

## 1996 APUSH Exam Key & Explanations

1. The **Bill of Rights**, which comprises the first ten amendments to the Constitution, was written primarily to protect the rights of individuals. **James Madison** drafted these amendments in response to **Anti-Federalists'** complaints made during the ratification process that individual liberties were not clearly protected in the Constitution. These amendments were concerned more with the individual's relationship with the federal government than with enhancing the powers of the state governments. The **Ninth and Tenth Amendments** did reserve to the people or the states those powers not specifically granted to the federal government, but Madison prevented more explicit limits on national power, including efforts to limit the power of the federal judiciary.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 93% of test takers.

2. **Henry Clay** was the best-known advocate of the "**American System**," which was designed to promote the economic welfare of the United States. It was introduced in the aftermath of the War of 1812 to lessen American dependence on Europe and to remedy economic problems that had been evident during the war. It included a protective tariff, a new bank of the United States, and federally financed internal improvements such as canals and roads. President James Madison, who as a congressman during the Washington administrations had opposed such measures, supported all of these measures except the federally financed internal improvements, for which he thought a constitutional amendment was necessary. **Andrew Jackson** was not a strong supporter of the American System, as evidenced by his veto of the **Maysville Road bill**. The 1823 **Monroe Doctrine**, not the American System, called for an end to the European presence in South America.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 70% of test takers.

3. President **Abraham Lincoln's** initial goal in the Civil War was the preservation of the Union. At the time the North went to war, there was no Southern invasion of the North contemplated, nor were there any political defeats and insults inflicted by the South that needed to be avenged. The Civil War, if anything, gave European powers an opportunity to meddle in American affairs. Only in September 1862, almost a year and a half after the start of the war, did Lincoln introduce the preliminary **Emancipation Proclamation**. This proclaimed that slaves in territory held by the Confederacy on January 1, 1863, would be free. The major European countries, France and England, were more sympathetic to the emancipation of the slaves than to Southern independence. Although the goals of war changed over time, the initial goal had been, as Lincoln said, the preservation of the Union.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 90% of test takers.

4. The clothing industry was transformed by the sewing machine. This machine allowed workers, many of them women, to mass-produce clothes in factories rather than having women in the home tediously sew the family apparel. This new clothing was inexpensive, and wardrobes now had more clothes than previously. In the late nineteenth century, the fabrics were wool or cotton, as nylon and polyesters would not be invented until the twentieth century. The United States did not begin importing large quantities of clothing until the second half of the twentieth century.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 82% of test takers.

5. For **Woodrow Wilson**, the most important part of the **Treaty of Versailles** was the provisions concerning the **League of Nations**. Even though many of Wilson's **Fourteen Points**, such as the reduction in tariff barriers and freedom of the seas, did not become part of the treaty, Wilson believed that the League would resolve many future conflicts and that United States membership was crucial to the operation of the League. Wilson refused to consider any amendments to the Versailles Treaty concerning United States membership in the League. The Senate, under the leadership of **Henry Cabot Lodge** and **William Borah**—the so-called "**irreconcilables**"—refused to consider the treaty without reservations on United States membership. On this issue Wilson refused to resolve his differences with the Republican-controlled Senate. There was no dispute between the Senate and Wilson over the border between Italy and Yugoslavia at this time, nor over limiting German reparations to the amount Germany could afford to pay. The Big Four determined the borders of Germany, and the former German colonies were acquired by Britain, France, and Japan.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 80% of test takers.

6. The Harlem Renaissance was a significant expression of African American cultural creativity that gained national visibility in the 1920's. The movement focused attention on the music, painting, and writing of African American

men and women who were challenging stereotypes about Black people and exploring the various aspects of the Black experience. The **NAACP** was founded in 1909, well before the Harlem Renaissance. The most famous art show of the early twentieth century was the **Armory show**, which introduced European abstract art to the U.S. The Harlem Renaissance had no involvement in either rehabilitating decaying urban areas nor establishing motion picture palaces.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 92% of test takers.

7. During the Second World War, Japanese-Americans, both citizens and resident aliens, living in the West Coast states of California, Oregon, and Washington were required under presidential **Executive Order 9066** to evacuate their homes for relocation in detention camps. The Supreme Court in the decision **Korematsu v. U.S.** (1944) upheld the constitutionality of the action. No such action was taken in regard to Americans of German or Italian descent. Japanese-Americans living in the territory of Hawaii were not relocated, nor was there any forcible repatriation to Japan.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 91% of test takers.

8. These **sit-ins** were an early civil rights protest against the refusal of lunch counters in drugstores and department stores to serve African American patrons. The protesters would simply sit at the counter until they were served or the counter closed. Such protesters were frequently subjected to brutal harassment and retaliation. Protests against the war in Vietnam, poverty, and the oppression of women would occur later in the 1960's. There were no significant cutbacks in student aid during this period.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 62% of test takers.

9. **The Proclamation of 1763** was promulgated to prevent conflict between American Indians and White settlers moving to the frontier west of the Appalachians. **Pontiac's Rebellion** of Indians around the Great Lakes was a significant factor in the decision of the British government to issue the proclamation. **The Tea Act**, which granted a monopoly to the **British East India Company**, was passed in 1773. Restrictions on trade and manufacturing were introduced at an earlier time by the **Navigation Acts**. There was never a reorganization of the colonial office under the Parliament.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 66% of test takers.

10. Of the factors listed, the French alliance was the most significant in the American victory in the Revolution. French aid was essential in the American victory, especially at **Yorktown** in 1781. The **Loyalists** did fight for the British, and the British did occupy Philadelphia during the war. French Canadians were sympathetic to the British because the **Quebec Act** (1774) protected French culture and religion. **Valley Forge** was a low point in the war for the American revolutionaries, not a major victory. However, Valley Forge did result in the organization of the Continental Army as a professional force under the leadership of **Baron von Steuben**.

- The correct answer (A) was chosen by 74% of test takers.

11. Jefferson's comment from his inauguration speech in 1801 was meant to be conciliatory and show that the transition from the Federalist party (the presidencies of Washington and Adams) to the Jeffersonians would not mean a change in the principles of American government. However, Jefferson did not appoint Federalists to cabinet positions, and he was still critical of Hamiltonian policies. The party platforms of the Federalists and the Republicans were never identical, and Jefferson did not disclaim alliances with monarchies.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 80% of test takers.

12. **Ralph Waldo Emerson** was a **transcendentalist** who emphasized the importance of independent thought and action. His "American Scholar" speech in 1837 called for cultural independence from Europe. He was an abolitionist as well in a time when abolition was not always popular. **George Whitefield** was a preacher during the **Great Awakening**. **James Fenimore Cooper** was an early American novelist of the **Knickerbocker Group** who created the frontier figure Natty Bumppo. **Joseph Smith** founded the **Mormons**. **Abigail Adams** was the wife of John Adams and an advocate in her letters of greater freedom for women.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 77% of test takers.

13. In the late nineteenth century, the professions of law, medicine, and engineering were dominated by either native Americans of Anglo-Saxon heritage or more affluent immigrants from England and other Western European countries.

The late-nineteenth-century immigrants came mainly from southern and eastern Europe, countries with large Catholic and Jewish populations that were under authoritarian rule. Although the immigrants were often used as voters by city machines, the authoritarian regimes from which they came gave the immigrants no understanding of democracy. Since many of them were "birds of passage," intending to stay only a short time in the United States, or they were able to subsist on lower wages, their pay scales were less than those of native-born workers.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 83% of test takers.

14. The **Committee on Public Information**—the “**Creel Committee**”— was a propaganda agency during World War I. The agency supported Wilson's Fourteen Points and emphasized the importance of defeating Germany, a nation characterized in the propaganda as barbarian and inimical to freedom and democracy. The propaganda warned of the possibility of a German invasion and urged people to buy war bonds to defend freedom and democracy. Although the **League of Nations** was one of **Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points**, the issue of rejecting the League came after the war was over.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 73% of test takers.

15. The **Bonus Expeditionary Force**—or the “**Bonus Army**”— was a group of World War I veterans, many of them jobless, who marched to Washington, D.C., in 1932 to pressure Congress to approve a bill paying a bonus to veterans of the war for their patriotism and service. Congress rejected the bill, but an ugly confrontation ensued in the aftermath of the rejection when **President Herbert Hoover** ordered General Douglas MacArthur to destroy the veterans' “**Hooverville**” in Anacostia Flats. The resulting eviction of the veterans sullied Hoover's reputation and made him seem callous to the plight that many faced during the Depression.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 82% of test takers.

16. In 1896, the Supreme Court had ruled in *Plessy v. Ferguson* that “**separate but equal**” public facilities for Black people and White people were constitutional. The Brown decision overturned the legal segregation of public schools, thus reversing the Plessy decision. The **Dred Scott** case concerned slavery in the territories and among other things, established that African Americans were not citizens of the United States. The **Schechter decision** (the “sick chicken case”) ruled that the New Deal's National Recovery Administration (NRA) was unconstitutional. The Court upheld the constitutionality of a sedition act in the **Schenck decision** during World War I with justice **Oliver Wendell Holmes** arguing that speech that posed a “clear and present danger” to the security of the community was unlawful. The **Miranda case** in the 1960s concerned the rights of accused criminals.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 82% of test takers.

17. In the colonial era, women were considered minors under the law. They were under the control of their husband, father, or other male relative. They had no political or property rights, and, unless a husband's will declared otherwise, a widow had only lifetime use of a third of her husband's estate. Only in rare cases did a woman have economic interests independent of a male relative. Under the English common law, a married woman lost control of her property to her husband unless there was a prenuptial agreement stating otherwise. Women generally did not have custodial rights to their children in this period.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 79% of test takers.

18. President Washington issued the **Neutrality Proclamation** when France, which had declared war on England and Spain in 1793, tried to encourage the United States to join its side under the **Franco-American Alliance of 1778**. Federalists argued that any American sympathy shown to France would provoke a war with England. The Proclamation was an attempt to avoid an entanglement in the European war while continuing to trade with both countries.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 67% of test takers.

19. The **Hartford Convention** met in late 1814 to discuss New England Federalist opposition to Jeffersonian Republican policies. Two of the reasons for this opposition were the **Embargo Act of 1807** and the **War of 1812**, both of

which had deleterious consequences for the New England commercial and mercantile economy. The Convention proposed to amend the Constitution so as to limit the power of the central government to implement embargoes and declare war. Some delegates supported the idea of secession. Most, however, simply wanted limits on the power of the central government, especially one that had been under the control of the southerners Jefferson and Madison since 1801.

- The correct answer (A) was chosen by 57% of test takers.

20. The key word in the question is "refutes." The graph shows that in every state, slaveholding families were in the minority. The graph says nothing about the power of slaveholders, the size of the southern population, where southern families lived, or the relative numbers of Black and White people in the South. Thus the only statement that could be refuted is the one about most southern families owning slaves. The graph clearly shows that most southern families did not hold slaves.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 71% of test takers.

21. The disease and epidemics of nineteenth-century urban areas frequently resulted from the fact that drinking water was drawn from the same sources in which sewage was dumped. Once municipal water and sewage systems were established, the incidence of disease declined. Medical care was still a private rather than government enterprise, and the urban population was burgeoning rather than declining. While transportation was improving, it did not result in better medical care.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 76% of test takers.

22. The **American Federation of Labor**, a collection of craft unions, concentrated its program on interests of direct economic benefit to the workers. For a number of years, the head of the AFL, **Samuel Gompers**, refused to let the organization become involved in politics. The **National Labor Union** (led by William Sylvis) included among its demands currency and banking reform, while the **Knights of Labor** (led by **Terence Powderly**) endorsed employer-workers' cooperatives and socialist changes in the federal government. The **Industrial Workers of the World** ("**Wobblies**") favored the overthrow of capitalism during the World War I era, while the **Molly Maguires**, a union organization in the mines of Pennsylvania during the "Gilded Age", was supportive of Irish nationalism.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 43% of test takers.

23. The **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)** was a **New Deal** program designed to provide electric power, flood control, and soil conservation for the most impoverished region of the country. It did not build any interstate highways or provide farm land to immigrants. The federal government rather than the states was in charge of it. The Supreme Court ruled the **Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)** and the **National Recovery Administration (NRA)** unconstitutional, but not the TVA.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 66% of test takers.

24. In exchange for the Russian removal of offensive missiles from Cuba in 1962, President Kennedy promised that there would be no future invasion attempts of the island. At that time, there was no agreement to send economic aid to Cuba, no discussion of Cuban propaganda in Latin America, and no quota system established for Cuban refugees. Kennedy did not promise to reduce the number of missiles on the North American continent.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 55% of test takers.

25. The purpose of the **Stamp Act** was to raise revenues to help fund the British troops remaining in America after the successful conclusion of the French and Indian War. A mercantilist system already existed between the colonies and England as a result of the **Navigation Acts**. The colonial response to the Stamp Act was based on the fear that the power of colonial legislatures would be diminished, and the response to the Act did include a boycott of English goods, but neither of these was the goal of Parliament in passing the legislation.

- The correct answer (A) was chosen by 60% of test takers.

26. In his original draft of the Declaration, **Thomas Jefferson** did have a condemnation of the international slave trade, but it was withdrawn at the behest of the delegates from Georgia and South Carolina who thought it was too much a condemnation of slavery. The Declaration had a list of colonial grievances, including the Quebec Act and the tyranny of

George III. Jefferson wanted the Declaration to explain to the English people the reasons for the American breakaway, and he based much of the document on the natural rights philosophy of **John Locke**.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 77% of test takers.

27. The key to this question is the word "origins." Jefferson is well known for his agrarian vision, the belief that the independent landowning farmer was the backbone of democracy. When Jefferson sent James Monroe to Paris in 1803, his main goal was to purchase the port of New Orleans so that western farmers would not be dependent on a foreign power for an outlet for their crops. When the French offered all of Louisiana, Jefferson was so eager to acquire the entire territory that he ignored his strict constructionist scruples and bought it. The issue of slavery did not emerge at this time in regard to the purchase, and the French were located only in New Orleans, not in forts along the Mississippi River. Jefferson wanted to remain neutral in the European Napoleonic Wars.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 57% of test takers.

28. President Andrew Jackson opposed South Carolina's attempt to nullify the tariffs of 1828 and 1832 and threatened to use force against South Carolina should the state not enforce the tariffs. Congress passed a **Force Bill** (called the "**Bloody Bill**" by South Carolinians) that would have allowed the president to use force against South Carolina if needed, but Henry Clay helped work out a compromise tariff that satisfied South Carolina's demands for a lower tariff. Jackson was a strong president who used the veto power more than any of the previous presidents. He implemented the Indian removal policy despite the Supreme Court's ruling against it. He called for a reform of the banking system and refused to renew the bank's charter. He favored the annexation of Texas, although political circumstances prevented him from accomplishing it.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 61% of test takers.

29. **The Emancipation Proclamation** applied only to those slaves still under the control of the Confederacy. Consequently, no slaves were immediately freed. However, the proclamation was popular in England and France, where it helped retain and expand support for the Union cause. It did not end the Civil War, which continued until 1865. The only immediate effect was to strengthen the moral cause of the Union.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 54% of test takers.

30. **Helen Hunt Jackson's** book was one of the first to chronicle the government's sordid record in regard to the Indians. The book was an effort to rally public opinion against the government's sorry history of broken treaty obligations with the Indians. It had nothing to do with Mexican lands, federal land policy, Chinese laborers, or sharecroppers.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 69% of test takers.

31. At the end of the nineteenth century, the European countries and Japan began carving China into **spheres of influence**. In response to this, in 1899, **Secretary of State John Hay** enunciated the **Open Door policy**. He wanted to make sure that all the markets in China would remain open to American trade, regardless of which European country controlled the spheres. Although the countries with spheres of influence were noncommittal in their response to Hay's diplomatic notes, the Secretary of State blithely claimed that the countries had accepted the principle of the Open Door. This would be the United States' main policy toward Asia until World War II. The Open Door policy did not call for continuing the Monroe Doctrine, opening U.S. markets, eliminating passports, or allowing unlimited immigration.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 79% of test takers.

32. The introduction of the **assembly line** in Ford plants enabled the mass production of cars. By the end of the 1920's, the lowered costs resulting from mass production (especially Ford's **Model-T**) allowed a larger number of American families to purchase cars than ever before. The overwhelming majority of American cars were sold in the United States, not internationally. The sharp decline in railroad traffic did not occur until after the 1920's, and the **interstate highway system** was not started until 1956 under President Eisenhower.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 72% of test takers.

33. The **Niagara movement** of **W. E. B. Du Bois** was the predecessor to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and a challenge to the **accommodation** policies of **Booker T. Washington**. Du Bois believed that Washington's accommodations policy kept Black Americans from having the same opportunities in

education and economic achievement that White Americans had. The Niagara movement wanted to challenge racial discrimination rather than keep Black people separate from White people. By contrast, **Marcus Garvey** and the Back to Africa movement, **Elijah Muhammad** and the Black Muslim (**Nation of Islam**) movement, **Stokely Carmichael** and the **Black Power** movement, and **Huey Newton** and the **Black Panther** movement all advocated separatism as a means of empowering Black Americans.

- The correct answer (A) was chosen by 77% of test takers.

34. The percentage of two-parent households declined in the 1970's and 1980's as the divorce rate increased and the number of children born to single mothers increased. The baby boomer generation got older in the 1970's and 1980's, while the number of women in political office also increased. Christian fundamentalism (spearheaded by **Jerry Falwell** and later, **Pat Robertson**) and consumer and environmental movements also became more popular in the 1970's and 1980's.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 71% of test takers.

35. Those people who believed in **Deism** were products of the **Enlightenment**, which emphasized the importance of reason. They believed that the study of nature indicated God to be a rational creator. He had created a perfect universe so that he would not have to intervene, but could leave it alone to operate under natural laws ("ghost in the machine" or the "great clockmaker"). Consequently, Deists would accept the teachings of Jesus, but not his divinity nor the divine nature of the Bible.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 55% of test takers.

36. At the time of the American Revolution, most **patriots** feared centralized governments. Their experience with the British government, especially Parliament's passage of laws that the colonists thought infringed on their rights, made them wary of legislative bodies exercising unrestrained power. Political thought of the period detested factions as harmful to the public interest, and the colonists increasingly saw all governments as having **sovereignty**, or the source of power, located in the people.

- The correct answer (A) was chosen by 59% of test takers.

37. The textile workers of the early 1830's were primarily young unmarried women from rural New England (of which the first were the **Lowell girls**). Their work on the farms was becoming obsolescent as New England agriculture began to decline during this era. To support their families or often themselves, they left the farms for the factories. **Immigrants from Ireland** would begin to replace the young women in the 1840's and 1850's. There were few, if any, Black workers in the mills, and married men were generally found only in supervisory positions.

- The correct answer (A) was chosen by 56% of test takers.

38. In the United States, major depressions occurred in 1873 and 1893, and a panic occurred in 1907. The 1893 depression was the most severe to hit the United States until the Great Depression of the 1930's. Despite these periodic depressions, the time from 1865 to 1914 was, overall, one of tremendous economic expansion. The period was deflationary, though, rather than inflationary, since the money supply was relatively stable from 1865 to 1900 (starting with Grant's contractionary policies in the 1870s and continuing through McKinley's desire for hard money in the late 1890s). There were no large federal deficits in this period.

- The correct answer (A) was chosen by 44% of test takers.

39. The restructuring plan ("**court packing**") that Franklin Roosevelt proposed for the Supreme Court was introduced in 1937, while the "**Hundred Days**" took place in March to June of 1933. The Emergency Banking Act, the Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA), the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), and the Home Owners Loan Corporation Act (HOLC) were all passed during the "Hundred Days."

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 73% of test takers.

40. The inflation of the late 1960's and early 1970's was a result of President Lyndon Johnson's effort to finance both the **Great Society** and the war in **Vietnam** while cutting federal income taxes. The increased spending on domestic and military programs increased the deficit as the government spent more than it was taking in. During this time period, there was a steady growth in foreign trade, and there was no deregulation of major industries. That would come later.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 66% of test takers.

41. The policy of **salutary neglect** refers to the failure of the British government to enforce the **Navigation Acts** stringently in the years prior to 1763. During that time the colonists worked out trading arrangements with other European countries or the colonies of these countries, especially the French West Indies, even though these arrangements violated the Navigation Acts (the illegal **triangular trade** is the biggest example). Such arrangements had nothing to do with territory. Slavery had been part of the British North American colonies at least since the 1640's, and the colonists never established a standing army.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 52% of test takers.

42. As originally ratified, the Constitution provided for an **electoral college** as the method of electing the president. The Founding Fathers originally perceived political parties as dangerous to national unity. The Constitution contained no provision for a cabinet, whose creation was inferred from the constitutional section on the presidency. It provided for the indirect election of senators by state legislatures; the direct election of senators did not come until the **17th amendment**. The two-term presidential limit was not enacted until the **22nd Amendment**.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 55% of test takers.

43. In the years 1800-1850, the majority of immigrants to the United States came from Ireland. The poverty on the island and later the famine, which resulted from the failure of the potato crop, drove thousands of Irish men and women to seek their fortunes in the United States. The period also witnessed large numbers of German immigrants, but their numbers were not nearly as large as those from Ireland. Africans were forcibly brought to the British North American colonies in large numbers in the early to middle 1700's, but not after 1808. English migration slowed in the 1700's. Most of the Dutch immigrants came before 1700.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 61% of test takers.

44. During the period 1890-1930, American cities grew tremendously. Immigration and industrialization were two major factors in this growth. Industry was generally located near the centers of the cities, and working class and poor people resided near their jobs. Certain sections of cities were identified with particular ethnic groups. Very little, if any, racial integration existed in communities during these years. Increasingly, where people lived in the city was an indicator of their social class.

- The correct answer (A) was chosen by 76% of test takers.

45. The authors of the literary flowering of the 1920's were a diverse lot, but they had in common a repugnance to middle-class conformity and the values of materialism that seemed to pervade the 1920's. **Sinclair Lewis** in *Babbitt* satirized the protagonist's desire for a better material life, and **F. Scott Fitzgerald** in *The Great Gatsby* was very critical of the materialism of the very wealthy. Such authors were extremely critical of cultural provincialism and Protestant fundamentalism. There was little in their works on racial issues.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 37% of test takers.

46. The Fair Deal was a program to expand and continue the programs of the New Deal. Although many of Truman's proposals, such as national health insurance and civil rights legislation, were never enacted, Truman was able to achieve the expansion of such New Deal programs as Social Security and the minimum wage. As president, Truman faced a Congress controlled by Republicans from 1947 to 1949, limited public support in the last years of his administration, inflation and strikes immediately after World War II, and increasingly tense relations with the Russians.

- The correct answer (A) was chosen by 55% of test takers.

47. In August 1964, **President Lyndon Johnson** announced that Vietnamese torpedo boats had attacked American destroyers in international waters in the **Gulf of Tonkin**. Only later did details of the incidents emerge, indicating that the destroyers were in Vietnamese waters and that a second reported attack may not have occurred. Rather than delivering a formal protest to Hanoi, Johnson asked Congress to give the president authority to use any means necessary, including combat troops, to resist communist aggression in South Vietnam. The **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** passed both houses of

Congress with only two dissenting votes. The president's initial response was to begin bombing raids on North Vietnam. Then, in the spring of 1965, after being elected president in his own right, Johnson sent the first combat troops to Vietnam. By the end of 1967, there were 540,000 combat troops in that country. The Gulf of Tonkin did not lead to a discontinuation of American naval involvement, withdrawal of American military advisers, or the **Vietnamization** program (put forth by Richard Nixon).

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 79% of test takers.

48. The Carter administration was plagued with "**stagflation**," a combination of high inflation and a stagnant growth in the economy. The **oil crises of 1973 and 1979** were significant factors contributing to the stagnant economy. High interest rates, a result of the inflation, limited the purchase of major consumer goods like automobiles and houses, and the sputtering of the economy contributed to rising unemployment. Given this economic climate and changes occurring in major industries such as steel and automobiles, union membership declined.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 44% of test takers.

49. When Europeans first encountered the American Indians in the Northeast of the future British North American colonies, the Indians were susceptible to European diseases. Their society made distinctions in the work that men and women did, and they engaged in some agriculture as well as hunting and gathering. The tribes did engage in intertribal warfare. These conflicts, as well as differences in language, made it difficult for the tribes to unite to protect themselves against the Europeans.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 39% of test takers.

50. In the seventeenth century (1600's), there was no prohibition on slavery in any of the British North American colonies, and the **Anglican church** had no public opposition to the institution. There was a tremendous growth in the number of slaves in the last quarter of the century, but that growth did not result in the colonial population being thirty percent African slaves, nor were the big plantations of the 1800's developed as early as the 1600's. The growth in the number of slaves occurred partially as a result of **Bacon's Rebellion**. This rebellion led established planters to prefer to secure their labor from lifelong slaves rather than from indentured servants who would later become a discontented group of free White farmers. The importation of slaves was facilitated by the British trading for slaves in the Spanish New World colonies.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 47% of test takers.

51. In his financial programs, Hamilton favored paying the national debt and assuming, or taking over, the state debts. If the federal government repaid the debts, Hamilton reasoned, then financial investors would have a stake in the federal government and would be willing to lend money to it. To fund this program of repayment of the national debt and assumption of the state debts, Hamilton was able to get Congress to enact a whiskey tax. This had the unfortunate consequence of triggering the **Whiskey Rebellion** of 1794. Hamilton's program also included a national bank that would make loans and act as the fiscal agent of the federal government. At no time did Hamilton suggest the nullification of any debts to the states.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 46% of test takers.

52. The 1803 **Marbury case** was one of **John Marshall's** first and most significant decisions. In reviewing the Judiciary Act of 1801, the Marshall Court declared a portion of the law unconstitutional. This was the first time the Court had declared a part of a law passed by Congress to be unconstitutional. The **Judiciary Act of 1789** had already given the Court power to declare state laws unconstitutional. It was not until 1811 that the Supreme Court overruled a state court decision in the Hunter's Lessee case. Sanctity of property rights was the issue covered in the **Dartmouth College case** in 1819, and the federal government's commerce power was covered in the **Gibbons case** in 1824.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 49% of test takers.

53. In the period before the Civil War, free African Americans lived very constricted lives in both the North and the South. Only a few states in the North allowed Black suffrage, and in one, New York, African Americans, unlike White people, had to have property to qualify for suffrage. The **Fugitive Slave Law of 1850** did not protect African Americans from being kidnapped when a southern slaveholder claimed that an African American was a former slave. Most African Americans, when they could get some education, were taught in segregated schools, and most Middle Western states had laws restricting the settlement of African Americans. However, free African Americans in both the North and the South



were able to accumulate some property. Two good examples would be William Johnson of Natchez, a barber, and James Forten of Philadelphia, a sailmaker.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 51% of test takers.

54. All of the provisions of the **Compromise of 1850** generated some controversy at the time. After the compromise was passed, however, most opposition to those provisions subsided, except for that against the Fugitive Slave Law. For southerners this was the most important feature of the compromise. It allowed them to pursue runaway slaves in the North with the active support of the federal marshals. The law was weighted in favor of the slaveholders, since federal magistrates received more money when they ruled in favor of the master rather than the slave. On the other hand, many Northerners, including **William Lloyd Garrison** and **Ralph Waldo Emerson**, vowed to obstruct the operation of the law. There were several famous incidents (including the taking of Anthony Burns in Boston and the Margaret Garner incident, in which the runaway slave slit her daughter's throat rather than see her return to slavery) that indicated the depth of northern and slave opposition.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 37% of test takers.

55. The **Dawes Severalty Act** was a significant departure from earlier American policy toward the Indians. Prior to this time, the United States government had forced Indians onto reservations, where there was still some semblance of communal tribal authority. As the frontier was settled, however, there were demands by White people for more land. Also, White Americans believed that the Indians had more land than they could use. Idealistic Indian reformers believed that the breakup of the tribal entity would lead the Indians into the American mainstream, and that assimilation of the Indians into White culture gave the Indians the best chance for survival. For these reasons, Congress passed the Dawes Act. According to the Act's allotment policy, Indians were to be settled on plots of land similar to those allocated in the Homestead Act. The Indians would then be taught to farm the land like White people. The rest of the reservation land was then to be sold to the highest bidders, usually White people.

- The correct answer (A) was chosen by 43% of test takers.

56. The passage of the **Sherman Antitrust Act** in 1890 had little impact on government regulation of large corporations. The Supreme Court decision in the case *United States v. E. C. Knight* (1895) declared that manufacturing was not covered under the Act because manufacturing was a local concern not involved in interstate commerce. This limited interpretation of the law severely constricted its impact. Government cooperation with business continued in this period, as evidenced by the high tariffs that remained in place. It was also seen in the use of government troops to break strikes, such as the bitter **Pullman strike of 1894**. **Mergers** continued to take place in numbers unaffected by the Sherman Antitrust Act. **Pooling**, an agreement among railroads to divide markets, was addressed in 1887 when the **Interstate Commerce Act** was passed to regulate railroads.

- The correct answer (A) was chosen by 53% of test takers.

57. After the United States had won the war with Spain in 1898, it acquired several pieces of Spain's empire, including Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, but not Cuba. There was an independence movement in the Philippines when the war was over, and the decision of the United States to take over the islands led to a conflict between the United States and the independence movement. It was a guerrilla war in which the United States used harsh tactics to subdue the Filipino insurgents under **Emilio Aguinaldo**. The author of the statement is critical of the imperialistic policies of the United States government. There was a certain irony in this war, in that the United States used similar tactics to those that the Spaniards had used in the war with Cuba, which the United States had condemned prior to the Spanish-American War.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 64% of test takers.

58. A major difference in conscription policies during the two wars was the initialization of the draft. In the summer of 1940, dramatic German victories in Europe led to increasing calls for greater aid for the British. One of President Roosevelt's responses was to initiate the nation's first peacetime draft, which began in September 1940 as a preparedness measure. The nation did not enter the war until December 1941, following the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The draft in World War I, on the other hand, began after the United States had entered the conflict in 1917. In neither war did African Americans serve in integrated units. Conscientious objectors were found in both wars, as were exemptions for a range of war-related occupations. The draft was always administered by civilians rather than the military.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 35% of test takers.

59. Both Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan had been governors (of Georgia and California, respectively), and they campaigned for the presidency in 1976 and 1980 based on the fact that they had never been part of the federal government. Neither promised campaign finance reform, and neither was interested in seeing Congress have greater power in domestic affairs. As president, both exercised considerable control over foreign policy. Carter secured the **Camp David Accords**, a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, in 1979. Reagan secured the **Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty of 1987 (INF Treaty)**, which eliminated an entire class of existing nuclear weapons rather than limiting future deployment of weapons.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 38% of test takers.

60. The major goal of the early Virginia settlers was to profit economically. The settlers had neither religious motives nor the desire to recreate a feudalistic society as goals. The colony was not an exile for political dissidents, although many criminals and debtors were sent there. It was the Puritans in Massachusetts, not the Virginia settlers, who were trying to create a perfect religious commonwealth. There was some desire for British glory, but the Virginia Company and its settlers had as their primary motives pecuniary profit.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 59% of test takers.

61. The **Monroe Doctrine**, which warned European nations against interfering in the new republics of Latin America, was an early example of American independence in foreign policy. When the **Holy Alliance** of European countries was threatening to invade Latin American countries to restore Spanish rule in them, England urged that the United States join it in a declaration closing the Latin American countries to further colonization. **Secretary of State John Quincy Adams** (who wrote most of the Monroe Doctrine) urged **President James Monroe** to issue such a statement without the British. He reasoned that, since British trade with the former Spanish colonies had increased dramatically, the British navy would prevent any European interference. The Doctrine said nothing about the resolution of boundary disputes and nothing about American neutrality in regard to Latin American affairs. It also played little or no role in Adams' 1824 presidential victory. At this time Britain, not the United States, was the dominant economic power.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 42% of test takers.

62. In the years 1865-1867, the South in the eyes of many northerners exhibited a recalcitrant and truculent attitude about its defeat in the Civil War. The southern states enacted laws known as the **Black Codes**, which granted very few liberties to Black people and limited their economic freedoms. Race riots in 1866 in New Orleans and Memphis led to the death of many Black people. Southern states reelected many former Confederates to Congress in 1865. In 1866, the Republicans who controlled Congress urged the ratification of the proposed **Fourteenth Amendment**. All the southern states except Tennessee refused to ratify it, angering and helping unify the Republican party. From this, many northerners concluded that southerners were unrepentant about secession and the ensuing war. All of these factors led Congress to impose **Radical Reconstruction** measures on the South. There was no massive migration of freedmen from the South in these years. That migration would start in the 1890's, but reach its peak in the years around World War I.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 33% of test takers.

63. In the period 1865 to 1917, the teaching of religion at institutions of higher learning became less important, particularly in the Northeast. Instead, **Darwinism** and its relevance to both science and society became a significant focus. Universities reflected the belief that education should be more practical and focus on more modern ideas rather than on traditional subjects. The great interest in the German model of "scientific" learning also led to the decrease of interest in religious learning. The **Morrill Act**, which allowed states to use federal lands to promote higher education, resulted in the establishment of many agricultural and mechanical colleges. The industrial revolution in America made the

need for engineers and science graduates much greater and influenced the direction of education. Finally, many state universities began to admit women.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 40% of test takers.

64. **Andrew Mellon** was Secretary of the Treasury under three presidents--Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover--from 1921 to 1933. A very wealthy individual, Mellon believed that income taxes on individuals were too high in the 1920's, so he successfully urged the Republican presidents to lower the tax rates on the wealthy—the “**trickle down**” theory. This would supposedly stimulate private investment. Mellon had little concern about lower-income groups. The Veracruz and Tampico incidents as well as World War I happened during Wilson's presidency. Federal guarantees for bank deposits were enacted under Franklin Roosevelt in the 1930's.

- The correct answer (A) was chosen by 29% of test takers.

65. In his **farewell address**, Eisenhower said little about the needs of the poor and nothing about national health insurance or communist subversion in the civil rights movement (the latter was J. Edgar Hoover's unproven belief). Presidential candidate Richard Nixon had already lost the 1960 election to John Kennedy, so it was unlikely that Eisenhower would have criticized his former vice president. Eisenhower, who had spent nearly two-thirds of his life in the military, did warn that the defense industries of the United States and the military were developing a relationship that could be detrimental to the nation's future, since the nation's economic health might become dependent on military expenditures. This, in turn, might overturn the traditional subordination of the military and give it undue influence on American society.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 40% of test takers.

66. The **first Great Awakening**, which occurred in the 1720's through the 1770's, divided many Protestant congregations, especially Congregational and Presbyterian churches. Those sympathetic to the new religious teaching of the movement were called **New Lights**, while those supporting the traditional preaching were labeled **Old Lights**. This evangelical crusade sometimes led to the imprisonment of preachers who espoused the New Light views. **Jonathan Edwards** was one of the most famous preachers of the first Great Awakening. The movement had considerable influence in rural areas as well as urban areas throughout the northern and southern colonies. **Cotton Mather** had been a famous New England preacher during the late seventeenth century, long before the first Great Awakening occurred.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 30% of test takers.

67. There are many ways to determine that the map represents the United States in 1821. The map cannot represent the United States as it appeared in 1784 or 1800, because the United States did not then have some of the states shown, such as Missouri, nor did it have the Louisiana Purchase. Again, it cannot show 1812, because Missouri became a state in 1821 as part of the **Missouri Compromise of 1820**. And the map cannot be correct for 1845, because it shows Texas as belonging to Mexico. By 1845, Texas had not only rebelled against Mexico and formed the Republic of Texas, it had also been annexed to the United States.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 41% of test takers.

68. The Massachusetts Western Reserve was located in the area shown as Ohio. The **Northwest Territory** was in the area where the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin are. The area of the **Mexican Cession**, which in 1821 was still part of Mexico, was located to the South of the area marked X. The **Oregon Territory**, which in 1821 was still under joint occupation of Britain and the United States, would later be to the North and West of the X. The X is in the part of the **Louisiana Purchase** that had not yet become states.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 57% of test takers.

69. The **American Antislavery Society** had as its main goal the abolition of slavery, not colonization; the latter was the goal of the American Colonization Society. In 1840 abolition had not been achieved, nor was Congress in sympathy with abolitionism; indeed, the “**gag**” rule prohibited the discussion of antislavery petitions in the House of Representatives at that time. The death of the antislavery newspaper editor **Elijah P. Lovejoy** at the hands of pro-slavery Illinois residents would have had a more unifying than divisive effect. It was **William Lloyd Garrison's** advocacy of women's rights and pacifism that finally split the American Antislavery Society in 1840. Although some of Garrison's opponents favored women's rights, they opposed linking this issue to slavery, fearing it would drive off potential

supporters. And there was significant opposition to women in the movement, as evidenced by the refusal of the British to allow the antislavery American delegates **Lucretia Mott** and **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** into the World Antislavery Convention in London in 1840.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 22% of test takers.

70. The **Roosevelt Corollary** was issued in 1904. At the time, **President Theodore Roosevelt** was concerned that Europe might intervene in the Dominican Republic in order to collect on loans that the European countries had made to the Dominican Republic. While all the other incidents relate to United States actions in Latin America, they occurred at different time periods. The attempts of the Japanese syndicate to purchase land in the vicinity of Magdalena Bay, which might threaten the Panama Canal, occurred in 1912 and resulted in the Lodge Corollary. The incident at Tampico was in 1914, Villa's raid was in 1916, and Sandino's insurrection was in the 1930's.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 47% of test takers.

71. The film ***The Birth of a Nation***, based on the anti-Black novels of Thomas Dixon, was controversial because it depicted the **Ku Klux Klan** as a force for justice while portraying Black people in stereotypical caricatures. The film glossed over the violence used against Black people to strip them of their liberties and economic achievements. Rather than celebrating cultural diversity, the film advocated White supremacy. **D. W. Griffith's** sympathetic portrayal of the Ku Klux Klan was a contributing factor in the revival of the Klan in the years 1915 to 1930. President Woodrow Wilson screened the film at the White House and praised it. Wilson also reestablished segregation in the federal government. The NAACP protested the film, and actually picketed it in some northern cities.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 40% of test takers.

72. A significant factor in Republican Richard Nixon's political comeback to win the presidency in 1968 was the tremendous dissension in the Democratic party over the war in Vietnam. President Lyndon Johnson decided not to run for reelection in 1968 because the war had led to his very low popularity ratings. Moreover, an antiwar candidate, **Eugene McCarthy**, defeated him in the New Hampshire primary. At the tumultuous Democratic Convention, there were massive demonstrations outside the convention hall in Chicago and tense debates about the war within the convention. Nixon profited from all this. He did not profit from any defection of Black voters, as large numbers of them continued to support the Democratic party. Nixon also gained nothing from the news media, with which he had a tense relationship dating back to the 1950's. He had not been popular, indeed had been virtually invisible, as vice president. In his campaign, Nixon claimed that he had a secret plan to resolve the nation's tensions over the war in Vietnam, but he did not promise that there would be an immediate withdrawal.

- The correct answer (A) was chosen by 28% of test takers.

73. The country was governed under the **Articles of Confederation** from 1781 to 1789. During that time the national government was headed by a unicameral legislature, the Continental Congress, and the country endured difficult economic times, as indicated by the tax rebellion of Daniel Shays in Massachusetts. No provision of the Articles dealt with the international slave trade, although the Constitution would later allow Congress to abolish it in 1807. The Articles contributed little to sectional harmony, but the **Land Ordinance of 1785** and the **Northwest Ordinance of 1787** provided for an orderly settlement of the West. The principles established in these laws would be followed even after the Articles had been superseded by the Constitution.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 32% of test takers.

74. In the antebellum period, educational reformers like **Horace Mann** sought to improve public education by passing legislation to establish state and local funding of public schools, teacher training schools, a standardized school year, and compulsory education laws. These goals were imperfectly realized in the antebellum years, but became more established after the Civil War. In that post-Civil War era, education in the United States became a local and state concern and remained that way until the 1960's, when federal programs such as **Head Start** were instituted. Even in the 1990's, the financing of American public education is primarily through state and local tax money.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 27% of test takers.

75. The first states to grant women the right of suffrage were in the West. By 1910, however, only four states, all west of the Mississippi--Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Idaho--allowed the rights of full suffrage. The first state to grant suffrage was Wyoming, in 1869. New England and the southern states granted women suffrage only later, in the twentieth century.

- The correct answer (D) was chosen by 35% of test takers.

76. There were many reasons why the farmer's protest movement lost momentum at the end of the 1890's. Farm prices had been declining in the late nineteenth century due to overproduction and foreign competition. Prices then began to rise (as did other prices) when huge gold strikes in the Yukon in 1898 increased the government's supply of gold and made more money available, thus increasing the availability of credit. Massive immigration into urban areas created new consumers for farm products. The crop failures in Europe made foreign markets more profitable. In the **election of 1896**, **William Jennings Bryan**, the presidential candidate for both the Democratic and the People's parties, lost to Republican **William McKinley**. The populists were absorbed by the Democratic Party, never by the American Federation of Labor.

- The correct answer (E) was chosen by 29% of test takers.

77. The **Sixteenth Amendment** (income tax), the **Seventeenth Amendment** (the popular election of United States senators), the **Eighteenth Amendment** (prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages), and the **Nineteenth Amendment** (women's suffrage) were all ratified in the years 1910-1920, which are part of the Progressive Era. There has never been an amendment imposing a poll tax. Indeed, the **Twenty-fourth Amendment** banned poll taxes.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 57% of test takers.

78. **President Hoover** was a firm believer in the virtues of self-help and localism, or the solving of problems through voluntary cooperation at the local level. His solutions to the Great Depression followed those values. There was no **dole** or federal welfare agency during his presidency. Hoover's best-known action in regard to war veterans was the Bonus Army episode, in which veterans were forced to leave their "**Hooverville**" in Washington, D.C. He never asked large corporations to hire war veterans. Hoover enacted public works projects, but these did not entail the expansion of the federal payroll, since the workers were employees of private companies that won government contracts for the public works. Hoover felt that private charities could best take care of the unemployed.

- The correct answer (A) was chosen by 38% of test takers.

79. In the 1930's, **Franklin Roosevelt** announced the **Good Neighbor Policy**, under which the United States declared that it would not intervene in the internal affairs of Latin American countries. American troops subsequently left most of the Latin American countries where they had been stationed, but the U.S. still retained control of the Panama Canal Zone. The **Organization of American States** had been established before the 1930's. The Philippines received independence in 1946. Puerto Rican referenda were held after World War II. And the United States returned the Panama Canal Zone to Panama under Jimmy Carter.

- The correct answer (C) was chosen by 29% of test takers.

80. In his independent campaign for the presidency in 1968, **George Wallace** was able to exploit the fears that many White Americans had about race. He tried to broaden his appeal to include northern working class voters and his issues to include working class resentment of the radical antiwar movement and the liberal establishment. Many of his arguments were similar to those of the Republican candidate (and eventual winner), Richard Nixon. Although fears of anticommunism still were part of the American value system, Wallace was primarily exploiting fears that resulted from race riots in the 1960's, the rise of the Black Panthers, and the passage of civil rights legislation.

- The correct answer (B) was chosen by 49% of test takers.