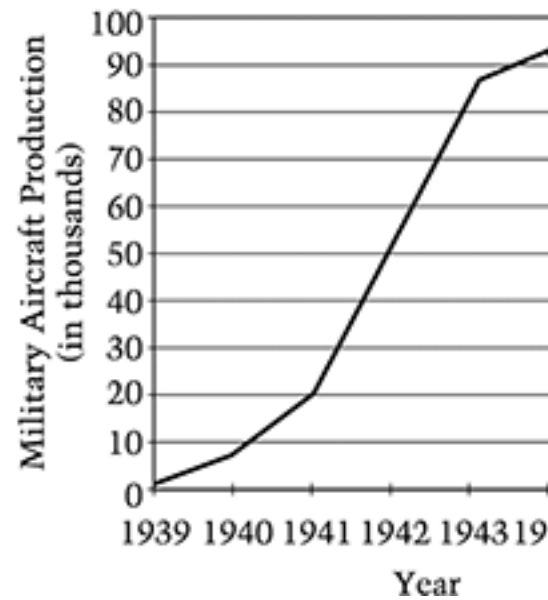
Source E : These graphs show various pieces of information about the wartime economy.



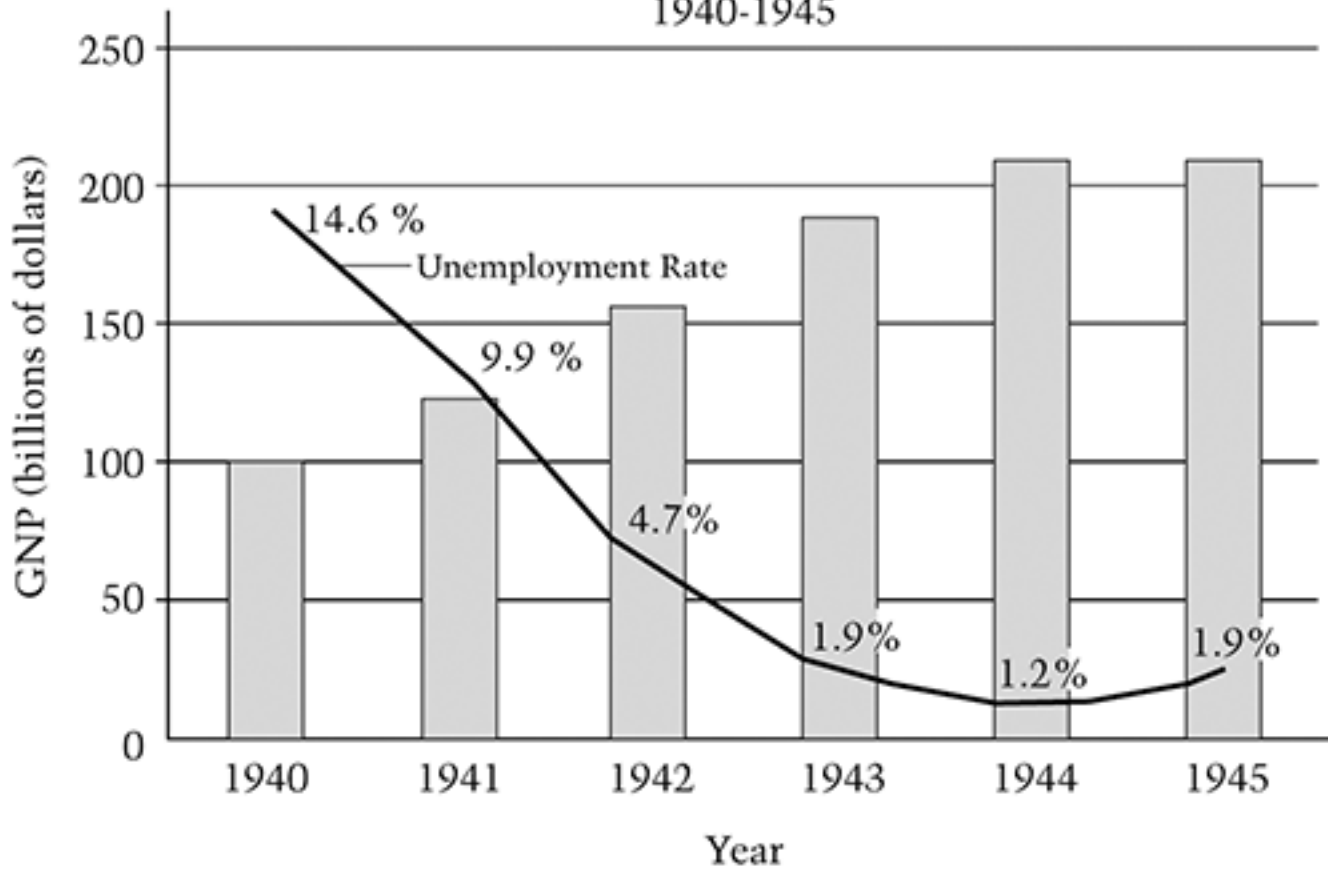
PASSENGER CAR PRODUCTION
1939-1946



MILITARY AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION
1939-1946



GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND UNEMPLOYMENT,
1940-1945





26. The information in Source E supports which statement about the economy during the Second World War?
- The United States was unable to shift production from civilian to military products.
 - Strains on the economy during wartime led to a recession.
 - Labor shortages and increased government spending led to rising wages.
 - The war could not remove many lingering economic effects of the Great Depression.

Key

C

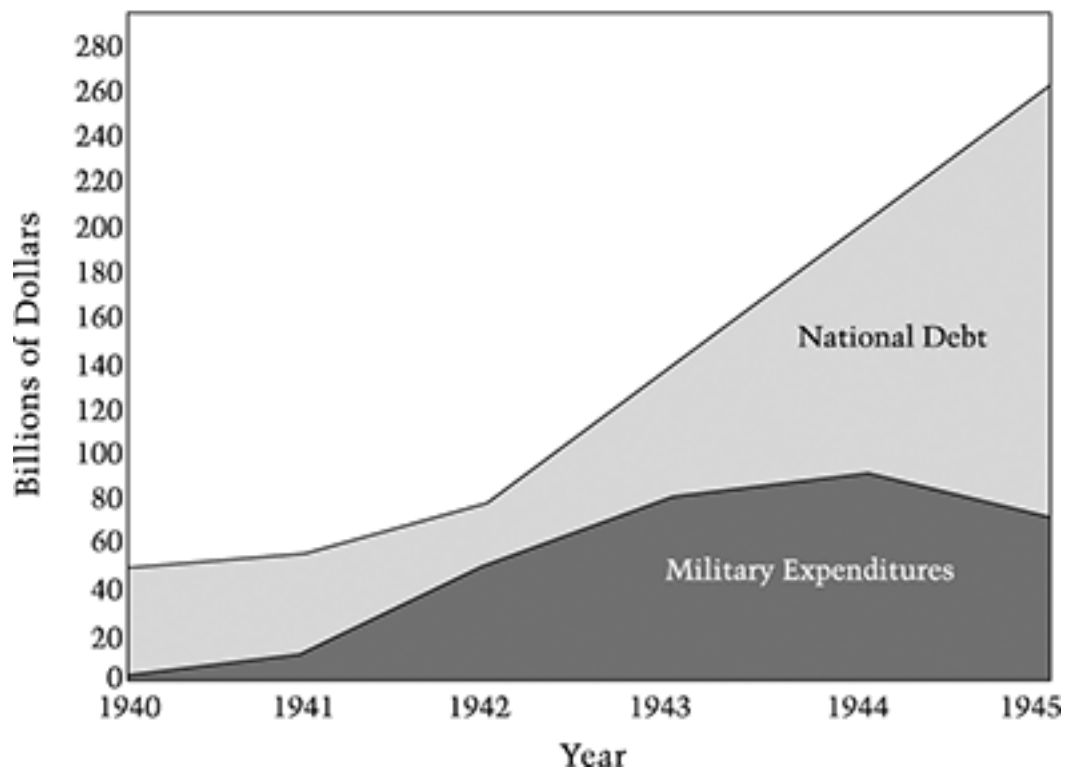
This question

Part II — IMPACT OF THE WAR ON THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY

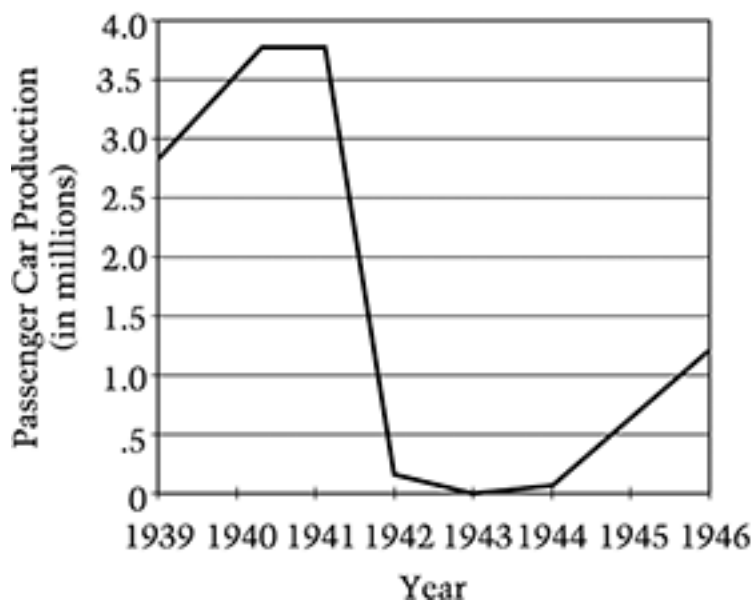
The task of fighting the war in Europe and the Pacific had a great impact on the American economy. About 15 million men and women entered the armed services and had to be supplied. The need to mobilize America for war, therefore, affected every segment of American society.

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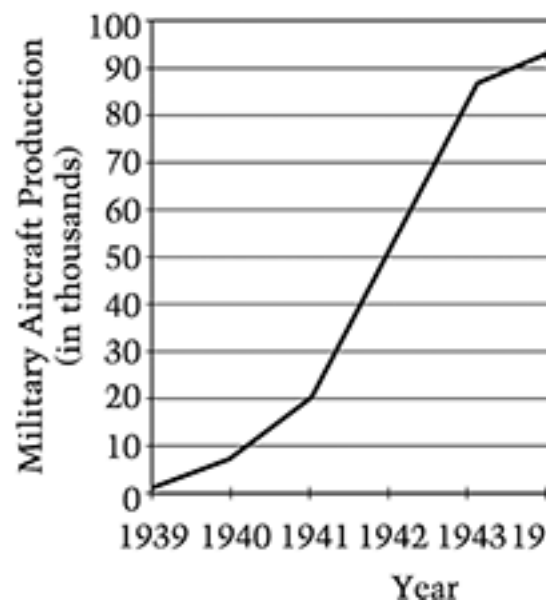
MILITARY EXPENDITURES AND NATIONAL DEBT DURING WORLD WAR II



PASSENGER CAR PRODUCTION 1939-1946



MILITARY AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION 1939-1946





27. Based on the information shown in Source E, which statement is correct?

- A. The war caused a major increase in the unemployment rate in the United States.
- B. The war caused a major increase in economic production in the United States.
- C. Increases in the national debt limited economic growth during the war.
- D. The strain of the Great Depression made it difficult for the United States economy to respond to wartime production needs.

Key

B

This question
PART III— THE HOME FRONT

The war effort involved people both in and out of the military. The sources in this section are about the war effort.

Source F : The following two posters appeared during the Second World War in the United States.



28. Taken together, these two posters suggest that during the war
- A. there were shortages of many badly needed materials
 - B. most people had their own cars
 - C. many aspects of military production were unsafe
 - D. the government encouraged people to buy consumer goods

Key

A

This question
PART III— THE HOME FRONT

The war effort involved people both in and out of the military. The sources in this section are about the war effort.

Source F : The following two posters appeared during the Second World War in the United States.



29. One of the intentions of the two posters in Source F was to convince Americans that
- A. fascism was having an impact on American political life
 - B. the United States military was the strongest in the world
 - C. the war was primarily an economic struggle and did not involve moral issues
 - D. there was a connection between everyday life and the war effort

Key

D

This question

Source G : The following two posters appeared during the Second World War in the United States.



30. Look at the poster that says, "Soldiers without guns." What was the message this poster intended to convey?
- A. Women should join the military.
 - B. Women were important partners in the war effort at home.
 - C. Women best served the country's needs by taking care of their children at home.
 - D. Women involved in the war effort must not carry guns.

Key

B

This question

Source G : The following two posters appeared during the Second World War in the United States.



31. Look at the poster that says, "SOMEONE TALKED!" What does this poster suggest about American society during the war?
- A. There was little support for the government's military strategy.
 - B. The government banned political dissent during the war.

- C. There was a widespread fear of accidents at sea caused by inexperienced recruits.
- D. There was a widespread fear that German and Japanese spies were active in the United States.

Key

D

This question

Source H: This is a quotation taken from an interview with Mike Royko, who became a journalist in Chicago.

I was nine years old when the war started. It was a typical Chicago working-class neighborhood. It was predominantly Slavic, Polish. . . . In those days they put out extras. I remember the night the newsboys came through the neighborhood. . . . Germany had invaded Poland: '39. It was the middle of the night, my mother and father waking. People going out in the streets in their bathrobes to buy the papers. In our neighborhood with a lot of Poles, it was a tremendous story.

Suddenly you had a flagpole. And a marker. Name went on the marker, guys from the neighborhood who were killed. Our neighborhood was decimated. There were only kids, older guys, and women. Suddenly I saw something I hadn't seen before. My sister became Rosie the Riveter. She put a bandanna on her head every day and went down to this organ company that had been converted to war work. There was my sister in slacks. It became more than work. There was a sense of mission about it. Her husband was Over There. . . .

There was the constant idea that you had to be doing something to help. It did filter down to the neighborhood: home-front mobilization. We had a block captain. . . .

The world was very simple. I saw Hitler and Mussolini and Tojo: those were the villains. We were the good guys. . . .

32. What can you learn from the Royko quotation?
- A. Royko was uncomfortable with the notion of women working outside the home.
 - B. The war led people to criticize government policies actively and to question information they received in the newspapers.
 - C. The war was very important to people in Royko's neighborhood.
 - D. Few young men actually left Royko's neighborhood to join the armed forces.

Key

C

"There passed by here about 200 men who marched down to the powder-house, took the gunpowder, and carried it into the other town and hid it. The reason they gave for taking it was that we had so many Tories here, they dared not trust the town with the gunpowder."

— Abigail Adams

33. The quotation above provides evidence for which statement?
- A. Abigail Adams was a supporter of the British.
 - B. British soldiers stole gunpowder from Abigail Adams' town.
 - C. Many people in Abigail Adams' town did not support the Revolution.
 - D. A large number of American soldiers were quartered in Abigail Adams' town.

Key

C

"We may indeed be said to have reached almost the last stage of national humiliation. Do we owe debts to foreigners, and to our own citizens, contracted in a time of peril? These remain without any proper provision for their repayment. Have we valuable territories in the possession of a foreign power, which ought long since to have been surrendered? Are we in a condition to repel aggression? We have neither troops, nor treasury, nor government."

— A criticism of the Articles of Confederation
made by Alexander Hamilton in 1787

34. Hamilton said that "We have neither troops, nor treasury, nor government" in part because the Articles of Confederation did not give the
- A. central government the power to protect the rights of slaveholders
 - B. central government the power to tax
 - C. states the power to make treaties with other countries
 - D. states the power to raise troops for war

Key

B

35. In the first half of the nineteenth century, which of the following led to the increasing democratization of the United States political system?
- A. Most states extended the right to vote to women and free African Americans.
 - B. Limitations were placed on the power of the Supreme Court.
 - C. The importance of the electoral college increased.
 - D. Many states reduced or eliminated property qualifications for voting.

Key

D

36. What was the main issue in the debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in 1858?
- A. Is slavery morally wrong?
 - B. Should slavery be allowed to expand to new territories?
 - C. Do Southern states have the constitutional right to leave the Union?
 - D. Are free African Americans citizens of the United States?

Key

B

37. The "Black Codes" passed in the South early in the Reconstruction era were designed to
- A. restrict the rights of former slaves
 - B. guarantee a minimum wage for former slaves
 - C. force former slaves to move to cities and work in industry
 - D. offer financial assistance to African Americans who had fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War

Key

A

38. Which sentence best states the central belief of late nineteenth-century Social Darwinists?
- A. Members of any species survive in large part because of cooperation among members of that species, and humans should follow this natural model.
 - B. All men and women are created with equal abilities and should, therefore, have equal rights.
 - C. Modern forms of social organization, work, and family life have alienated workers from their labor.
 - D. Some people or nations are more fit to survive than others and will naturally and rightly dominate.

Key

D

39. Why did the liquor industry oppose women getting the right to vote?
- A. Liquor manufacturers tended to be very conservative and opposed any change in voting laws.
 - B. Liquor manufacturers worried that women voters would want to ban alcohol.
 - C. Women tended to work for liquor manufacturers, who did not want them taking time off to get involved in politics.
 - D. Liquor manufacturers owned "men-only" bars and worried that women would vote to make such bars illegal.

Key

B

The following question refers to the photograph below.



40. The women in the photograph are probably demonstrating in favor of
- A. the right to vote
 - B. the role of unions in improving working conditions
 - C. United States involvement in Latin America
 - D. imposing new tariffs on imported goods

Key

B

The following question refers to the photograph below.



41. The photograph was probably taken in a
- A. southern city in the 1880's
 - B. western city in the 1900's
 - C. northeastern city in the 1910's
 - D. political convention in the 1980's

Key

C



Library of Congress

42. What does the cartoon above suggest about the attitudes of some Americans toward President Woodrow Wilson's plan for the United States to join the League of Nations?
- A. Some Americans believed that his plan would violate the United States Constitution.
 - B. Some Americans believed that the United States was too weak to participate in the League of Nations.
 - C. Wilson's plan would lead the United States to lose its world leadership role.
 - D. Wilson's plan was unfair to the countries that lost the First World War.

Key

A

43. In 1935 and 1936 the Supreme Court declared that important parts of the

New Deal were unconstitutional. President Roosevelt responded by threatening to

- A. impeach several Supreme Court justices
- B. eliminate the Supreme Court
- C. appoint additional Supreme Court justices who shared his views
- D. override the Supreme Court's decisions by gaining three-fourths majorities in both houses of Congress

Key

C

44. In October 1962 the United States and the Soviet Union came close to war over the issue of Soviet

- A. control of East Berlin
- B. missiles in Cuba
- C. support of the Ho Chi Minh regime in Vietnam
- D. military support of the Marxist regime in Afghanistan

Key

B

45. The most powerful social class in Spain's American colonies in the 1500's was composed of people

- A. of mixed Spanish and Indian ancestry
- B. of Mexican ancestry
- C. of Spanish ancestry born in America
- D. born in Spain

Key

D

46. Anne Hutchinson was banished from Massachusetts in 1637 because she

- A. wanted women to have the right to vote
- B. expressed religious beliefs that threatened Puritan leaders
- C. tried to start a separate colony called Rhode Island
- D. refused to marry and have children

Key

B

47. What impact did the Anti-Federalists have on the United States Constitution?

- A. Their arguments helped lead to the adoption of the Bill of Rights.
- B. Their arguments helped lead to the abolition of the slave trade.
- C. Their influence ensured that the federal government would maintain a

standing army.

D. Their influence ensured that the federal government would have the power to tax.

Key

A

48. What was a major effect of the introduction of the cotton gin?

- A. A decline in the southern slave population
- B. A decline in the size of southern farms
- C. An increase in cotton production
- D. An increase in the import of manufactured goods

Key

C

The following question refers to the map below.



49. The map shows the route for the expedition of
- A. Henry Hudson
 - B. Lewis and Clark
 - C. Zebulon Pike
 - D. Mason and Dixon

Key

B

The following question refers to the map below.



50. The expedition whose route is shown above was undertaken to explore the
- A. lands taken in the Mexican War
 - B. lands taken from England in the War of 1812
 - C. Louisiana Purchase
 - D. Gadsden Purchase

Key

C

51. Gabriel Prosser, Denmark Vesey, Nat Turner, and Joseph Cinque were all
- A. soldiers in the American Revolution
 - B. merchants who were involved in the triangular trade
 - C. authors who described slave conditions
 - D. leaders of slave rebellions

Key

D

52. Throughout the early to mid-1800's, the Lowell factory system primarily employed
- A. married women
 - B. married men
 - C. single women
 - D. single men

Key

C

53. Which statement best describes the treatment of American Indians living east of the Mississippi River between 1800 and 1850?
- A. Most were forced to move west of the Mississippi River.
 - B. Most were forced to work as slaves on plantations.
 - C. They were encouraged to become American citizens.
 - D. They were forced onto reservations in the eastern half of the country.

Key

A

54. Susan B. Anthony was a leader of the movement to
- A. guarantee women the right to vote in national elections
 - B. guarantee former slaves the right to vote
 - C. ensure that harsher laws against criminals were passed
 - D. reduce the authority of the Constitution of the United States

Key

A

55. The Monroe Doctrine, the Good Neighbor Policy, and the Alliance for Progress were all United States foreign policy positions relating directly to
- A. Latin America
 - B. Africa
 - C. the Middle East

D. China

Key

A

56. The Great Society programs of the 1960's were primarily based on the idea that
- A. American society was hopelessly flawed
 - B. the federal government should play an active role in promoting social welfare
 - C. the poor needed to work harder in order to succeed
 - D. the federal government lacked the authority to help the poor

Key

B

57. Which of the following best describes the British colonial policy called mercantilism?
- A. Encouraging colonists to sell manufactured goods to European countries
 - B. Sending raw materials from Britain to the colonies
 - C. Exercising British control over economic activities in the colonies
 - D. Attempting to make the colonies economically self-sufficient

Key

C

58. What was the major cause of the shift from the use of White indentured servants to the use of Black slave labor in Virginia in the 1600's?
- A. Many White indentured servants escaped.
 - B. African people had more experience farming than did White indentured servants.
 - C. Economic recovery in England reduced the supply of White indentured servants.
 - D. Most wealthy planters viewed indentured servitude as immoral.

Key

C

59. According to Brutus, why are small republics better than large republics?
- A. In a small republic officials are more likely to represent the interests of the people.
 - B. In a small republic political leaders are likely to be stronger.
 - C. Small republics are better able to expand to new territories.
 - D. Small republics are better able to maintain order.

Key

A

60. The urban population explosion in the late 1800's was primarily a result of
- A. immigration
 - B. rapid increases in family size
 - C. dramatic reductions in the urban death rate
 - D. African American migration to the North and West

Key

A

The following question refers to the following cartoon.



Cartoon by Louis Dalrymple.

61. When the cartoon was created, the artist was probably thinking of which foreign policy slogan?
- A. The arsenal of democracy
 - B. Peace with honor
 - C. We have nothing to fear but fear itself
 - D. Speak softly and carry a big stick

Key

D

62. In which book did Upton Sinclair describe the terrible working and food-production conditions in the meat-packing industry?
- A. The Grapes of Wrath
 - B. The Pit
 - C. The Octopus
 - D. The Jungle

Key

D

The following question refers to the quotation below.

63. What was Bryan arguing in his "Cross of Gold" speech?
- A. Free coinage of silver would cause a depression.
 - B. The gold standard was needed to preserve economic stability.
 - C. The gold standard harmed some groups in society.
 - D. The government should stop buying silver immediately.

Key

C

The following question refers to the quotation below.

64. Which groups wanted the United States to stay on the gold standard?
- A. Western farmers and ranchers
 - B. Eastern bankers and the Republican party
 - C. Unionized workers and nonunionized farm laborers
 - D. The Socialist party and the Industrial Workers of the World (Wobblies)

Key

B



Ohio Historical Society

65. The poster above is from Warren G. Harding's 1920 presidential campaign. It was meant to appeal to
- A. poor people's mistrust of big business
 - B. people's concerns about involvement in European conflicts
 - C. union members' fears of communist domination of unions
 - D. recent immigrants' fears of prejudice in the United States

Key

B

The following question refers to the statement below.

66. The "evacuation" that Ford refers to directly affected
- A. Japanese Americans and German Americans
 - B. Japanese citizens living on the East Coast
 - C. United States citizens of Japanese descent
 - D. Japanese soldiers serving in the United States Army

Key

C

67. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact are best described as two
- A. organizations founded by the European Economic Community to promote trade between Europe and the United States
 - B. treaties negotiated between the Allies and the Central Powers at Versailles after the First World War
 - C. bodies established by the United Nations to promote peace within multiethnic European countries such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia
 - D. military organizations made up, respectively, of the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies during the Cold War

Key

D

68. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964) was significant because it
- A. ended the war in Korea
 - B. gave President Johnson the authority to expand the scope of the Vietnam War
 - C. was an attempt to take foreign policy power away from the President
 - D. allowed China to become a member of the United Nations

Key

B

69. In the late 1400's and early 1500's, the primary motivation for the European voyages of exploration was
- A. an attempt to improve the navigation skills of Portuguese sailors
 - B. the need to find new sources of tin and wool
 - C. the desire to establish foreign colonies to relieve overpopulation
 - D. the desire to find new trade routes to China and the East Indies

Key

D

The following question refers to the passage below.

The following is from a speech given in 1826 by Elias Boudinot, a Cherokee who was educated at a school in a predominantly White community.

70. Which statement best describes the effect of the changes described by Boudinot?
- A. The changes impressed President Jackson, who wanted the Cherokee to stay on their land.
 - B. The changes led the Cherokee to decide to start additional settlements farther west.
 - C. The changes did not impress the Supreme Court, which ordered the Cherokee to leave their lands.
 - D. The changes did not prevent the forced removal of the Cherokee from Georgia.

Key

D

The following question refers to the passage below.

The following is from a speech given in 1826 by Elias Boudinot, a Cherokee who was educated at a school in a predominantly White community.

71. Boudinot made certain assumptions about American Indian "advances." What piece of legislation is based on similar assumptions?
- A. The Morrill Land Grant Act
 - B. The Dawes Act
 - C. The Freedman's Bureau Act
 - D. The Sherman Antitrust Act

Key

B

72. The United States acquired large portions of the Southwest as a result of the
- A. War of 1812
 - B. Mexican-American War
 - C. Civil War
 - D. Spanish-American War

Key

B

73. The struggle between President Andrew Johnson and the Radical Republicans was mainly over

- A. United States alliances with European nations
- B. the nature and control of Reconstruction
- C. the purchase of Alaska
- D. whether or not to have a tariff

Key

B

74. The Progressive movement of 1890-1920 is best described as
- A. a broad-based reform movement that tried to reduce the abuses that had come with modernization and industrialization
 - B. a loose coalition of groups primarily dedicated to passing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the consumption of alcohol
 - C. an anti-tariff movement led by a federation of business owners and manufacturers who wanted to promote trade abroad
 - D. a grass-roots movement that attempted to gather support for the establishment of an international organization such as the League of Nations

Key

A

75. What statement about the widespread use of vaccines for smallpox and measles in the United States is true?
- A. The vaccines proved ineffective, and these diseases have continued to spread rapidly.
 - B. Children caught smallpox and measles at a later age and suffered less from them.
 - C. The vaccines led to a dramatic decline in the death rate.
 - D. Controversy about the ethics of vaccination prevented their wide-scale acceptance and adoption.

Key

C

76. The passage above describes battle conditions first experienced by United States soldiers fighting in the
- A. First World War
 - B. Second World War
 - C. Korean War
 - D. Vietnam War

Key

A

77. The phrase "Harlem Renaissance" refers to
- A. African American political gains during the Reconstruction period

- B. African American achievements in art, literature, and music in the 1920's
- C. religious revival in the African American community that swept the nation in the 1950's
- D. a series of urban renewal projects that were part of the Great Society program of the 1960's

Key

B

78. When the United States entered the Second World War, one of its allies was
- A. Germany
 - B. Japan
 - C. the Soviet Union
 - D. Italy

Key

C

The following question refers to the quotation below.

79. The policy described was part of a larger policy of the Truman administration that was referred to as
- A. nativism
 - B. massive retaliation
 - C. isolationism
 - D. containment

Key

D

IT CERTAINLY WAS LOADED!



Roy Justus, Minneapolis Star Tribune.
Reprinted with permission.

80. The cartoon above depicts United States frustration with
- A. the Good Neighbor policy
 - B. Dollar Diplomacy
 - C. the Spanish-American War
 - D. the Bay of Pigs invasion

Key

D

81. What was an important difference between the English colonies in the Americas and those controlled by France, Portugal, and Spain?
- A. English colonies had more slaves than did other colonies.
 - B. English colonists were allowed to form a type of self-government and other colonists were not.
 - C. Fewer people settled in the English colonies than in other colonies.
 - D. Fewer people seeking religious freedom settled in the English colonies than in other colonies.

Key

B

82. Many American colonists believed that the Stamp Act (1765) represented a form of
- A. taxation without representation
 - B. colonial self-government
 - C. compromise with the British Parliament
 - D. limitation on international trade

Key

A

83. An important factor leading the United States to enter the First World War was
- A. the existence of treaties between the United States, Great Britain, and Austria-Hungary
 - B. the United States policy of opposing communism
 - C. German attacks on United States shipping
 - D. Russian attacks on United States settlements in the Aleutian Islands

Key

C

84. Many writers of the "lost generation," such as F. Scott Fitzgerald, wrote books in which they
- A. criticized what they regarded as the shallow materialism of the United States during the 1920's
 - B. sought to capture the freedom experienced by people living on the western frontier
 - C. praised the quick pace and unique opportunities found in large cities in the United States
 - D. expressed deep yearning for what they regarded as the simple lives led by rural Americans

Key

A

85. A consequence of Prohibition was
- A. the failure of the Republicans in the 1928 presidential election

- B. the growth of organized crime
- C. the turning of public attention to pressing international issues
- D. widespread popular support for further moral reform

Key

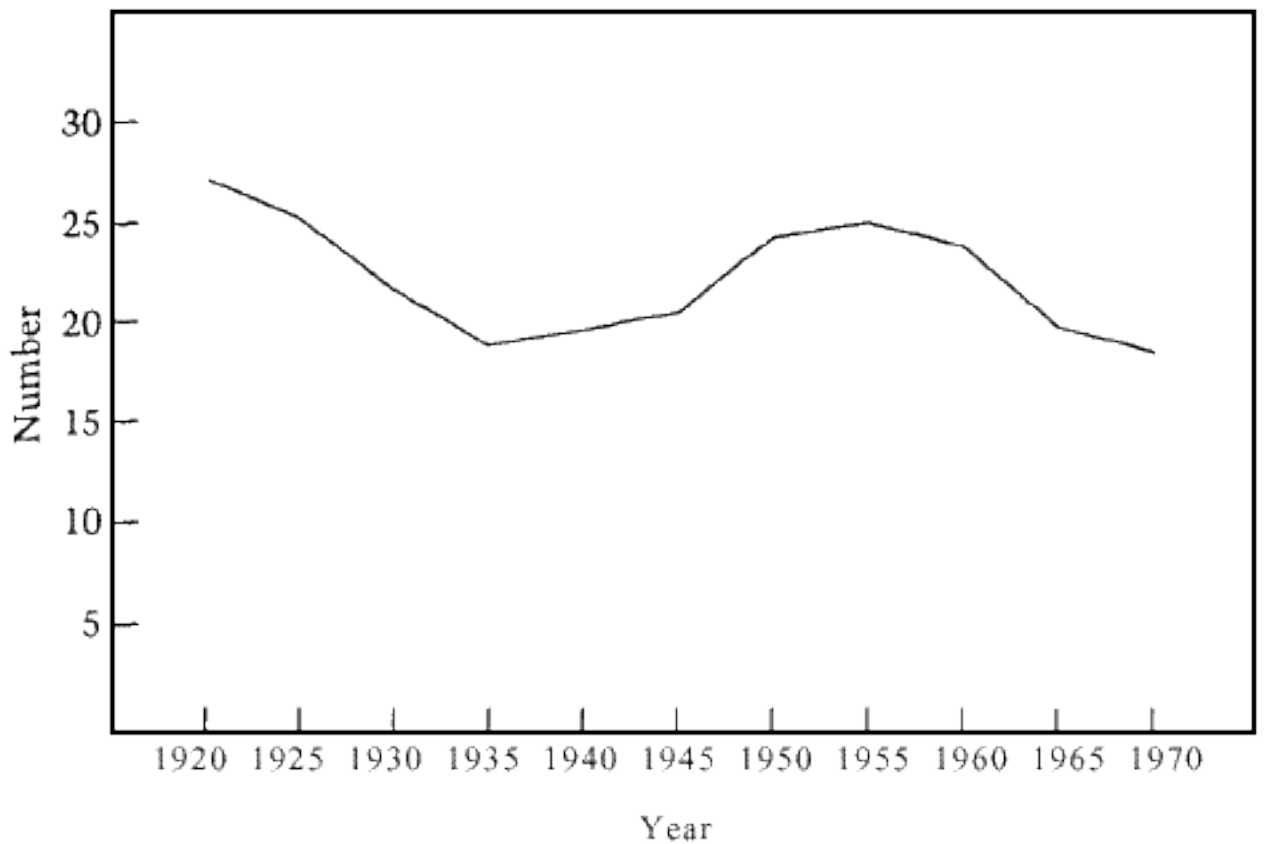
B

86. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's goal in supporting the Lend-Lease Act of 1941 was to
- A. encourage Japanese Americans to relocate voluntarily
 - B. use foreign investment as a way of stimulating the American economy
 - C. maintain an isolationist stance by providing only limited aid to both sides in the European conflict
 - D. assist Britain's war effort without violating United States neutrality laws

Key

D

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES



87. The graph above supports which statement about the birthrate in the United States?
- A. It declined steadily from 1920 to 1950.
 - B. It increased rapidly during the Great Depression.
 - C. It increased after the Second World War.
 - D. It tended to increase after each war.

Key

C

The following question refers to the headline and newspaper cartoon below.

SOVIETS LAUNCH FIRST MAN-MADE SATELLITE INTO ORBIT



Frank Williams in the Detroit Free Pr

88. What did the United States government do in response to the event referred to in the cartoon and headline?
- A. The government decided to seek peace immediately and to end the Cold War.
 - B. The government banned civilian contact between United States and Soviet citizens.
 - C. The government decided to spend more on both scientific education and the military.
 - D. The government requested that the United Nations prohibit Soviet space exploration.

Key

C

89. In the 1970's the United States economy was directly affected by
- A. a sharp increase in the price of oil
 - B. an increase in the cost of solar energy
 - C. an overall decline in international trade
 - D. a rapid decline in prices of consumer goods

Key

A

90. The opening of diplomatic relations between the United States and China's communist government occurred during the presidential administration of
- A. Harry S Truman
 - B. John F. Kennedy
 - C. Lyndon B. Johnson
 - D. Richard M. Nixon

Key

D

91. During the 1500's and 1600's, what was the major cause of death among Indians of the Americas?
- A. Warfare among tribes
 - B. Warfare between Native Americans and Europeans
 - C. Infections and diseases brought by Europeans
 - D. Changing climatic conditions

Key

C

92. The Great Awakening of the 1730's was important because it led people in the American colonies to
- A. increase toleration for Roman Catholics
 - B. examine the different positions of men and women in society
 - C. reaffirm that God gave kings their right to rule
 - D. question the authority of church and government leaders

Key

D

The following question

Students were shown two early American paintings portraying George Washington. In one, Washington is deified; he is seen rising to the heavens accompanied by angels. The other shows Washington as president reviewing troops as they prepare to put down the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794.

We did not receive copyright approval to put the actual text from the student booklet on the Website.

93. Early American paintings such as these two of George Washington tended to
- A. show Washington's interest in science
 - B. show life in a realistic fashion
 - C. glorify American political figures
 - D. celebrate Washington's humble origins

Key

C

The following question

Students were shown two early American paintings portraying George Washington. In one, Washington is deified; he is seen rising to the heavens accompanied by angels. The other shows Washington as president reviewing troops as they prepare to put down the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794.

We did not receive copyright approval to put the actual text from the student booklet on the Website.

94. The top picture shows that
- A. many people believed Washington was a weak President
 - B. religious symbols were used in politics in the early United States
 - C. American Indian art had a strong influence on early Republic art
 - D. Washington had come from a close-knit family

Key

B

The following question refers to the paintings below.

GW Paintings -- Army Shows

Students were shown two early American paintings portraying George Washington. In one, Washington is deified; he is seen

rising to the heavens accompanied by angels. The other shows Washington as president reviewing troops as they prepare to put down the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794.

We did not receive copyright approval to put the actual text from the student booklet on the Website.

95. The bottom painting shows Washington with an army raised to put down the Whiskey Rebellion in western Pennsylvania in 1794. The painting was probably intended to show the
- A. strength of the new central government
 - B. strength of the Americans and weakness of the European powers
 - C. alliance between Washington and American Indians of the Northwest Territory
 - D. violence of Washington and the peacefulness of the Pennsylvania Quakers

Key

A

96. What was one consequence of Nat Turner's rebellion?
- A. Large numbers of slaves fled to the North.
 - B. Slave revolts broke out throughout the South.
 - C. Conditions for slaves on many southern plantations improved.
 - D. Southern states passed laws designed to tightly control slaves.

Key

D

97. The Monroe Doctrine was intended to
- A. promote United States trade with China
 - B. help keep the peace in Europe
 - C. discourage European involvement in the Americas
 - D. protect United States business in Japan and Korea

Key

C

The following question refers to the newspaper report below.

A city of ruins, of desolation, of vacant houses, of widowed women, of rotting wharves, of deserted warehouses . . . acres of pitiful and voiceless barrenness—that is Charleston.

98. The news report was most likely written in
- A. 1835

- B. 1845
- C. 1855
- D. 1865

Key

D

The following question refers to the newspaper report below.

A city of ruins, of desolation, of vacant houses, of widowed women, of rotting wharves, of deserted warehouses . . . acres of pitiful and voiceless barrenness—that is Charleston.

99. The news report best supports which statement?
- A. Cities on the coast saw the worst of the fighting in the Civil War.
 - B. During the Civil War urban areas in the South suffered.
 - C. The destruction of cities had little effect on the progress of the Civil War.
 - D. The Civil War had little effect on city life in the North.

Key

B

100. What was the main reason that many leaders in Great Britain leaned toward supporting the Confederacy in the Civil War?
- A. Plantation owners in Britain held slaves.
 - B. Most British immigrants to the United States lived in the South.
 - C. Britain relied on Southern cotton for its factories.
 - D. British politicians wanted to make the United States weaker so that they could conquer it.

Key

C

101. Between 1960 and 1990, what invention most changed the way people in the United States worked?
- A. The typewriter
 - B. The computer
 - C. The superconductor
 - D. The radio

Key

B

102. What goal was most important in shaping United States foreign policy between 1945 and 1990?
- A. Preventing the spread of communism to new areas and weakening it where it already existed

- B. Encouraging trained scientists and other skilled workers who lived in foreign countries to immigrate to the United States
- C. Strengthening the United States industrial and agricultural sectors to help them compete against the British and the French
- D. Providing foreign aid to all poor countries to help them develop economically and technologically

Key

A

103. President Jimmy Carter played a major role in negotiating the Camp David accords, which promoted peace between
- A. the Soviet Union and China
 - B. the Palestinians and the Jordanians
 - C. Egypt and Israel
 - D. North Korea and the United States

Key

C

Question 104 refers to Documents [1]

104. According to Document D, the prosperity of the 1920's was mainly based on
- A. a strong banking sector
 - B. increased agricultural profits
 - C. an expanded volume of exports
 - D. the automobile and housing industries

Key

D

Question 105 refers to Documents [1]

105. According to Document D, which groups were largely excluded from the prosperity of the 1920's?
- A. The middle class
 - B. Farmers and workers
 - C. Stockbrokers and bankers
 - D. Industrialists

Key

B

Question 106 refers to Documents [1]

106. Based on the graphs and your knowledge of history, you can conclude that the first successful steps toward partial recovery from the Great Depression occurred
- A. at the end of the First World War
 - B. with the passage of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff
 - C. with United States entry into the Second World War
 - D. with the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President

Key

D

Question 107 refers to Documents [1]

107. Documents G and H show that Roosevelt's highest priority was reducing
- A. unemployment
 - B. trade imbalances
 - C. food prices
 - D. stock prices

Key

A

Question 108 refers to Documents [1]

108. Which sentence states what most New Deal supporters thought the federal government should do?
- A. The federal government should protect business in order to increase productivity.
 - B. The federal government should protect the rights and interests of minority groups.
 - C. The federal government should regulate and directly stimulate the economy by spending and hiring.
 - D. The federal government should play as small a role as possible in the economy.

Key

C

Question 109 refers to Documents [1]

109. In his 1937 inaugural address, Roosevelt portrayed the continuing Depression primarily as a
- A. political issue
 - B. moral issue
 - C. diplomatic issue
 - D. cultural issue

Key

B

Question 110 refers to Documents [1]

110. In Document K, Huey Long is criticizing President Roosevelt for his
- A. foreign policy
 - B. agricultural policy
 - C. Civilian Conservation Corps
 - D. attacks on the rich

Key

B

Question 111 refers to Documents [1]

111. Based on the Huey Long documents, how do you think Long would have tried to solve the problems of the country?
- A. By dividing wealth more evenly
 - B. By giving federal aid to industry
 - C. By establishing farm price supports
 - D. By working closely with business leaders

Key

A