Sample Test C

AMERICAN HISTORY

SECTION 1

Time—1 hour and 15 minutes
100 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then blacken the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

1. More than any other, this colony was the lengthened shadow of one man. He offered easy land terms of 50 free acres; laid out his principal city in checkerboard fashion to prevent a disaster similar to the Great Fire of London; and offered a sincere trust in humanity and religious freedom in his "Holy Experiment." What colony and founder is described?
   (A) New York—Peter Stuyvesant
   (B) Georgia—James Oglethorpe
   (C) Pennsylvania—William Penn
   (D) Maryland—Lord Baltimore
   (E) Massachusetts Bay—John Winthrop

2. The treaties that came out of the Washington Disarmament Conference in the early 1920s—the Five Power Naval Disarmament Treaty, the Four Power Treaty, and the Nine Power Treaty—were consistent with previous American foreign policy in regard to the
   (A) Open Door Notes
   (B) Stimson Doctrine
   (C) mediation of the Russo-Japanese War
   (D) Versailles Treaty
   (E) Monroe Doctrine

3. The most important influence on the institution of slavery was the
   (A) cotton gin
   (B) gag rule
   (C) American Colonization Society
   (D) Underground Railroad
   (E) "Three-fifths" Compromise

4. "There are, in this case, all the essential constituent parts of a contract. There is something to be contracted about; there are parties, and there are plain terms in which the agreement of the parties, on the subject of the contract, is expressed. There are mutual considerations and inducements. The charter recites, that the founder, on his part, has agreed to establish his seminary in New Hampshire, and to enlarge it, beyond its original design, among other things, for the benefit of that province; and thereupon a charter is given to him and his associates, designated by himself, promising and assuring to them, under the plighted faith of the state, the right of ... administering its concerns, in the manner provided in the charter. There is a complete and perfect grant to them of all the power of superintendence, visitation, and government. Is this not a contract?" This quotation
   (A) is from Calhoun's Exposition and Protest opposing the Tariff of Abominations
   (B) is from Marshall's decision in Gibbons v. Ogden
   (C) is from a speech in favor of the Morrill Land-Grant College Act
   (D) illustrates the emotions and arguments of the Great Awakening
   (E) is from Daniel Webster's argument before the Supreme Court in the Dartmouth College case
5. If all of these five were transported back to the antebellum period, which would be most likely to approve of the “Cult of True Womanhood”?
   (A) Phyllis Schlafly
   (B) Betty Friedan
   (C) Carrie Nation
   (D) Gloria Steinem
   (E) Shirley Chisholm

6. Who practiced polygamy, organized an authoritarian political community, and separated themselves from outsiders?
   (A) Shakers
   (B) Mormons
   (C) Christian Scientists
   (D) Quakers
   (E) the Amish

7. “If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.” What foreign policy was based upon this statement?
   (A) dollar diplomacy
   (B) “watchful waiting” in Mexico
   (C) Good Neighbor policy
   (D) Open Door policy
   (E) Roosevelt Corollary

8. The Great Compromise during the writing of the Constitution involved
   (A) the creation of three separate branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial
   (B) determining whether sovereignty rested with the states or the federal government
   (C) the respective powers of the House and Senate and representation in the Senate and the House
   (D) ending the slave trade after twenty years
   (E) whether or not only a majority vote was needed to tax imports

9. Bruce Barton’s The Man Nobody Knows (1925) differed from William Stead’s If Christ Came to Chicago (1894) and Charles Sheldon’s In His Steps (1897) in that the first book
   (A) was part of the Social Gospel movement
   (B) reconciled business ethics and Christian teachings
   (C) condemned big businessmen for not doing enough to aid the poor
   (D) concerned advertising and politics, whereas the other two concerned religion
   (E) was part of the muckraking tradition

10. “But the injuries and disadvantages we sustain by that connection are without number, and our duty to mankind at large, as well as to ourselves, instruct us to renounce the alliance [with Great Britain as colonies]; because any submission to or dependence on Great Britain, tends directly to involve this continent in European wars and quarrels. As Europe is our market for trade, we ought to form no partial connection with any part of it . . . England and America . . . belong to different systems. England to Europe: America to itself.” This quotation from Thomas Paine’s Common Sense foresaw the
    (A) NATO and SEATO alliances
    (B) Monroe Doctrine
    (C) Atlantic Charter
    (D) end of the French and Indian War
    (E) Roosevelt Corollary

11. This act guaranteed the right of labor unions to organize and to bargain collectively, and created the National Labor Relations Board to ensure fair and open campaigning by unions for initial union recognition and organization. Which act is described?
    (A) Clayton Act
    (B) Norris-LaGuardia Act
    (C) Taft-Hartley Act
    (D) Landrum-Griffin Act
    (E) Wagner Act
12. The legacy of Reconstruction included
(A) the Solid South and the rise of the Redeemers or Bourbons
(B) constitutional amendments to ensure black civil rights sometime in the future
(C) the crop lien system and sharecropping
(D) expenditures for badly needed schools and roads
(E) all of the above

13. All of the following except one contributed to the adoption of Jim Crow laws in the South in the 1890s. Which of the following did not?
(A) a decline in the commitment of Northern liberals to civil rights for blacks
(B) the inability of the Southern Redeemer conservative governments to maintain control of Southern state governments
(C) the adoption of racism by Southern Populist radicals to counter conservative Redeemer use of racism to win political support
(D) civil rights marches and agitation by Southern blacks, provoking white retaliation
(E) a series of Supreme Court decisions weakening the protection of civil rights granted by the Fourteenth Amendment

15. President Martin Van Buren endorsed the Independent Treasury plan that
(A) ordered payment of land purchases in specie
(B) advocated the creation of a new Bank of the U.S.
(C) advocated the creation of a Federal Reserve banking network
(D) provided for federal depositories independent of private or state banks
(E) deposited federal revenues in "pet banks"

16. Who defended his business practices as a necessary survival of the fittest? "The American Beauty Rose can be produced in the splendor and fragrance which bring cheer to its beholder only by sacrificing the early buds which grow up around it. This is not an evil tendency in business. It is merely the working out of a law of nature and a law of God."
(A) Matthew Josephson
(B) J. Pierpont Morgan
(C) John D. Rockefeller
(D) William Jennings Bryan
(E) Andrew Carnegie

17. Which was not part of the politics of 1865 to 1900?
(A) waving the bloody shirt
(B) the Grand Army of the Republic
(C) Crédit Mobilier
(D) Mugwumps
(E) Loco-Focos

18. It is impossible for us to know how many colonists attended church services. We do know, however, how many church buildings existed in 1775. The largest single denomination had only 668 out of 3142 buildings. Knowing what you do about religion in colonial America, which of the following would be arranged in order from highest number to lowest number of church buildings?
(A) Congregational, Anglican, Quaker, Catholic
(B) Anglican, Catholic, Mennonite, Quaker
(C) Catholic, Huguenot, Methodist, Congregational
(D) Quaker, Lutheran, Jewish synagogues, Dunker
(E) Catholic, Presbyterian, Anglican, Moravian
19. Franklin Roosevelt put together a coalition of different groups that became the backbone of the Democratic Party for the next thirty years. FDR's Democratic coalition included all of the following except
(A) Southerners
(B) suburbanites
(C) blacks
(D) urban machines
(E) labor

20. All of the following contributed to the causes of the Mexican War except
(A) the election of 1844
(B) the spot resolutions
(C) Mexican anger over the Republic of Texas
(D) American designs on California
(E) private claims of U.S. citizens against Mexico

21. According to the census of 1790, of the four largest ethnic groups in the United States, which of the following gives the correct order for describing the ethnic groups from the largest to the smallest?
(A) English, black, Scots and Scotch-Irish, German
(B) English, German, Scots and Scotch-Irish, black
(C) English, Scots and Scotch-Irish, black, German
(D) Scots and Scotch-Irish, English, German, black
(E) German, English, Scots and Scotch-Irish, black

22. The 1850s were marked by intense North-South debate over the issue of slavery in the territories, yet the census of 1860 listed only seven slaves in the Nebraska territory and two in the Kansas territory. What explains the contradiction between the actual number of slaves in the Kansas and Nebraska territories and the intensity of the dispute?
(A) Slaveholders expected to move into Kansas and Nebraska when opposition to slavery in that area decreased.
(B) The issue of slavery in the territories had become an important symbol to both sections and an indication of the future direction of the economy and the nation.

23. In his early political career he was a Republican state representative in the New York state legislature, an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York City, a member of the United States Civil Service Commission, and the head of the New York City Board of Police Commissioners. Who is described?
(A) Lyndon Johnson
(B) Woodrow Wilson
(C) Theodore Roosevelt
(D) John F. Kennedy
(E) William Jennings Bryan

24. "The price which society pays for the law of competition, like the price it pays for cheap comforts and luxuries, is also great; but the advantages of this law are also greater still, for it is to this law that we owe our wonderful material development, which brings improved conditions in its train. But, whether the law be benign or not, we must say of it, as we say of the change in the conditions of men to which we have referred: It is here; we cannot evade it; no substitutes for it have been found; and while the law may be sometimes hard for the individual, it is best for the race, because it insures the survival of the fittest in every department. We accept and welcome, therefore, as conditions to which we must accommodate ourselves, great inequality of environment, the concentration of business, industrial and commercial, in the hands of a few, and the law of competition between these, as being not only beneficial, but essential for the future progress of the race." Which of the following would not have supported this statement?
(A) William Graham Sumner
(B) Herbert Spencer
(C) Henry George
(D) John D. Rockefeller
(E) Andrew Carnegie
25. In 1811 there were 88 state banks; in 1816, 256. What explains the increase in the number of state banks from 1811 to 1816?
(A) The needs of the wartime economy during the War of 1812 demanded it.
(B) The restraining influence of the first Bank ended when its charter expired.
(C) Regional trade was stimulated by the building of canals.
(D) Federalists replaced the Democrats, and changed federal banking policies.
(E) New banks were established under the National Banking system.

26. Which famous American woman is not correctly matched to her accomplishments?
(A) Jane Addams founded Hull House, the first settlement house in America.
(B) Mary Lyon, pioneering woman educator, founded Mount Holyoke.
(C) Susan B. Anthony advocated women's suffrage.
(D) Frances Willard advocated better treatment of the insane before the Civil War.
(E) Frances Perkins was the first woman cabinet member, Secretary of Labor under FDR.

28. Which of the following statements contradicts Jefferson's philosophy of government?
(A) That government is best which governs the least.
(B) The presidency should have little pomposity or ceremony.
(C) A strong army is essential to defend liberty.
(D) Freedom of speech is essential in a republic.
(E) The will of the majority must be accepted.

29. In the 1912 presidential campaign Woodrow Wilson urged his New Freedom. Theodore Roosevelt his New Nationalism. Which of the following statements about these two economic philosophies is correct?
(A) Wilson won the election and put his philosophy into legislation and into practice.
(B) Roosevelt won the election and put his philosophy into legislation and into practice.
(C) In the next seventy years the federal government's approach to big business and antitrust followed New Nationalism philosophy.
(D) New Deal economic policies were mainly a continuation of New Freedom policies.
(E) They were both copied from Eugene V. Debs' program for the economy.
30. What is the best conclusion to draw from these figures?

(A) Colonists followed virtual representation in practice despite their protests to Great Britain.

(B) Representation in political conventions was apportioned by population as much as possible.

(C) Drawing a conclusion is difficult because for personal and political reasons some delegates did not sign the documents.

(D) The majority of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention did not sign that document.

(E) Most of the signers of one document signed the other documents.

31. The Camp David Accords, agreed to under the leadership of President Carter, led to peace in the Middle East between

(A) Iran and Iraq

(B) Afghanistan and the Soviet Union

(C) Lebanon and Israel

(D) Israel and Egypt

(E) the Soviet Union and the United States

32. The proper title for this map is

(A) "Women's Suffrage Movement"

(B) "Manhood Suffrage in the Era of Jacksonian Democracy"

(C) "Black Suffrage During Reconstruction"

(D) "Jim Crow Laws and Black Suffrage"

(E) "Suffrage Laws and the Populist Movement"

33. Which of the following statements concerning mercantilism is accurate?

(A) Laissez-faire was a basic concept in mercantilism.

(B) Mercantilism seriously retarded the development of a wide range of colonial industries.

(C) Americans were economically hurt by the laws requiring all imperial trade to be carried in British ships manned by British sailors.

(D) The British government controlled and directed economic activities to benefit the national state more than the colonies or individual British citizens.

(E) A nation increased its national wealth by importing more goods than it exported.

34. The following is the electoral college vote for president in the second race between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson: Jefferson, 73;
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Aaron Burr, 73; John Adams, 65; Charles Pinckney, 64; and John Jay, 71. Which of the following statements is true?

(A) This election was held in 1796.
(B) This election led to the adoption of the Twelfth Amendment.
(C) Because of the tie the president was selected by the Senate, as specified by the Constitution.
(D) This presidential campaign was Jefferson's reelection to the presidency.
(E) The major issue of this election was the impressment of American sailors.

35. The first talking motion picture was

(A) The Jazz Singer
(B) Rebel Without a Cause
(C) Gone With the Wind
(D) Birth of a Nation
(E) Bridge on the River Kwai

36. Which statement describes American social structure in the Age of Jackson, 1820-1850?

(A) American society became more aristocratic.
(B) Social mobility increased and economic equality increased.
(C) Social mobility increased and economic inequality increased.
(D) There was social rigidity and an increase in economic equality.
(E) There was social rigidity and an increase in economic equality.

37. The Mayflower Compact is significant in American political thought because

(A) in it the people regard themselves as the source of political power
(B) in it the people agreed to be bound by the will of the majority
(C) it was copied for the Massachusetts Bay Charter
(D) in it church and state are separated
(E) in it were provisions guaranteeing civil rights for women and blacks

38. The Dawes Act

(A) made Native Americans (Indians) citizens
(B) established the reservation system
(C) pushed the Native Americans (Indians) further west
(D) failed in its intended purpose
(E) led to the publication of A Century of Dishonor

39. The figures from these two tables support the statement that

(A) Andrew Jackson's campaign in 1840 and 1844 stimulated high voter interest.
(B) Voter participation increased as presidential elections within individual states became more hotly contested.
(C) Jacksonian Democracy dramatically increased the number of voters.
(D) Issue-oriented presidential campaigns such as the election of 1840 stimulated high voter turnout.
(E) The antislavery movement changed voting patterns.
40. Which labor group pursued limited objectives, excluded intellectuals, avoided politics, and avoided broad social aims?
(A) American Federation of Labor
(B) Knights of Labor
(C) American Railway Union
(D) National Labor Union
(E) Socialist Party

41. Who glorified America in *Leaves of Grass*?
(A) Nathaniel Hawthorne
(B) James Fenimore Cooper
(C) Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
(D) Walt Whitman
(E) Joseph Smith

42. “The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the Republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires. . . .

“We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform.” These quotes are from a political party platform that was part of the presidential election of
(A) 1932
(B) 1924
(C) 1912
(D) 1892
(E) 1948

43. Four of the following contributed to the passage of the immigration acts of 1921 and 1924. Which did not?
(A) results of I.Q. tests given to American soldiers during the First World War
(B) resentment of workers against foreign immigrants’ taking jobs away from Americans by their willingness to work for low wages
(C) a belief, caused by two short postwar depressions, that the nation’s pool of labor was already overcrowded
(D) the belief that those immigrants already in the country were not adequately Americanized
(E) a desire to resume after the First World War the prewar policy of restrictive quotas

44. Which is true of both the Korean War and the Vietnam War?
(A) Both led to a change in the party occupying the White House.
(B) It is possible to establish the day on which the first enemy military action took place in each war.
(C) In both wars the United States took over after a long unsuccessful struggle by an ally.
(D) The United Nations entered both wars and branded North Korea and North Vietnam as aggressors.
(E) The United States had stated clearly that it would defend South Korea and South Vietnam if attacked.

45. Which New Deal agency no longer exists?
(A) Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)
(B) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
(C) Federal Housing Administration (FHA)
(D) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
(E) Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

46. “A modern industrial plant has a hundred trades and parts of trades represented in its working force. To have these workers parcelled out to a hundred unions is to divide and not to organize them, to give them over to factions and petty leadership and leave them an easy prey to the machinations of the enemy. The dominant craft should control the plant or, the union, and it should embrace the entire working force. This is the industrial plan, the
modern method applied to modern conditions, and it will in time prevail."

(A) This passage is from the 1881 preamble to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

(B) This passage explains the role of industrial company unions in the 1920s.

(C) This criticism was delivered against the American Railway Union during the Pullman strike.

(D) This quotation is from the Taft-Hartley Act.

(E) This criticism was answered by the formation of the CIO in the 1930s.

48. "The Dixiecrats deserted him over the issue of civil rights for blacks. Thousands of his potential supporters swung to Henry Wallace's Progressive Party. His major opponent came from New York and had been the presidential candidate four years before. And, yet, somehow he won." Who is referred to?

(A) Jimmy Carter in 1976

(B) Richard Nixon in 1968

(C) Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932

(D) John F. Kennedy in 1960

(E) Harry Truman in 1948

49. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution

(A) were necessary to secure the civil rights of the freedmen

(B) completed the political proposals of William Lloyd Garrison

(C) were widely supported in the North

(D) were passed because of Andrew Johnson's strong support

(E) were passed and ratified as a group

50. All of the following were crises during the Eisenhower administration except the

(A) U-2 spy plane incident

(B) building of the Berlin Wall

(C) tension between Red China and Nationalist China in the Taiwan Straits

(D) Suez Canal crisis

(E) Lebanon crisis leading to the Eisenhower Doctrine

51. In 1774 Jefferson wrote that although "single acts of tyranny may be ascribed to the accidental opinion of a day . . . a series of oppressions begun at a distinguished period and pursued unalterably through every change of ministers too plainly prove a deliberate and systematic plan of reducing us to slavery." Which of the following was not cited in this period as "deliberate and systematic" efforts to attack liberty?

(A) Boston Massacre and the massacre in St. Georges fields

(B) missionaries sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel

(C) Stamp Act

(D) John Wilkes' being denied a seat in Parliament

(E) British refusal to evacuate the Northwest posts

52. "Whereas it appears that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands on the one part and France on the other, and the duty and interest of the United States require that they should, with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial toward the belligerent powers:

"I have therefore thought fit by these presents to declare the disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid toward those powers respectively, and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition." This quotation is from

(A) a speech by Franklin Roosevelt after the beginning of the Second World War in Europe

(B) the Good Neighbor policy of Hoover, which was endorsed by Franklin Roosevelt

(C) Wilson's declaration at the outbreak of the First World War

(D) Washington's Neutrality Proclamation

(E) Jefferson's embargo on foreign trade
53. The dotted lines on the map represent the
(A) canal routes used by entrepreneurs
(B) National Road linking the states together
(C) new territory in the Louisiana Purchase
(D) extent of the frontier line for 1800 and 1830
(E) lines for the Proclamation of 1763

54. "The sympathies of the Democratic Party, as shown by the platform, are on the side of the struggling masses who have ever been the foundation of the Democratic party. There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that, if you will only legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous, their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea, however, has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous, their prosperity will find its way up through every class which rests upon them."

"You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard; we reply that the great cities rest upon our broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave your farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in the country."

This speech came from
(A) the campaign of William Jennings Bryan for the presidency in 1896
(B) the campaign of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the presidency in 1932
(C) the campaign of Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency in 1912
(D) the attempt by McNary and Haugen to secure price supports for farmers in the 1920s
(E) FDR in support of a second Agricultural Adjustment Act after the first was declared unconstitutional

55. "It is inconsistent with the spirit of neutrality for a neutral nation to make loans to belligerent nations, for money is the worst of all contrabands—it commands all other things... as a neutral government does all in its power to discourage its citizens from enlisting in the armies of other countries, it should discourage those who by loaning money would do more than they could by enlisting. The government withdraws the protection of citizenship from those who do enlist under other flags—why should it give protection to money when it enters foreign military service?" This attitude by Secretary of State Bryan was later echoed in the
(A) Marshall Plan
(B) Fourteen Points
(C) Nye Committee investigations
(D) Atlantic Charter
(E) Lend-Lease Act

56. A historian compared tax lists for the years 1687 and 1771. What changes do you think he found in the Boston of 1771 compared to the Boston of 1687?
(A) an increase in the number of indentured servants entering Boston from abroad
(B) a decline in the number of people considered poor and propertyless
(C) a more stratified social structure
(D) an economy controlled by large landowners rather than by merchants
(E) a stable population with little geographical, occupational, economic, or generational mobility
57. All of the following curtailed freedom of speech or expression except:
(A) Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus during the Civil War
(B) the gag rule in the 1830s and early 1840s
(C) the Sedition Act, 1918
(D) McCarthyism during the 1950s
(E) British writs of assistance in the early 1760s

58. Four of the following were considered to be conservationists. Who was not considered a friend of conservation?
(A) John Muir
(B) Theodore Roosevelt
(C) Gifford Pinchot
(D) Franklin Roosevelt
(E) Richard Ballinger

59. “Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished . . . .”

“Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished.”

The law from which this quotation is taken
(A) proved difficult to enforce against big business
(B) passed Congress by a close vote after a bitter struggle
(C) represented a new departure and a new direction in governmental policy
(D) continued the tradition of the Clayton Antitrust Act
(E) was part of the New Deal legislation

60. Why was the United Nations able to defend South Korea when it was attacked?
(A) The Soviet Union was boycotting it in protest of its refusal to give a seat to Communist China.
(B) The Soviet Union did not use its veto power because it was concerned about the rise of Communist China as a rival.
(C) The Korean War was a local struggle, and neither the United States nor the Soviet Union considered it part of the Cold War.
(D) The Soviet Union was boycotting it in order to test its response to a carefully orchestrated scheme—the preplanned invasion by a communist country into an ally of the West.
(E) South Korea was entitled to protection as a member of the United Nations.

61. Which of the following statements about the process of amending the Constitution is correct?
(A) The original Constitution did not provide for a means of amendment.
(B) The Constitution can be amended by a two-thirds vote of both the Senate and House of Representatives and by the approval of two-thirds of the state legislatures.
(C) The states can bypass the federal government by forcing Congress to call a national convention to propose an amendment (if requested by the legislatures of two-thirds of the states) and by approving the proposed amendment with three-fourths of the state conventions.
(D) Proposed constitutional amendments need the approval of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the president's signature before amendments can be submitted to the states for ratification.
(E) Through the power of judicial review the federal courts have the power to declare an amendment unconstitutional.

62. Little remembered by later generations, this politician was Secretary of War, 1899–1904; Secretary of State, 1905–1909; a Republican senator from New York, 1909–1915; and the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1912. His greatest accomplishment was the moderniz-
tion of the army’s organization. He created the General Staff of the Army, which was directly responsible to the Secretary of War and to the president, and established the Army War College. These two institutions were responsible for policy making within the confines of clear civilian control. Who was the able administrator who reorganized the Army?

(A) William Howard Taft  
(B) Theodore Roosevelt  
(C) John J. Pershing  
(D) Elihu Root  
(E) Franklin D. Roosevelt

63. "All men are, by nature, equal and free: No one has a right to any authority over another without his consent; all lawful government is founded on the consent of those who are subject to it: Such consent was given with a view to ensure and to increase the happiness of the governed, above what they could enjoy in an independent and unconnected state of nature.” This quotation from James Wilson is an example of the

(A) doctrine of nullification  
(B) philosophy of natural rights  
(C) philosophy of rugged individualism  
(D) Southern states’ rights point of view  
(E) rhetoric of Populism

64. "The existence of an area of free land, its continuous recession, and the advance of American settlement westward, explain American development.” Which of the following is not part of the theories of the author of this quotation?

(A) The westward movement influenced the development of American character.  
(B) Our frontier was a steady movement away from the influence of Europe.  
(C) Successive waves of frontiers—a trader’s frontier, a rancher’s frontier, a miner’s frontier, and a farmer’s frontier—swept over the unsettled lands during the westward movement.  
(D) Part of our frontier heritage was the acquisition of habits of wastefulness in regard to national resources.  
(E) The frontier produced two economic classes, and therefore the underlying cause of all major events in American history was economic.

65. As defined by John C. Calhoun, the doctrine of nullification

(A) said that both the highest federal court and the highest state court had to agree on the constitutionality of a federal law  
(B) gave a majority of states voting in their state legislatures the power to declare an act of Congress null and void  
(C) stated that any individual state could on its own authority declare a federal law unconstitutional and therefore unenforceable  
(D) called for two presidents, one from the North and one from the South, either of whom could nullify a federal law  
(E) applied only to tariff laws and revenue laws

66. Four of the following were characteristics of the colonial economy and colonial politics which continued into the Revolution and Confederation era. Which did not continue into the latter era?

(A) tension between debtors and creditors  
(B) a scarcity of currency  
(C) tension between Westerners and Easterners  
(D) constitutional struggles between the lower house of the state assemblies and the governors  
(E) disputes among the states over western land claims

67. United States foreign policy in the 1920s most resembled the decade from 1800 to 1810 in which of the following?

(A) territorial expansion  
(B) involvement in the armed conflicts of Europe  
(C) commitment to the pursuit of diplomacy by peaceful means  
(D) interest in events in the Pacific  
(E) disarmament
68. The map above
(A) illustrates the division between the frost-belt and the sunbelt;
(B) illustrates why so many presidential candidates came from the Midwest in the latter half of the 19th century;
(C) graphically distorts the approximate electoral vote;
(D) shows why the Populist Party worried professional politicians in the Democratic and Republican parties;
(E) is distorted to overrepresent the wealthy states.

69. After the Second World War older black organizations were challenged by the rise of new, more militant groups. Which of the following belong to postwar militant black organizations?
(A) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC);
(B) Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC);
(C) Urban League and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE);
(D) Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Urban League;
(E) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).
70. Who painted this Midwestern couple?
(A) John James Audubon
(B) Ben Shahn
(C) Andrew Wyeth
(D) Grant Wood
(E) Thomas Eakins

71. The Intolerable Acts, also called the Repressive Acts,
(A) closed all American ports until the tea from the Boston Tea Party was paid for
(B) punished the colonists for the Stamp Act Congress
(C) extended the Canadian border down to the Ohio River
(D) led to the First Continental Congress
(E) were in retaliation for the Boston Massacre

72. "Scientific management" was the practice of using time measurement to break down all the components of a job in order to discover the best method to do that job. Who was most responsible for the "scientific management" movement in the early 20th century?
(A) John D. Rockefeller
(B) Andrew Carnegie
(C) John Dewey
(D) J.P. Morgan
(E) Frederick W. Taylor

73. The Supreme Court case of Myers v. U.S. in 1925 said that the president had the power to fire anyone appointed to a position in the executive branch, even a position which required Senate approval for appointment. This decision vindicated the position taken by
(A) Andrew Jackson in regard to the spoils system
(B) Jefferson in regard to impeaching Federalist judges
(C) Wilson in regard to the Versailles Treaty
(D) Andrew Johnson in opposition to Radical Republicans
(E) the Hartford Convention during the War of 1812

74. "Neither of the two parties shall conclude either truce or peace with Great Britain without the formal consent of the other first obtained; and they mutually engage not to lay down their arms until the independence of the United States shall have been formally or tacitly assured by the treaty or treaties that shall terminate the war." This passage is Article VIII of the Treaty of Alliance of 1776 between France and the United States. The United States did not keep its pledge to France as stipulated in Article VIII. It instead signed a peace treaty without consulting with France. Why?
(A) It did not want to get involved with the French Revolution.
(B) It discovered that France and her ally Spain were eager to prevent it from gaining control of the territory extending from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River.
(C) Since French military and naval aid did not amount to much help, it did not feel obligated to follow the treaty.
(D) No British troops were left in the United States after the capture of Cornwallis's army, and the British quickly gave in before we had an opportunity to consult with our ally, France.
75. The conservative branch of the Republican Party recaptured the White House in the 1920s. How did they deal with the Progressive legacy of federal regulatory legislation?
(A) They quietly permitted the legislation which created the regulatory agencies to expire.
(B) They supported new legislation to weaken the powers of the regulatory agencies.
(C) They captured the regulatory agencies by appointing conservatives as members.
(D) They joined forces with New Dealers to improve and update the old regulatory legislation.
(E) They abolished the federal regulatory agencies.

76. The center of the manufacturing of cotton textiles switched from New England to the South between the 1880s and the 1950s because
(A) New England Irish and Italian immigrants refused to work in the textile mills
(B) New England changed its textile emphasis to wool production
(C) cheap Southern labor and lower taxes enticed the textile industry to move to the South
(D) the Arab oil embargo drove New England industrial costs too high
(E) blacks were once again permitted to work in the textile mills as they had during slavery

77. Why did Lyndon Johnson make a decision not to run for election in 1968?
(A) He lost in the early New Hampshire Democratic primary to Senator Eugene McCarthy.
(B) His deescalation of the American involvement in Vietnam angered too many people, and jeopardized his reelection.
(C) His previous presidential election had been very close, giving him grounds to suspect defeat if this election was going to be close.
(D) The objectives of the War on Poverty and the war in Vietnam had been achieved.
(E) His potential Republican opponent, Richard Nixon, looked unbeatable.

78. "The [signers of the treaty] solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.
The [signers of the treaty] agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means." This quotation is from the
(A) Yalta Agreement
(B) Truman Doctrine
(C) SALT I Agreement
(D) Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
(E) Kellogg-Briand Treaty

79. Which two presidential candidates were bitterly attacked because they were Catholics?
(A) Thomas Dewey and Adlai Stevenson
(B) Walter Mondale and Lyndon Johnson
(C) Al Smith and John F. Kennedy
(D) Herbert Hoover and Dwight David Eisenhower
(E) Jimmy Carter and John F. Kennedy

80. "Once lead this people into war and they'll forget there ever was such a thing as tolerance. To fight you must be brutal and ruthless, and the spirit of ruthless brutality will enter into every fiber of our national life, infecting Congress, the courts, the policeman on the beat, the man in the street." Wilson's prophecy came true in regard to all of the following except
(A) the Chicago race riot, 1919
(B) the Palmer raids
(C) the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918
(D) the reaction to the steel strike of 1919
(E) the Volstead Act

81. Four of the following correctly match a reformer to the area of reform. Which is incorrectly matched?
(A) Dorothea Dix—treatment of the mentally ill
(B) Lucretia Mott—women's rights
(C) Horace Mann—education
(D) Neal Dow—temperance
(E) Roger B. Taney—labor unions
82. In order for a bill to become a law it must
(A) be approved by the president
(B) be approved by the House and the Senate
(C) be reviewed by the federal courts under the power of judicial review
(D) be supported by the majority party
(E) originate in the House of Representatives

83. Why was there so much colonial opposition to the Tea Act of 1773?
(A) The East India Company was granted a monopoly control over the sale of tea in the colonies.
(B) The act raised taxes on tea.
(C) British troops accompanied the British merchants who came to sell the tea.
(D) The tea tax was passed in retaliation for the Boston Tea Party.
(E) The act raised the price of tea.

84. Which of the following is not correctly linked to an event which occurred during his presidential administration?
(A) Peace Corps started—JFK
(B) Marshall Plan—FDR
(C) U-2 incident—Eisenhower
(D) Iranian hostage crisis—Carter
(E) SALT I Agreement—Nixon

85. After the Constitution was written in 1787 it was sent to the states for ratification. Virginia narrowly approved the Constitution, 89-79. Who was the Virginia delegate who fought in Virginia against ratifying the Constitution because it lacked a Bill of Rights? His fight earned him the title, “Father of the Bill of Rights.”
(A) Thomas Jefferson
(B) George Washington
(C) John Adams
(D) George Mason
(E) Sam Adams

86. “Pervasive discrimination and segregation in employment, education and housing, which have resulted in the continuing exclusion of great numbers of Negroes from the benefits of economic progress.

87. “In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.
   "The first is freedom of speech and expression, everywhere in the world.
   "The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, everywhere in the world.
   "The third is freedom from want, which, translated into world terms, means economic understanding which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants, everywhere in the world.
   "The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a worldwide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.”
Who gave this “Four Freedoms” speech?
(A) Wendell Wilkie
(B) Woodrow Wilson
(C) Franklin Roosevelt
(D) Winston Churchill
(E) Herbert Hoover
88. After Southern congressmen and senators had withdrawn, the Republicans during the Civil War passed significant legislation that the Southerners had opposed. Which of the following was part of this legislation?

I. transcontinental railroad
II. Morrill Land-Grant College Act
III. Morrill Tariff
IV. Homestead Act
V. Federal Reserve Act

(A) I, II, III, and IV only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) II, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, III, IV, and V
(E) I, III, and IV only

89. Both France and Great Britain violated American neutral rights in the years preceding the War of 1812. What consideration influenced the United States to go to war against Great Britain rather than France?

(A) British violations caused the loss of American lives; the French violations only cost property losses.
(B) The Federalist Party, which controlled Congress, tended to be anti-British.
(C) It was easier for the U.S. to attack British territory than to attack French territory.
(D) The French respected our embargo, the British did not.
(E) President Adams had already chastised France in the undeclared naval war of the late 1790s; this time he decided to attack Great Britain.

90. Which of the following was not used by Southerners in defense of the institution of slavery?

(A) Northern wage workers toiling in the factories were treated more inhumanely.
(B) The curse on Cain for killing his brother began the degradation of blacks.
(C) Slavery was essential to the agricultural system of the South, which produced crops requiring extensive hand labor.
(D) Slavery existed in the Bible and was never criticized by Christ, the Disciples, or the Old Testament prophets.
(E) The Constitution protected slavery in the South, and abolished it only north of the Ohio River and the Mason-Dixon line.

91. In just one year, 1807-1808, American imports dropped from $138 million to $57 million. American exports dropped from $106 million to $22 million. Why?

(A) Britain tightened its impressment of American sailors, driving American shipping from the seas.
(B) Macon's Bill No. 2 restricted American trade to every nation except Great Britain and France.
(C) Jefferson's embargo curtailed American shipping.
(D) Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees cut continental Europe off from American shipping.
(E) The undeclared naval war with France made shipping too dangerous.

92. Who drew this 19th century political cartoon attacking boss rule in New York City?

(A) William Seward
(B) Thomas Nast
(C) William Marcy Tweed
(D) Fiorello La Guardia
(E) Seth Low

93. Which historian first labeled the years immediately preceding the writing and adopting of the Constitution the "critical period" of American history?

(A) Frederick Jackson Turner
(B) John Fiske
94. Which colony was established as a buffer against the Spanish colonies and to give the poor and unfortunate a chance for a new start in life?
(A) Maryland
(B) Georgia
(C) Nova Scotia
(D) Pennsylvania
(E) Plymouth

95. "That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been fully convicted; and that all children born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years." This brief amendment to a piece of pending legislation concerning the admission of a new state set off a crisis. What is the amendment and what was the crisis?
(A) Wilmot Proviso, Compromise of 1850
(B) South Carolina Exposition and Protest, Compromise of 1833
(C) End of slavery proposed in Virginia legislature debates, 1831-1832, admission of West Virginia
(D) Tallmadge Amendment, Missouri Compromise
(E) popular sovereignty for the territories, Kansas-Nebraska Act

96. In his sociological study, The Levittowners, about a planned suburb in New York, Herbert Gans found a local society characterized by "the equality of men and women, the power of the child over his parents, the importance of voluntary association, the social functions of the church, and the rejection of high culture" and "the adherence to the traditional virtues: individual honesty, thrift, religiously inspired morality, Franklin-esque individualism, and Victorian prudery." His description of suburban society is most reminiscent of
(A) Sloan Wilson's The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit
(B) Alexis de Tocqueville's Democracy in America
(C) Theodore Dreiser's Sister Carrie
(D) William H. Whyte's The Organization Man
(E) Willa Cather's My Antonia

97. Which of the following was not an influential book that affected American economic thinking?
(A) John Kenneth Galbraith, The Affluent Society
(B) John Maynard Keynes, The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money
(C) Adam Smith, The Wealth of Nations
(D) Thorstein Veblen, The Theory of the Leisure Class
(E) Gunnar Myrdal, An American Dilemma

98. Which of the following is not true concerning the WPA (Works Progress Administration) and the PWA (Public Works Administration)?
(A) Harry Hopkins ran the WPA.
(B) The philosophy of the PWA was to build large construction projects such as the Grand Coulee Dam to stimulate private enterprise through the purchase of materials and the building of an industrial infrastructure.
(C) The philosophy of the WPA was to employ, usually on small jobs, as many people as possible, as quickly as possible; the productivity of the work was not as important as getting people a job and an income.
(D) Harold Ickes ran the PWA.
(E) The PWA projects included the Federal Arts Program, which employed thousands of artists, entertainers, and writers.

99. "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" and "Can I Sleep in Your Barn Tonight, Mister?" were popular hit songs during
(A) 1917
(B) the Civil War
(C) the Second World War
(D) 1932
(E) the 1960s

100. The OPA during the Second World War was similar to which of the following?
(A) President Nixon's wage freeze
(B) Manhattan Project
(C) Atomic Energy Commission
(D) NATO
(E) CARE
### ANSWERS

| 20. B | 40. A  | 60. A  | 80. E  | 100. A |