

AP U.S. History Practice Exam

Section I: Multiple-Choice Questions

Allotted Time: 55 minutes

Questions: 80

Percentage of Total Grade: 50%

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements is followed by five choices. Select the one that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. Which was the dominant economic occupation in colonial America?
 - A. lumbering
 - B. fishing
 - C. slave trading
 - D. agriculture
 - E. iron making

2. Which of the original thirteen colonies was NOT established for religious or economic reasons?
- A. Rhode Island
 - B. Virginia
 - C. Georgia
 - D. Massachusetts Bay
 - E. Pennsylvania
3. O sinner! Consider the fearful danger you are in! It is a great furnace of wrath, a wide and bottomless pit, full of the fire of wrath that you are held over in the hand of God...

This quote best represents the views of which Congregational minister?

- A. Jonathan Edwards
 - B. George Whitefield
 - C. Cotton Mather
 - D. John Winthrop
 - E. John Cotton
- 4.



Which of the following men is given credit for initially expressing the ideas contained in the above cartoon?

- A. Samuel Adams
- B. Benjamin Franklin
- C. Alexander Hamilton
- D. Nathanael Greene
- E. Patrick Henry

5. *In the following pages I offer nothing more than simple facts, plain arguments, and common sense:...*

I have heard it asserted by some that, as America has flourished under her former connection with Great Britain, the same connection is necessary towards her future happiness, and will always have the same effect. Nothing can be more fallacious than this kind of argument. We may as well assert that, because a child had thrived upon milk, it is never to have meat, or that the first twenty years of our lives is to become a precedent for the next twenty. But even this is admitting more than is true. For I answer roundly that America would have flourished as much, and probably much more, had no European power taken any notice of her...

The above passage best expresses the ideas of

- A. George Washington
 - B. Thomas Jefferson
 - C. Thomas Paine
 - D. Samuel Adams
 - E. John Dickinson
6. Shays's Rebellion
- A. was a protest by farmers against the failure of the Articles of Confederation to pay bonuses to the veterans of the American Revolution
 - B. was a violent mob reaction by westerners on the frontier in reaction to Native American attacks on their settlements
 - C. was a slave uprising in the northern colonies against the indentured slave laws
 - D. was organized by Anti-Federalists to prevent ratification of the Constitution
 - E. convinced some American political leaders of the need for a stronger national or central government to maintain law and order

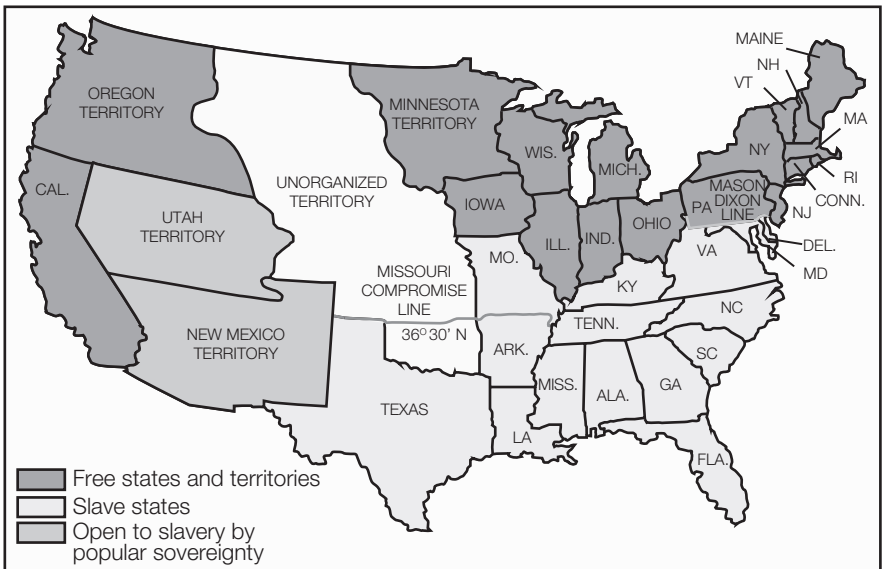
7. The first direct tax on colonists passed by Parliament to produce revenue was the
- A. Stamp Act
 - B. Sugar Act
 - C. Townshend Act
 - D. Tea Act
 - E. Intolerable Acts
8. The policy of mercantilism adopted by Great Britain in relation to the thirteen colonies was designed to
- A. make the colonists self-sufficient
 - B. allow the colonists to establish trading posts with Native Americans on the frontier
 - C. strengthen the defenses of the colonies against attacks by the French
 - D. improve and strengthen the economy of the mother country
 - E. promote better relations among the thirteen colonies
9. Which is the best description of the political development of colonial America in the mid-eighteenth century?
- A. Only slaves and indentured servants were directly barred from voting.
 - B. The chief executive or governor dominated colonial government.
 - C. Participation in government was open to all colonists who owned property.
 - D. Colonial democracy was limited but still more democratic than most systems in Europe.
 - E. Members of the legislature of the colonies were directly elected by the people.

10. Which of the following statements would be the LEAST accurate about eighteenth-century colonial society?
- A. English culture dominated a majority of the thirteen colonies.
 - B. Protestantism was the dominant religion in the colonies.
 - C. The economic structure of the colonies promoted social mobility.
 - D. Religious tolerance was prevalent in the middle colonies.
 - E. A hereditary aristocracy provided leadership for colonial government and the American Revolution.
11. The political leader in 1763 who insisted that colonists be put under stricter control and pay more taxes to administer the empire was
- A. William Pitt
 - B. George Grenville
 - C. Charles Townshend
 - D. Frederick North
 - E. James Otis
12. The delegates who attended the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia in 1774
- A. decided to establish a separate colonial government
 - B. formed a committee to produce the Declaration of Independence
 - C. agreed to meet with the king's Parliament to resolve the issue of taxation
 - D. declared that Parliament had no authority over internal colonial affairs but could regulate commerce
 - E. demanded that the king remove the American troops stationed in the thirteen colonies

13. All of the following are Federalist concepts EXCEPT
- A. the need for a strong, central government
 - B. the need for a national bank
 - C. the importance of free trade
 - D. the idea that power should be in the hands of the wealthy
 - E. the idea that the Constitution allows all that it does not strictly forbid
14. The idea that the United States was “too weak” to be involved in wars on the European front was behind which of the following?
- A. Jay’s Treaty
 - B. the Whiskey Rebellion
 - C. the French Revolution
 - D. the Proclamation of Neutrality
 - E. Pinckney’s Treaty
15. The concept that states had the right to “null and void any laws they considered unconstitutional” was part of which of the following?
- A. the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
 - B. the Alien and Sedition Acts
 - C. Twelfth Amendment
 - D. the XYZ Affair
 - E. Washington’s Farewell Address
16. The main purpose of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 was to
- A. remove British troops from colonies in the Western Hemisphere
 - B. increase U.S. involvement in Latin America
 - C. support U.S. involvement in European affairs
 - D. prevent further British colonization of territories in the Western Hemisphere
 - E. encourage British involvement in South America

17. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 was important because it
- A. established the importance of the federal government in improving infrastructure
 - B. limited growth in an already overpopulated New York State
 - C. allowed the Great Lakes to become the primary U.S. port
 - D. opened up a continuous route between the eastern seaboard and the Great Lakes
 - E. led to the invention of the steamboat

18.



The above map shows the United States after which of the following?

- A. the Mexican-American War
- B. the Northwest Ordinance
- C. the Compromise of 1850
- D. the Missouri Compromise
- E. the Kansas-Nebraska crisis

19. Supreme Court Justice John Marshall issued a series of decisions during his term that reflected his Federalist beliefs. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) was an example of this because it
- A. ruled that state courts had the power to alter or invalidate a contract
 - B. allowed individual states to control interstate commerce
 - C. reinforced the power of the central government over state governments
 - D. authorized a state banking system
 - E. granted states the power to tax federal institutions
20. *The Judas of the West has closed the contract and will receive the thirty pieces of silver... Was there ever witnessed such a bare faced corruption in any country before?*
- The above was said by whom following the Election of 1824?
- A. Henry Clay
 - B. John Adams
 - C. John C. Calhoun
 - D. Andrew Jackson
 - E. John Marshall
21. The Second Great Awakening increased support for all of the following causes EXCEPT
- A. the abolition of slavery
 - B. mental health care reform
 - C. education reform
 - D. women's rights
 - E. the creation of a theocratic state

22. Which was NOT a main provision of Henry Clay's American System?
- A. institution of tariffs
 - B. disassembling the national bank
 - C. improvements to the U.S. infrastructure
 - D. encouraging expansion of American small business and industry
 - E. limiting British imports into the United States
23. Which of the following reformers and movements of the Jacksonian era are correctly paired?
- A. Horace Mann: the mental health movement
 - B. Lucretia Mott: women's rights
 - C. Dorothea Dix: education reform
 - D. Frederick Douglass: the temperance movement
 - E. Ralph Waldo Emerson: the abolition movement
24. Which political party of the mid-1800s would be most characterized as wanting to curtail the immigration and naturalization of Europeans?
- A. the Democratic Party
 - B. the Republican Party
 - C. the Know-Nothing Party
 - D. the Whig Party
 - E. the Federalist Party

25.



This poster was distributed in Boston after the passage of the

- A. Missouri Compromise
- B. Emancipation Proclamation
- C. Compromise of 1850
- D. Dred Scott decision
- E. Kansas-Nebraska Act

26.

Provided that, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory...

Which of the following men is associated with the above quotation?

- A. David Wilmot
- B. Henry Clay
- C. Daniel Webster
- D. William Lloyd Garrison
- E. Stephen Douglas

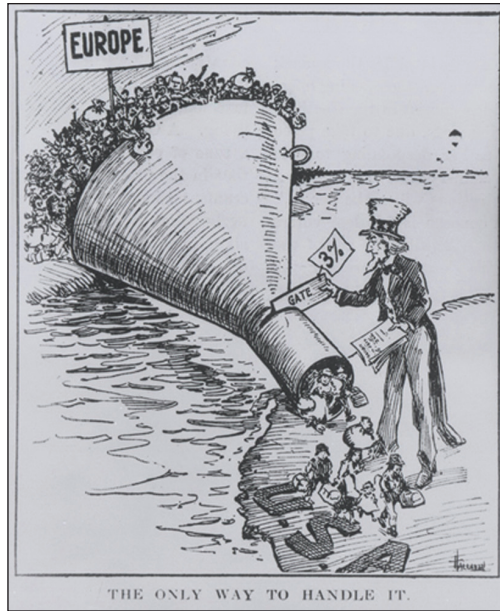
27. “Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute” is most closely associated with
- A. the Proclamation of Neutrality
 - B. the XYZ Affair
 - C. the Citizen Genet Affair
 - D. the War Hawks
 - E. Jay’s Treaty
28. Which of the following is NOT an accurate statement about the Hartford Convention of 1814?
- A. It was organized by the New England states to protest the War of 1812.
 - B. The delegates supported an amendment calling for secession from the Union.
 - C. The delegates voted on a resolution requiring a two-thirds majority in Congress for any future declaration of war.
 - D. The delegates supported limiting the president to one term in office.
 - E. The delegates voted for a resolution that would prevent two successive presidents coming from the same state.
29. Pinckney’s Treaty of 1795 was popular in the United States because
- A. it allowed American farmers to seize land in the Ohio Valley
 - B. it ended the British impressment of American seamen
 - C. it granted the United States the right of deposit or access to the port of New Orleans to the American farmers
 - D. the United States and Spain agreed to work jointly against British policy in the northwest territories
 - E. Great Britain agreed to the United States’ request to provide them with funds to pay for reparations for Loyalist property destroyed during the American Revolution

30. Which of the following pairs of men would be considered War Hawks?
- A. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster
 - B. John C. Calhoun and Aaron Burr
 - C. Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun
 - D. Henry Clay and James Madison
 - E. Daniel Webster and James Madison
31. A major effect of John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859 on the North and South was
- A. Northern abolitionists condemned the raid as too radical
 - B. Southern congressional leaders left the Democratic Party and formed their own proslavery party
 - C. Republican leaders such as William Seward demanded an immediate end to slavery
 - D. Southerners were convinced that the North supported Brown's raid and that the Republicans had financed the raid
 - E. President Buchanan agreed to meet with Southern and Northern congressional leaders to deal with the issue of slavery in the upcoming election
32. All of the following were advantages enjoyed by the North during the early years of the Civil War EXCEPT
- A. strong military leaders
 - B. large supply of economic resources
 - C. a strong central government
 - D. a large population base
 - E. an industry-based economy

33. An “act to define and declare the rights of persons lately known as Slaves, and Free Persons of Color” refers to which law or laws passed after the Civil War?
- A. the Civil Rights Act of 1875
 - B. Jim Crow laws
 - C. the Reconstruction Acts
 - D. the Black Codes
 - E. the Fourteenth Amendment
34. The purpose of the Freedmen’s Bureau was to
- A. gain former slaves the right to vote
 - B. grant each former slave forty acres and a mule
 - C. repeal the Black Codes
 - D. establish a role for Radical Republicans in the postwar government
 - E. assist former slaves in getting employment, education, food, and clothing
35. Women enjoyed increased rights and opportunities in all of the following areas during the Civil War EXCEPT
- A. factory work
 - B. voting rights
 - C. plantation work
 - D. manufacturing of ammunition
 - E. spying

36. In 1896 the Supreme Court ruled in the matter of *Plessy v. Ferguson*. This was a landmark decision because it established which of the following?
- A. the abolition of slavery
 - B. African Americans' right to vote
 - C. African Americans' right to own land
 - D. legalized the concept of "separate but equal"
 - E. banned segregation
37. The expression "waving the bloody shirt" refers to which of the following?
- A. the surrender of the South at the conclusion of the Civil War
 - B. Republican political tactics following the Civil War
 - C. Reconstruction riots
 - D. government land-grant policy to the railroads
 - E. immigration policies following the Civil War
38. Which of the following presidents are associated with civil service reform?
- A. James A. Garfield
 - B. Ulysses S. Grant
 - C. Rutherford B. Hayes
 - D. Chester Arthur
 - E. Grover Cleveland
39. Who best exemplifies the "Horatio Alger myth"?
- A. Samuel Gompers
 - B. Andrew Carnegie
 - C. John Rockefeller
 - D. Mark Twain
 - E. Bill Haywood

40.



The above cartoon reflects the policies and beliefs of which of the following?

- A. Tammany Hall
 - B. the Know-Nothing Party
 - C. the Immigration Restriction League
 - D. Hull House
 - E. the Niagara Movement
41. In the 1890s, citizens who advocated for the government to institute public works programs and provide cheap money would align themselves with the policies of
- A. Grover Cleveland
 - B. William McKinley
 - C. Jacob Coxe
 - D. Andrew Carnegie
 - E. Helen Hunt Jackson

42. “You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.” This quote is famously identified with which political leader?
- A. Mary Elizabeth Lease
 - B. Frederick Jackson Turner
 - C. Thomas Watson
 - D. William Jennings Bryan
 - E. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
43. “You furnish the pictures and I’ll furnish the war” is a quote that is often attributed to
- A. William Randolph Hearst
 - B. William McKinley
 - C. Theodore Roosevelt
 - D. Rudyard Kipling
 - E. Alfred T. Mahan
44. The Open Door policy of 1899 resulted in
- A. the construction of the Panama Canal
 - B. equal trade privileges in China
 - C. foreign tariffs being lifted on European imports
 - D. Dollar Diplomacy
 - E. the Boxer Rebellion
45. Which of the following was NOT part of the political reforms known as the Wisconsin Idea?
- A. progressive taxation
 - B. workers’ compensation
 - C. the regulation of railroad rates
 - D. the regulation of food and medicine
 - E. the limitation of campaign expenditures

46. All of the following were part of Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom laws EXCEPT
- A. the creation of federal reserve banks
 - B. the regulation of trade practices
 - C. higher protective tariffs
 - D. the establishment of eight-hour workdays for railroad workers
 - E. the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914
47. Which of the following muckraker writers exposed the corrupt practices of Standard Oil Company?
- A. Frank Norris
 - B. Lincoln Steffens
 - C. Upton Sinclair
 - D. Ida Tarbell
 - E. Samuel McClure
48. Which of the following presidential administrations is associated with the Crédit Mobilier and the Whiskey Ring scandals?
- A. Ulysses S. Grant
 - B. Rutherford B. Hayes
 - C. Zachary Taylor
 - D. Grover Cleveland
 - E. Warren G. Harding

49.



This cartoon refers to which of the following presidential elections in America?

- A. Election of 1908
- B. Election of 1904
- C. Election of 1916
- D. Election of 1912
- E. Election of 1900

50.

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES		
YEAR	RURAL (thousands)	URBAN (thousands)
1870	28,656	9,902
1880	36,026	14,130
1890	40,841	22,106
1900	45,835	30,160
1910	49,973	41,999
1920	51,553	54,158

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1998–2000.

Which of the following statements is best supported by the above chart?

- A. The population of rural America continually declined from 1870 to 1910.
 - B. Urban and rural growth grew at the same rate between 1870 and 1920.
 - C. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the United States had become an urban nation rather than a rural nation.
 - D. Increasing urban population was due to improvements in transportation.
 - E. The decline in rural population was due to increased mechanization in agriculture that required fewer workers.
51. *I found myself...with high expectations and a certain belief that whatever perplexities and discouragement concerning the life of the poor were in store for me, I should at least know something at first hand and have the solace of daily activity...I had at last finished with the ever-lasting "preparation for life," however ill-prepared I might be.*

The writer of this quote, Jane Addams, was associated with which of the following?

- A. antitrust legislation that broke up the Northern Securities Company
 - B. municipal reforms of city government
 - C. legislation that helped establish laws against child labor
 - D. Hull House in Chicago
 - E. the Henry Street Settlement in New York
52. Which of the following was NOT one of the methods used to mobilize the American war effort in 1917–18?
- A. government regulation of prices and wages for workers
 - B. laws passed to regulate food production and consumption
 - C. the introduction of daylight saving time
 - D. the selling of war bonds
 - E. the establishment of “Wheatless Mondays” and “Meatless Tuesdays”

53. George Creel's main objective during World War I was to
- A. explain the causes and circumstances that led to American involvement in World War I
 - B. organize and supervise the rationing of food to the public
 - C. work with President Wilson's cabinet to explain the details of the Fourteen Points
 - D. administer the war munitions industries
 - E. influence public opinion about the war effort
54. "The chief business of the American people is business" and "The man who builds a factory builds a temple."
- The person most closely associated with the above statements is
- A. Calvin Coolidge
 - B. William McKinley
 - C. Andrew Carnegie
 - D. Warren G. Harding
 - E. Andrew Mellon
55. An immediate cause of the Palmer Raids in 1919 was
- A. the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia and the fear that communism could spread to the United States
 - B. the outbreak of racial riots in the North after World War I
 - C. bombs that had been addressed to government officials and exploded near their homes
 - D. the murder trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, which stirred anti-immigrant feelings
 - E. the Boston Police Strike of 1919
56. Which of the following men organized the Universal Negro Improvement Association?
- A. James Weldon Johnson
 - B. Marcus Garvey

- C. Booker T. Washington
 - D. A. Philip Randolph
 - E. William E. B. Du Bois
57. The 1915 film *The Birth of a Nation* was
- A. condemned for its depiction of the Founding Fathers as racists by adopting the Three-Fifths Compromise
 - B. strongly supported by the women's movement because of its portrayal of the suffrage movement of the nineteenth century
 - C. controversial because it promoted white supremacy and portrayed the Ku Klux Klan as heroic
 - D. strongly condemned by President Wilson because of its racism
 - E. the highest-grossing movie of the time because it effectively used sound for the first time
58. Which of the following was NOT a result of the Treaty of Versailles?
- A. Poland became an independent nation.
 - B. Free trade was established among the European nations.
 - C. The League of Nations was formed.
 - D. The colonies of the Ottoman Empire were divided between England and France.
 - E. Germany paid reparations for the damages caused by the war.
59. Which was a major problem faced by American farmers in the 1920s?
- A. the failure of banks to provide loans for improvements in farm machinery
 - B. the overproduction of crops
 - C. the dust storms that destroyed their crops
 - D. the failure of the Federal Farm Board to stabilize farm prices
 - E. excessive railroad rates that increased costs for the farmers and lowered their profit margin

60. President Herbert Hoover took all of the following steps to meet the problems created by the Great Depression EXCEPT
- A. providing federal funds for banks
 - B. working with the Federal Farm Board to help farmers stabilize prices
 - C. encouraging volunteerism
 - D. meeting with business leaders to ask them not to reduce wages
 - E. expanding the federal government to provide help for the needy

61.



- The above poster is closely identified with which of the following pieces of New Deal legislation?
- A. the Social Security Act
 - B. the Civilian Conservation Corps
 - C. the Federal Emergency Relief Act
 - D. the National Industrial Recovery Act
 - E. the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
62. A significant result of the 1936 presidential election was
- A. the Democrats lost control of the House but retained a majority in the Senate
 - B. the South became solidly Democratic
 - C. business leaders promised to support the new reforms of the Second New Deal
 - D. African Americans became an essential part of the New Deal coalition
 - E. Midwest farmers abandoned the Democratic Party because of Roosevelt's agricultural policy

63. Which was a major factor that contributed to the recession of 1937–38?
- A. Roosevelt’s decision to remove the United States from the gold standard
 - B. government spending on relief and recovery programs
 - C. the decline of exports
 - D. the instability of the banking system
 - E. President Roosevelt’s curtailing of expenditures for relief and public works
64. All of the following were essential provisions of the Atlantic Charter EXCEPT
- A. end of secret treaties and alliances
 - B. free trade
 - C. destruction of Nazi tyranny
 - D. freedom of the seas
 - E. world organization to replace the League of Nations
65. The War Production Board established in 1942 was designed to
- A. regulate prices and wages during the war
 - B. encourage workers to buy liberty bonds for the war effort
 - C. provide enforcement of the government’s rationing system
 - D. regulate the conversion of private industry to be used in war industries
 - E. set up production and priorities for control of raw materials

66. The proposed March on Washington in 1941 was organized
- A. to protest race riots in northern cities such as Detroit and New York
 - B. to demand the end of racial segregation in the armed forces
 - C. to force President Roosevelt to speak out against the lynching of African Americans in the South
 - D. to protest against defense contractors who discriminated against African Americans
 - E. to insist that President Roosevelt include domestic workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act that guaranteed minimum wages for workers
67. Which of the following measures of President Truman's Fair Deal program was approved by Congress?
- A. federal aid to education
 - B. desegregation of the armed forces
 - C. a national health insurance plan
 - D. expansion of Social Security benefits
 - E. civil rights legislation to abolish the poll tax
68. *Until this moment, Senator, I think I never really gauged your cruelty or your recklessness...Have you no sense of decency, sir, at long last? Have you left no sense of decency?*
- In the above passage, attorney Joseph Welch is referring to
- A. Senator Huey Long
 - B. Senator Joseph McCarthy
 - C. Senator Alan Cranston
 - D. Senator Hiram Bingham
 - E. Senator Reed Smoot
69. Which of the following authors attacked the corporate conformity that was said to be destroying American creativity in the 1950s?

- A. David Riesman
 - B. William H. Whyte
 - C. Vance Packard
 - D. John Kenneth Galbraith
 - E. David Halberstam
70. The Civil Rights Act of 1957
- A. provided the Justice Department with new power to desegregate schools in the South
 - B. created the Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - C. established a permanent Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department
 - D. allowed the federal government to suspend educational funding for southern schools that were not fully integrated
 - E. was vetoed by President Eisenhower, but Congress overrode his veto to ensure its passage
71. The doctrine of “flexible response” is associated with which of the following men?
- A. John Foster Dulles
 - B. Dean Rusk
 - C. Robert McNamara
 - D. McGeorge Bundy
 - E. Dean Acheson
72. The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 did NOT result in
- A. Kennedy lifting the Cuban blockade
 - B. Khrushchev withdrawing missiles from Cuba
 - C. setting up a hot line for communication during a crisis
 - D. the United States promising not to invade Cuba
 - E. the United States agreeing to turn over the American bases at Guantánamo

73. *We are people of this generation...housed now in universities, looking uncomfortably to the world we inherit...As we grew, however, our comfort was penetrated...by the Southern struggle against racial bigotry... by the presence of the bomb.*

This statement best reflects the

- A. Silent Majority
 - B. New Left of the 1960s
 - C. me generation
 - D. hippies of the 1960s
 - E. Beat Generation
74. The Nixon Doctrine proclaimed that
- A. the United States would establish détente with the Soviet Union in order to limit China's influence in Asia
 - B. China and the United States would establish diplomatic relations with each other
 - C. Taiwan would be guaranteed U.S. protection against invasion by Communist China
 - D. America would honor its military agreement with its Asian allies, but would limit the number of combat troops in its allies' wars
 - E. America would continue to send troops to countries fighting communism in Asia
75. Cesar Chavez is most closely associated with
- A. United Farm Workers
 - B. Congress of Racial Equality
 - C. United Mine Workers
 - D. Sierra Club
 - E. American Indian Movement

76. All of the following were part of Richard Nixon's southern strategy in 1972 to build a Republican majority EXCEPT
- A. use Vice President Spiro Agnew to attack liberal and antiwar protesters
 - B. appeal to the Silent Majority
 - C. appoint southern conservative judges to the Supreme Court
 - D. establish greater rapport with the press
 - E. appeal to Catholic, ethnic, and blue-collar workers by stressing traditional values
77. An underlying principle of President Carter's foreign policy was based on
- A. continuing the policy of détente with the Soviet Union
 - B. the belief that opening relations with China would strengthen American interests in the area
 - C. working closely with the United Nations to promote peace
 - D. limiting American involvement with our NATO allies
 - E. making human rights the cornerstone of the policy
78. All of the following were part of Ronald Reagan's political platform EXCEPT
- A. reducing taxes
 - B. deregulating the airline and banking industries
 - C. increasing defense spending
 - D. returning more power to the states
 - E. privatizing the Social Security system

79. Which of the following writers had the greatest influence on creating an awareness of poverty in America?
- A. Michael Harrington
 - B. Christopher Lasch
 - C. Rachel Carson
 - D. Paul Ehrlich
 - E. Arthur Laffer
80. Jerry Falwell is most closely associated with
- A. the Contract with America
 - B. the Moral Majority
 - C. Focus on the Family
 - D. opposition to President Clinton's health care reforms
 - E. support for the *Roe v. Wade* decision

Section 2, Part A: Document-Based Question**Allotted Time:** 45 minutes**Percentage of Total Grade:** 22.5%

Directions: The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of Documents A–J and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period.

In 1763, the British emerged from the Seven Years' War holding the biggest empire in the world. However, the lengthy war, fought on the European continent and in the colonies, saddled Britain with a huge debt. The British were convinced that the colonies had to shoulder some of the financial costs of the empire and pay a large share of taxes since the British public was already heavily taxed. These changes in British colonial policy would help to precipitate the American Revolution in 1776.

To what extent was the American Revolution a struggle for political freedom as well as economic freedom from the British government?

Document A

Source: Governor William Berkeley Reports (1671)

What obstructions do you find to the improvement of the trade and navigation of the plantations within your government?

Answer: Mighty and destructive, by that severe act of Parliament which excludes us the having any commerce with any nation in Europe but our own, so that we cannot add to our plantation any commodity that grows out of it, as olive trees, cotton, or vines. Besides this, we cannot procure any skilful men for one now hopeful commodity, silk; for it is not lawful for us to carry a pipe stave, or a barrel of corn to any place in Europe out of the king's dominions. If this were for his majesty's service or the good of his subjects, we should to repine, whatever our sufferings are for it; but on my soul, it is the contrary for both. And this is the cause why no small or great vessels are built here; for we are most obedient to all laws, whilst the New England men break through, and men trade to any place that their interest lead them.

What advantages or improvement do you observe that may be gained to your trade or navigation?

Answer: None, unless we had liberty to transport our pipe staves, timber, and corn to other places besides the king's dominions.

Document B

Source: James Otis, *Against Writs of Assistance* (1761)

Everyone with this writ may be a tyrant; if this commission be legal, a tyrant in a legal manner also may control, imprison, or murder anyone within the realm. In the next place, it is perpetual; there is no return. A man is accountable to no person for his doings. Every man may reign secure in his petty tyranny and spread terror and desolation around him. In the third place, a person with this writ, in the daytime, may enter all houses, shops, etc., at will and command all to assist him. Fourthly, by this writ not only deputies, etc., but even their menial servants are allowed to lord it over us. Now one of the most essential branches of English liberty is the freedom of one's house. A man's house is his castle; and while he is quiet, he is as well guarded as a prince in his castle. This writ... would totally annihilate this privilege.

Document C

Source: Gottfried Achenwall interview with Benjamin Franklin (July 1776)

Certainly it will in time be necessary to establish some manufacturers in the colonies. For with the growth of the North American colonies lasting for centuries, Great Britain and Ireland, as islands of limited resources (e.g., their wool production cannot be increased proportionately or without limit) will in the future find it beyond their power to supply from their output, the quantity of goods required by the colonies.

The colonies are generally restricted in all their foreign trade, and even more in their shipping in all sorts of ways. Nevertheless the continental colonies particularly maintain a considerable shipping trade of their own. Many products, particularly those for ship building and raw materials suitable for manufactures: mast trees, ship timber, iron, copper ore, hemp, flax, cotton, indigo, tobacco, ginger, tar, pitch, rosin, potash, skins, and furs, they may not export. These are reserved for the British realm, must be bought by British merchants, and carried by British ships and sailors. In areas where an English company has the exclusive trade, they may not trade, for example, the East Indies. In 1765, trade also was prohibited with the West Indies colonies of the French and Spanish. But this prohibition had bad results, and has been lifted.

Document D

Source: Adam Smith, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (1776)

She prohibits the exportation from one province to another by water, and even the carriage by land upon horseback or in a cart, of hats, of wools and woolen goods, of the produce of America—a regulation which effectually prevents the establishment of any manufacture of such commodities...To prohibit a great people, however, from making all that they can of every part of their own produce, or from employing their stock and industry in the way that they judge most advantageously to themselves, is a manifest violation of the most sacred rights of mankind.

Document E

Source: Resolutions of the Stamp Act Congress (October 19, 1765)

- I. That His Majesty's subjects in these colonies owe the same allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain that is owing from his subjects born within the realm, and all due subordination to that august body the Parliament of Great Britain.
- II. That His Majesty's liege subjects in these colonies, are entitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of his natural born subjects within the kingdom of Great Britain.
- III. That it is inseparably essential to the freedom of a people, and the undoubted right of Englishmen, that no taxes be imposed on them, but with their own consent, given personally, or by their representatives.
- IV. That the people of these colonies are not, and from their local circumstances cannot be, represented in the House of Commons in Great Britain.
- V. That the only representatives of the people of these colonies, are persons chosen therein by themselves, and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by their respective legislatures.

Document F

Source: Benjamin Franklin's testimony against the Stamp Act (1766)

- Q. What is your name, and place of abode?
- A. Franklin. Of Philadelphia...
- Q. Do you think the people of America would submit to pay the stamp duty, if it was moderated?
- A. No, never, unless compelled by force of arms...
- Q. What is your opinion of a future tax, imposed on the same principle with that of the Stamp Act? How would the Americans receive it?
- A. Just as they do this. They would not pay it.
- Q. Have not you heard of the resolutions of this House, and of the House of Lords, asserting the right of Parliament relating to America, including a power to tax the people there?
- A. Yes, I have heard of such resolutions.
- Q. What will be the opinion of the Americans on those resolutions?
- A. They will think them unconstitutional and unjust...
- Q. Was it an opinion in America before 1763 that the Parliament had no right to lay taxes and duties there?
- A. I never heard any objection to the right of laying duties to regulate commerce; but a right to lay internal taxes was never supposed to be in Parliament as we are not represented there...
- Q. If the Act is not repealed, what do you think will be the consequences?
- A. A total loss of respect and affection the people of the America bear to this country and of all the commerce that depends on that respect and affection...
- Q. If the Stamp Act should be repealed, would it induce the assemblies of America to acknowledge the right of Parliament to tax them, and would they erase their resolutions (against the Stamp Act)?
- A. No, never.

Document G

Source: John Dickinson, *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* (1768)

There is another late act of parliament, which appears to me to be unconstitutional, and as destructive to the liberty of these colonies, as that mentioned in my last letter; that is, the act for granting the duties on paper, glass, etc. (the Townshend Act)...

Great Britain has prohibited the manufacturing of iron and steel in the colonies, without any objection being made to her right of doing it. The like right she must have to prohibit any other manufacture among us. Thus she is possessed of an undisputed precedent on that point. This authority, she will say, is founded on the original intention of settling these colonies; that is, that we should manufacture for them, and that they should supply her with materials.

Here then, my dear country men ROUSE yourselves, and behold the ruin hanging over your heads. If you ONCE admit, that Great-Britain may lay duties upon her exportations to us, for the purpose of levying money on us only, she then will have nothing to do, but to lay those duties on the articles which she prohibits us to manufacture—and the tragedy of American liberty is finished...If Great-Britain can order us to come to her for necessaries we want, and can order us to pay what taxes she pleases before we take them away, or when we land them here, we are as abject slaves as France and Poland can shew in wooden shoes, and with uncombed hair.

Document H

Source: Charles Merchant's Proposal Plan of Nonimportation (1769)

We, his Majesty's dutiful and loving subjects, the inhabitants of South Carolina, being sensibly affected with the great prejudice done to Great Britain, and the abject and wretched condition to which the British colonies are reduced by several Acts of Parliament lately passed;...we therefore, whose names are underwritten, do solemnly promise, and agree to and with each other, that, until the colonies be restored to their former freedom by the repeal of the said Acts, we will most strictly abide by the following:

I. That we will encourage and promote the use of North American manufactures in general, and those of this province in particular. And any of us who are vendors thereof, do engage to sell and dispose of them at the same rates as heretofore.

II. That we will upon no pretence whatsoever, either upon our own account or on commission, import into this province any of the manufactures of Great Britain, or any other European or East India goods, either from Great Britain, Holland, or any other place, other than such as may have been shipped in consequence of former orders...

Document I

Source: Thomas Jefferson, *A Summary View of the Rights of British America* (1774)

To remind him (His Majesty) that our ancestors, before their emigration to America, were the free inhabitants of the British dominations in Europe, and possessed a right, which nature has given to all men, of departing from the country in which chance, not choice has placed them; of going in quest of new habitations, and of there establishing new societies, under such laws and regulations as in them shall seem most likely to promote public happiness.

Document J

Source: First Continental Congress, *Declaration of Colonial Rights and Grievances* (October 11, 1774)

That the inhabitants of the English Colonies in North America, by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the English constitutions, and the several charters or compacts, have the following rights.

Resolved, 1. That they are entitled to life, liberty, and property, and they have never ceded to any sovereign power whatever, a right to dispose of either without their consent.

Resolved, 2. That our ancestors, who first settled these colonies, were, at the time of their emigration from the mother-country, entitled to all the rights, liberties, and immunities of free and natural-born subjects, within the realm of England...

Resolved, 5. That the respective colonies are entitled to the common law of England...

Resolved, 6. That they are entitled to the benefit of such of the English statutes as existed at the time of their colonization...

Resolved, 8. That they have a right peaceably to assemble, consider of their grievances, and petition the king; and that all prosecutions, prohibitory proclamations, and commitments for the same are illegal.

Resolved, 9. That the keeping a standing army in these colonies, in times of peace, without the consent of the legislature of that colony, in which such army is kept, is against law.

Section 2, Parts B and C: Standard Essay Questions**Allotted Time:** 70 minutes**Percentage of Total Grade:** 27.5%**Part B**

Directions: Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

1. To what extent did Andrew Jackson's election in 1828 represent the era of the "common man"?
2. Discuss two ways in which slavery dominated the political landscape in the country leading up to the Civil War.

Part C

Directions: Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalization and present your arguments clearly and logically.

3. Show how the 1920s represented a clash of culture between rural and urban America.
4. Evaluate the following statement: The 1950s is often portrayed as a decade of prosperity, conformity, and consensus.

Answers for Multiple-Choice Questions

1. **D:** Agriculture was the leading industry; the southern colonies produced tobacco and the middle colonies produced grain. Lumbering and fishing were less prevalent than agriculture, though they were predominant in the New England colonies. The slave trade existed in the southern colonies and to a lesser degree in the northern colonies. Iron forges existed in most of the colonies but were limited in production.
2. **C:** Georgia was founded in 1733 by James Oglethorpe. Georgia was set up as a buffer or defense for the Carolinians against incursion by the Spanish in Florida. Roger Williams founded Rhode Island in 1636 to establish religious freedom for those who opposed the Puritan government in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Massachusetts was established by the Puritans so they could escape religious persecution by the Church of England. Pennsylvania was a safe haven for Quakers. Virginia was set up in 1607 for economic rather than religious reasons.
3. **A:** Jonathan Edwards (1703–58) was a New England preacher whose most famous sermon is titled “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God.” Edwards proclaimed the folly of believing in salvation through good works and affirmed the need for complete dependence on God’s grace. George Whitefield traveled throughout the colonies, unlike Edwards, who preached primarily to the New Englanders. Cotton Mather was a Puritan minister involved in the Salem witch trials. John Winthrop and John Cotton were leading figures in the establishment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
4. **B:** This political cartoon, attributed to Benjamin Franklin, originally appeared during the French and Indian War. Franklin had developed the Albany Plan of Union to coordinate efforts against the French and Native Americans during the war. The cartoon was later recycled to encourage the American colonists to unite against British rule. Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, and

Alexander Hamilton supported the struggle against England, but Franklin first developed the idea of colonial unity. Nathanael Greene was a leading military aide to George Washington.

5. C: Thomas Paine expressed this idea in the pamphlet *Common Sense*. The pamphlet sold an incredible total of 120,000 copies in three months and accelerated the drift toward independence. Unlike Jefferson, Washington, Dickinson, and even Samuel Adams, Paine urged an immediate break not only to secure foreign assistance but to also fulfill America's moral mandate from the world. Paine argued that it took common sense for America to declare its independence.
6. E: In the summer of 1786, Capt. Daniel Shays, a Massachusetts farmer and Revolutionary War veteran, led other farmers in an uprising against higher state taxes, imprisonment for debts, and lack of paper money. The farmers demanded that states issue paper money, lighten taxes, and suspend foreclosure laws. Farmers stopped the collection of taxes and forced the closing of debtor court. In January 1787, when Shays and his followers attempted to seize weapons from the Springfield armory, the Massachusetts state militia crushed Shays's Rebellion. The rebellion created fear in the propertied class, who felt that mob rule was taking over the United States. Jefferson feared elective despotism. The nation needed a strong central government to create the foundation for a stable society. Both friends and critics agreed that the Articles of Confederation needed strengthening. Shays's Rebellion was not a protest for pay bonuses or about Native American attacks on Americans living on the frontier. It was not a slave uprising, nor was it Anti-Federalist. The rebellion expressed the frustration of some Americans about a weak central government.
7. A: The Stamp Act of 1765 was the first direct tax on colonists. Parliament passed the Sugar Act, which was an indirect tax, in 1764. The Stamp Act levied taxes on newspapers, almanacs, all legal documents, and other types of papers. Parliament passed

the Townshend Act in 1767, the Tea Act in 1773, and the Intolerable Acts in 1774.

8. D: Mercantilism was an economic policy that stated that the colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country. The economic policy of mercantilism looked on trade, colonies, and wealth as a basis for a country's military and political strength. Government should regulate trade and production to help the mother country. The colonies should not be self-sufficient. Colonies provided the raw materials to the mother country in order to help its manufacturing to prosper. Colonies existed to enrich the mother country. Mercantilism was an economic policy and was not designed to open up trade with the Native Americans, provide a defense for the colonies, or promote cooperation among the colonies.
9. D: Colonial democracy was limited. Those barred from voting included women, poor white men, male and female slaves, Catholics, and Jews. Participation was limited to white male property owners. Members of the legislature were only elected by educated white property owners. The legislature usually controlled the government because they had the power of the purse to reject or approve new taxes. Nevertheless, compared to other parts of the world, English colonies showed tendencies toward democracy and self-government that were different from the absolute monarchies that ruled Europe.
10. E: A hereditary aristocracy or a wealthy class that inherited power did not exist in the thirteen colonies. Colonial leaders such as John Winthrop, William Penn, John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and Benjamin Franklin were landowners, prosperous merchants, or lawyers. They did not inherit their wealth or achieve leadership positions based on their birthright. Colonial America was predominantly English. Except for Maryland, the colonies followed different sects of Protestantism, from Puritanism in New England to Anglicanism in the south.

The middle colonies did not establish state-sanctioned religion but promoted religious toleration. New Jersey had forty-five different congregations, and Pennsylvania provided a safe haven for the persecuted of the Old and New Worlds. Groups like the Amish and Mennonites found freedom in Pennsylvania.

11. B: George Grenville in 1763 was convinced that the American colonies had to pay more taxes in order to pay off the debts incurred as a result of the French and Indian War. Grenville, working with King George III, was also convinced that they had to station British troops in North America to control the newly acquired territories. He abandoned the policy of salutary neglect and was determined that the British would play a considerably larger role in the colonies. William Pitt was not head of the British government in 1763. Charles Townshend was the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1767. Lord Frederick North succeeded Charles Townshend in 1768. James Otis of Massachusetts was a colonial leader who opposed the Townshend Acts.
12. D: Twelve colonies, excluding Georgia, attended the First Continental Congress. The delegates in Philadelphia agreed to draft an official protest against Parliament's passage of the Intolerable or Coercive Acts. Congress drafted the Declaration of Rights, which basically reaffirmed their belief that Parliament had no authority over colonial affairs but could regulate commerce. However, the majority of the delegates did not want to challenge the king's authority. They did not desire independence, except for a few radicals led by Patrick Henry of Virginia and Samuel Adams of Massachusetts. The moderates such as George Washington of Virginia and John Dickinson of Delaware favored a null statement of protest. The delegates wanted to protest parliamentary intrusion of their rights. The delegates agreed to petition the king but did not demand a meeting with him or Parliament. The Congress did not address the removal of British troops from North America.

13. C: Free trade was a concept supported by Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic Republicans. Unlike the Federalists, Jefferson and his followers believed in a strict interpretation of the Constitution and the need for strong state governments. They disagreed with the concept of a national bank and the idea that power should lie in the hands of the wealthy. These were all concepts supported by Alexander Hamilton and the Federalist Party.
14. D: President George Washington issued the Proclamation of Neutrality to explain the United States' unwillingness to support the French during the French Revolution. Both Jay's Treaty and Pinckney's Treaty were issued in response to the search and seizure of American merchant ships by Britain and Spain. The Whiskey Rebellion occurred in protest to Alexander Hamilton's tax on distilled alcohol, which affected whiskey production.
15. A: The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, authored by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, argued that the states had the right to void laws they deemed unconstitutional. They wrote these in direct response to the Alien and Sedition Acts, which were issued to allow deportation of foreigners who were deemed dangerous and to punish those who spoke out against Congress. The Twelfth Amendment required the Electoral College to vote separately for the president and vice president. Washington's Farewell Address emphasized the importance of staying out of European affairs and avoiding permanent alliances. The XYZ Affair refers to the United States' attempt to repair alliances with France after its refusal to support France during the French Revolution.
16. D: The Monroe Doctrine was devised by John Quincy Adams in 1823. It was in response to the fear that Spain and France would attempt to reestablish control over their colonies that had exerted their independence in the 1820s. It allowed European countries to keep the colonies they had already established but

prevented them from establishing new ones. The United States also promised to keep out of European affairs. The Monroe Doctrine became the foundation of U.S. policy toward Europe and Latin America.

17. D: The Erie Canal provided transportation between the eastern seaboard and the western interior (Great Lakes). This enabled New York to thrive as the primary U.S. port and led to a population boom in New York State. It also allowed for the use of the steamboat, which had been invented in 1807.
18. C: The Compromise of 1850 allowed for California to be admitted as a free state. It also stated that a popular vote would determine if western territories would be free or slave states. The Missouri Compromise allowed Missouri to be admitted as a slave state and Maine to be admitted as a free state. It also stated that slavery was prohibited north of the 36-30 parallel (or the Missouri Compromise line). This line and the Missouri Compromise would be repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The United States acquired California as a result of the Mexican-American War. The Northwest Ordinance organized western lands in 1787.
19. C: In *McCulloch v. Maryland* the Court ruled that the government possessed the power to create a national bank and the states could not tax federal institutions. This decision, along with others, reinforced the Federalist belief in the power of the central government over state governments. The *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* decision in 1819 ruled that state courts could not invalidate contracts, and *Gibbons v. Ogden* in 1821 ruled that Congress had the authority to control interstate commerce.
20. D: Andrew Jackson referred to the Election of 1824 as the “corrupt bargain.” This was in reference to the deal Henry Clay made with John Quincy Adams. Jackson lost the election after Clay turned his electoral votes over to Adams, giving Adams the majority and electing him president. John C. Calhoun ran for

vice president in the Election of 1824, but he was not involved in the “corrupt bargain.” John Marshall was a Supreme Court justice.

21. E: The Second Great Awakening focused on the role of the individual and not the state. It emphasized the importance of the individual and a person’s ability to exact change. It highlighted the power of the individual over the power of religion. This led to reform movements to improve conditions for many different groups. The abolitionist movement strengthened in its desire to abolish slavery. Women banded together to campaign for their own rights and against alcohol use. Dorothea Dix led the charge to improve the rights of the mentally ill, and Horace Mann advocated the right for all children to attend school.
22. B: Henry Clay’s economic system worked to strengthen the American economy by allowing U.S. businesses to thrive while limiting the presence of foreign and much cheaper goods in the United States. He did this by creating tariffs on foreign goods (Tariff Acts of 1816 and 1824) and strengthening the national bank in order to grant loans to businessmen. He proposed that the money generated from tariffs be used to improve the internal infrastructure of roads and travel (e.g., the Erie Canal) to allow for easier transport of American goods.
23. B: Lucretia Mott, along with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, worked to improve the rights of women in the United States. Women also led the temperance movement to decrease alcoholism in the United States. Dorothea Dix was a major leader in mental health reform, and Horace Mann campaigned for education reform. Ralph Waldo Emerson was part of the Transcendentalist movement. Frederick Douglass was one of the leaders in the abolitionist movement.
24. C: The Know-Nothing Party was empowered by fears that the country was being overwhelmed by German and Irish Catholic immigrants. In 1856, Know-Nothing Party candidate Millard

Fillmore represented the party and received 21 percent of the popular vote, but lost to Democratic candidate James Buchanan. The Republican Party was formed in 1854 to oppose the extension of slavery into the new territories. The Whig Party had been organized in the 1830s to oppose Andrew Jackson's policies. The Whig Party broke up in the 1850s over the issue of slavery, and many joined the Republican Party. The Federalists disappeared as a political party after the War of 1812.

25. **C:** The Fugitive Slave Act was passed by Congress on September 18, 1850, as part of the Compromise of 1850 between southern slave-holding interests and northern free states. This was one of the most controversial acts of the compromise, which heightened tensions between the North and the South. The Fugitive Slave Act mandated the return of any runaway slave regardless of the location (state) within the Union where they were at the time of discovery or capture. The Fugitive Slave Act required northerners to return slaves to southern plantation owners. Special commissioners were authorized to issue warrants for the arrest of any runaway slave. Abolitionists bitterly opposed the act and resisted its enforcement. The Missouri Compromise dealt with the admission of Missouri as a slave state. The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), Dred Scott decision (1857), and the Emancipation Proclamation (1863) did not deal with fugitive slaves.
26. **A:** On August 8, 1846, Representative David Wilmot of Pennsylvania introduced this proviso to prevent the spread of slavery into the new territories acquired from Mexico. It passed the House several times but was defeated by southern Democrats in the Senate. None of the other men listed introduced legislation in Congress on slavery.
27. **B:** In 1796 President John Adams sent ambassadors to Paris in the hope of avoiding war with France. When the Americans arrived, the French diplomats, who became known in the press as X, Y, and Z, demanded bribes of \$250,000. The Americans refused

to pay. The XYZ Affair infuriated Congress and outraged the American public, which promptly cried the slogan of “Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute.” Adams was successful in avoiding war and negotiating an agreement with France. The Proclamation of Neutrality, the Citizen Genet Affair, and Jay’s Treaty occurred during Washington’s administration. The War Hawks were congressmen who demanded war with England in 1812.

28. B: The delegates at the Hartford Convention were mainly Federalists from New England who were against the War of 1812. Their goal was to limit the growing power of the Democratic Republicans in the South and the West and agreed with all of the statements except the one on secession. New radical Federalists, who opposed the War of 1812, wanted to vote on secession at the convention. The delegates rejected the radical call for secession. However, Andrew Jackson’s victory at New Orleans in January 1812 ended criticism of the war and resulted in the Federalists being stamped as unpatriotic.
29. C: Pinckney’s Treaty was popular with western farmers. Spain, fearful that the United States was drawing too close to Great Britain, negotiated a treaty with Thomas Pinckney, America’s minister to Britain. They agreed to open up the Mississippi River and New Orleans to American trade. The right of deposit meant that Americans could transfer their cargoes in New Orleans without paying duties to the Spanish government. The United States did not agree to work jointly with Spain. The British were not involved with Pinckney’s Treaty.
30. C: The War Hawks were young Republicans in Congress, primarily from frontier states such as Kentucky and Ohio. They were called War Hawks because of their eagerness for war with Britain in 1812. Henry Clay of Kentucky and John C. Calhoun of South Carolina argued that war with Britain would be the only way to defend American honor, gain Canada, and deal with Native

Americans on the frontier. Daniel Webster, Aaron Burr, and James Madison were not War Hawks. Webster was a senator from New Hampshire, James Madison was president during the War of 1812, and Aaron Burr was a private citizen in 1812.

31. **D:** Southerners were convinced that John Brown's raid revealed the North's true intention to promote a slave revolt to destroy the South. Southern leaders also singled out the Republican Party and abolitionists as groups that provided financial resources for the raid. The South was also angry because northern abolitionists did not condemn John Brown but hailed him as a martyr. Most moderates in the North and Republican leaders condemned Brown's raid, and southern Democrats still hoped that they could work out a compromise with northern Democrats. At the nominating convention, President Buchanan made no attempt to meet with northern and southern congressional leaders to discuss the slavery controversy.
32. **A:** Strong military leaders were an advantage held by the South. The North, on the other hand, had a large supply of economic resources, a strong central government, a large population base, and a large industrial economy. All of these advantages led the North to believe there would be a quick end to the war. Despite these advantages, the war did not end quickly. The North would not have a strong military leader until Ulysses S. Grant took charge in 1863.
33. **D:** The Black Codes were laws passed in several former Confederate states that imposed severe restrictions on freed slaves. Many felt this was another way for the southern states to enforce slavery on blacks following the Civil War. The Civil Rights Act was passed to combat the Black Codes. It granted former slaves all the rights and benefits of American citizens. Jim Crow laws were passed in the 1890s to establish segregation of public facilities. The Reconstruction Acts were passed by Congress, although vetoed by President Johnson, dividing the South into

five military districts under the control of the Union Army. The Fourteenth Amendment guaranteed citizenship for blacks.

34. **E:** Although vetoed by President Johnson, a bill was passed by Congress establishing the Freedmen's Bureau to assist former slaves in getting employment, education, food, and clothing. The Fifteenth Amendment granted male freed slaves the right to vote, and the Civil Rights Act was passed to repeal the Black Codes. Former slaves were granted forty acres and a mule during the Civil War as Union troops occupied Confederate territory.
35. **B:** The Civil War saw women become involved in many roles typically seen as "men's work." With men at war, women were forced to work in factories and manufacturing plants, run the plantations, and even work as spies. After the war, women banded together to form the American Equal Rights Association, which was dedicated to the goal of universal suffrage. Although African Americans gained the right to vote by the Fifteenth Amendment, women were forced to wait until the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920 to gain universal suffrage.
36. **D:** In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal" was constitutional, thus legalizing segregation. It was a decision that would not be fully overturned for almost sixty years. Following the Civil War, three amendments, known as the Reconstruction Amendments, were passed. These amendments (the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth) abolished slavery; guaranteed citizenship to all men, including blacks; and allowed African American men the right to vote.
37. **B:** Republicans dominated the political scene following the Civil War, largely by reminding people that they had championed the end of slavery. They also reminded people of the sacrifice of the Civil War by recalling the many casualties, even waving bloody shirts to make their point to Congress and the people. None of the other choices refer to "waving the bloody shirt."

38. **D:** Civil service reform came about under President Chester Arthur with the passage of the Pendleton Act in 1883. This act established the Civil Service Commission and worked to create a system where people obtained jobs and advancements through merit, not through bribery or kickbacks.
39. **B:** The Horatio Alger myth refers to the underlying message in Alger's books. His books popularized poor boys who became successful through hard work and sacrifice. Andrew Carnegie exemplifies this theme, having been born a poor immigrant who worked his way toward dominating the steel industry. John Rockefeller dominated the oil industry, but he did not have Carnegie's humble beginnings. Samuel Gompers and Bill Haywood worked to reform labor laws and working conditions. Mark Twain was an author who coined the term the Gilded Age to describe the period of economic growth and wealth during the second half of the nineteenth century.
40. **C:** The Immigration Restriction League, founded in 1894, worked toward creating laws to restrict the entry of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe into the United States. The Know-Nothing Party reached its apex in 1854 and was directed against Irish and German immigrants, who were Catholic. Both Tammany Hall and Hull House worked to help newly arrived immigrants to the United States. The Niagara Movement started in 1905 to help end segregation of blacks and whites and to help African Americans gain political rights.
41. **C:** In 1894, during an economic depression, businessman Jacob Coxey led a march on Washington of hundreds of unemployed workers, petitioning the government for public works programs and cheap money. Grover Cleveland championed the gold standard, and William McKinley ran on the same platform in 1896. Andrew Carnegie was an industrialist who supported the gospel of wealth. Helen Hunt Jackson wrote about the injustices suffered by Native Americans.

42. **D:** William Jennings Bryan gave the memorable “cross of gold” speech at the 1896 Democratic Convention, at which he won the nomination. This speech condemned the gold standard and supported the Populist platform of expanding the currency by the unlimited coinage of silver. The Populists threw their support to Bryan, who vigorously campaigned with the emotional plea that “you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.” Populists hoped their support would help Bryan get elected to the White House; however, he ultimately lost to Republican candidate William McKinley. Mary Elizabeth Lease is associated with the quote urging farmers to “raise less corn and more hell.” Frederick Jackson Turner was a historian. Thomas Watson was a regional Populist leader. Elizabeth Cady Stanton supported women’s rights.
43. **A:** William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer were well recognized for “yellow journalism.” This term is associated with headlines and dramatic pictures that sensationalize media stories, such as the acts of the Spanish against Cuba. Yellow journalism is considered one of the strongest contributing factors to the declaration of war that led to the Spanish-American War.
44. **B:** After the Spanish-American War, the United States had become a world power with territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific. Between 1899 and 1900, Secretary of State John Hay forced European powers to accept the Open Door policy, in which the United States promised to ensure that all nations would have equal trading privileges in China. This policy would become the cornerstone of America’s Chinese foreign policy for many years. The Open Door policy related to China and not to the construction of the Panama Canal, or Dollar Diplomacy, which is associated with President William Howard Taft. John Hay’s policy did not involve foreign tariffs. The Boxer Rebellion was an attempt by Chinese nationalists to end foreign control in their country.

45. **D:** Robert La Follette of Wisconsin became the model of the progressive leaders. His political reforms included ideas such as progressive taxation, workers' compensation, regulation of railroads, and limiting campaign expenditures. The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 was part of Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal, which sought to protect consumers through the federal regulation of food and medicine.
46. **C:** The other choices describe legislation passed between 1913 and 1916. The Underwood Tariff Act of 1913 lowered basic protective tariffs. The Federal Reserve Act, Clayton Antitrust Act, Adamson Act, and the creation of the Federal Trade Commission were all part of Wilson's New Freedom program.
47. **D:** Ida Tarbell wrote a series of articles in *McClure's Magazine*, which was founded in 1893 by Samuel McClure, an Irish immigrant. In a series of articles called the "History of the Standard Oil Company," she exposed the corrupt practices of the oil giant founded by John D. Rockefeller. Combining careful research with sensationalism, Tarbell set the standard for muckrakers. Frank Norris wrote *The Octopus* on the tyrannical power of the railroad. Lincoln Steffens exposed corruption in city governments. Upton Sinclair wrote *The Jungle*, which exposed the unsanitary working conditions in the meatpacking industry.
48. **A:** The administration of Ulysses S. Grant (1869–77) is associated with these two scandals. The Crédit Mobilier Scandal in 1872 involved the illegal manipulation of contracts in building the Union Pacific Railroad. Grant's vice president at the time, Schuyler Colfax, was forced to resign. The Whiskey Ring scandal of 1875 involved groups of whiskey distillers who defrauded the government of taxes. While not personally involved, President Grant was tarnished by the scandals.
49. **D:** The illustration was published in 1912 and is based on the quarrel between President William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. The two, dressed as cowboys, are having a fierce

altercation in a saloon. During the Election of 1912, the Republicans were split, with the conservative faction supporting Taft and the progressive wing favoring Roosevelt. President Taft was renominated by the Republicans, and the progressive Republicans formed a new party and nominated Roosevelt. The split in the Republican Party enabled Democrat Woodrow Wilson to win the election. None of the elections from 1900, 1904, 1908, and 1916 had a split between Roosevelt and Taft.

50. C: The chart supports the statement that by 1920 the United States had become an urban nation. Between 1870 and 1910, the urban population increased at a faster rate than the rural population. By 1910, over forty thousand Americans lived in towns or cities, and by 1920, as the chart shows, more Americans lived in urban communities than in rural communities. The rural population did not decline between 1870 and 1920, but it did not increase as rapidly as the urban population. There is no data to show that improvements in transportation or the mechanization of agriculture contributed to the growth of the urban population.
51. D: Jane Addams, a social worker, founded Hull House in 1889. Her decision to open Hull House grew out of her growing awareness of urban problems as well as her desire to help the immigrant population of Chicago. At this settlement house and others, such as the Henry Street Settlement set up by Lillian Wald in New York, Addams and her colleagues taught English to immigrants and established neighborhoods, theaters, and schools. By 1910, there were more than four hundred such settlements across the United States. Jane Addams was not involved in antitrust legislation or municipal political reforms.
52. A: The U.S. government did not regulate prices and wages for workers. The United States relied on voluntary methods rather than compulsory edicts to get the country behind the war effort. Under the Lever Act of 1917, food administrator Herbert Hoover sought to regulate food production and consumption. He asked

for voluntary cooperation by setting up “Wheatless Mondays.” daylight saving time was introduced to encourage energy savings. Nationwide bond drives were organized for people to support the war effort by buying Liberty Bonds. The government, however, never controlled wages and prices. The National Labor Relations Board, headed by former President Taft, was set up to arbitrate disputes between labor and management.

53. E: The Committee on Public Information was created in 1917 to influence U.S. public opinion regarding American participation in World War I. George Creel took charge of this committee, which was responsible for stressing only the positive things about the war effort. Germans were depicted as evil people who were going to destroy civilization. Newspapers were censored if they wrote anything negative about the Allies or anything positive about the Germans. It wasn't Creel's job to explain why the United States was involved in the war. Creel was not associated with any other wartime activities, from the munitions industries to supervising food distribution. Creel was in charge of a propaganda agency for the war effort.
54. A: Calvin Coolidge, who was president from 1923 to 1929, expressed these ideas during the 1920s. Coolidge believed in limited government and that businesses would flourish if taxes were cut and the budget were balanced.
55. C: The Palmer Raids occurred in April 1919 after approximately thirty booby-trapped bombs were mailed to prominent politicians, judges, and businessmen, including Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer and John D. Rockefeller. One of the bombs shattered the home of the attorney general. The bombs were sent in identical packages and set to detonate on May Day, the communist day of celebration. The Bolshevik Revolution in November 1917 and the Boston Police Strike in September 1919 also contributed to the anticommunist hysteria of the Red Scare, but they were not the immediate cause of the Palmer

Raids. The outbreak of race riots and the Sacco and Vanzetti case reflected the racial and ethnic tensions of the 1920s but were not immediate causes of the Palmer Raids.

56. **B:** In 1916, Marcus Garvey organized the Universal Negro Improvement Association that sponsored a “Back to Africa” movement. He promised blacks self-sufficiency and separation. He argued that Americans would never truly accept African Americans into society. His movement attracted about five hundred thousand members. James Weldon Johnson was a leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Booker T. Washington is associated with the Atlanta Compromise, which promoted economic improvement without fighting for social and legal equality for African Americans. A. Philip Randolph was an African American labor leader who founded the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in the 1920s. William E. B. Du Bois organized the Niagara Movement in 1905 that sought political and economic equality for African Americans.
57. **C:** *The Birth of a Nation* was the highest grossing film of the silent era. It was a racist movie because it glorified the Ku Klux Klan during Reconstruction and defamed both blacks and northern carpetbaggers. The movie is set during and after the Civil War and does not make any reference to the Founding Fathers or the women’s suffrage movement. President Wilson praised the movie as an accurate description of history. African Americans organized protests against the movies and riots broke out in some areas where the film was shown.
58. **B:** Free trade was never discussed at the Versailles Conference. The Allied nations of England and France opposed most of Wilson’s Fourteen Points, which included an independent Poland and a League of Nations. They wanted a punitive treaty and were successful in getting Germany to pay reparations as well as gaining a trusteeship over the colonies of the Ottoman Empire. Despite

these provisions, Wilson was encouraged by the Treaty of Versailles because it established the League of Nations and self-determination had been achieved for Poland and other regions within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Wilson never strongly fought for free trade.

59. **B:** Overproduction was a major problem faced by the farmers. Farmers did not share in the prosperity of the 1920s. Their best years had been 1916–18, a time of war. When the war ended, farm prosperity declined. Bankers lent money to farmers to expand during the war, and new technology helped them to increase production in 1920s. However, growing productivity resulted in falling prices. Harvesting more crops only depressed prices, forcing farmers to plant even more the next year, thus perpetuating the cycle. Major dust storms occurred in the 1930s. The Federal Farm Board was established in 1929 but was ineffective in dealing with declining farm prices. Government regulation of the railroads limited the impact of railroad rates on farmers.
60. **E:** President Hoover was strongly opposed to government intervention because he argued that it would undermine the fabric of the American character. He supported volunteerism and insisted that the needs of the unemployed and the poor were the responsibility of local and state governments, not the federal government. He met with business leaders, and when this effort failed, he eventually took steps to provide federal funds to help banks, railroads, and insurance companies. He also worked with the Federal Farm Board, which was created before the stock market crash, to help farmers stabilize prices.
61. **D:** The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) was enacted in 1933 to provide for the recovery of business by encouraging leaders of business and labor in every industry to draw up codes of fair practices. These included limits on working hours, minimum wages, and restrictions on how goods were produced and

at what prices. Under the NIRA, labor was given the right to organize into unions. Businesses and workers who joined the National Recovery Administration (NRA) displayed this poster in their windows to demonstrate they were joining together to fight the Depression. None of the other New Deal laws were related to the National Industrial Recovery Act.

62. D: In 1936, Roosevelt won a lopsided election with 61 percent of the popular vote. He carried every state except Vermont and Maine. Roosevelt's victory ensured a Democratic coalition that would endure until the 1960s. This coalition, which had included the Solid South since Reconstruction, now included white ethnic groups in the cities, midwest farmers, and labor unions. In addition, new support for the Democrats came from African Americans, mainly in northern cities, who had left the Republican Party because of Roosevelt's New Deal. The Democratic victory provided them with a majority in both the House and Senate. A majority of business leaders would never enthusiastically support the New Deal. The Election of 1936 enabled the Democrats to become the dominant political party until the mid-1960s.
63. E: The U.S. economy improved by early 1937. Although unemployment was still high at 14 percent, there was an indication of a slow but steady recovery. Industrial production had improved to a point slightly higher than 1929 levels, and farm prices also rose. Some of Franklin D. Roosevelt's advisors, fearful of the growing deficit, called for cutting the expenditures to balance the budget. FDR, who was concerned about the growing deficit, cut back projects for the WPA and other New Deal programs. The results contributed to a steep recession. By the summer of 1937, industrial production and farm prices declined. Unemployment again soared, and by March 1938 was close to eleven million. By April 1938, Roosevelt decided to prime the pump and authorized heavy spending on work relief programs,

which helped to create jobs and stimulate investment in the economy. By late 1938 unemployment declined and industrial production increased. The United States had gotten off the gold standard in 1933, and neither this decision nor the decline of exports contributed to the recession of 1937.

64. A: The Atlantic Charter was signed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. It was a formulation of common war aims that were similar in some respects to Wilson's Fourteen Points. However, the Atlantic Charter, unlike the Fourteen Points, did not include any proposal dealing with secret treaties and alliances.
65. D: The War Production Board (WPB) was a government agency established in January 1942. The goal of the WPB was to manage war industries. Its purpose was to convert and expand peacetime industries to meet wartime needs. The Office of Price Administration was set up to regulate prices and wages as well as setting up a rationing system. The Office of War Mobilization set up production priorities. The WPB was not involved in promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds.
66. D: In 1941, A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, organized a march on Washington to protest discrimination against African Americans who were segregated in the defense industry. Roosevelt established the Fair Employment Practices Commission, which banned discrimination in hiring. In return, Randolph canceled the march. Randolph did not focus on race riots, lynchings in the South, or the guarantee of minimum wages for domestic workers. Although Randolph pushed Roosevelt to end discrimination in the armed forces, he did not push for this change at this particular time.
67. D: Congress rejected most of Truman's domestic program, which was known as the Fair Deal. Truman was successful in getting congressional approval for the extension of Social Security

benefits to ten million people not covered under the original law. However, conservatives were successful in blocking efforts to enact national health insurance, federal aid to education, and civil rights legislation to abolish the poll tax. In 1948, President Truman, without Congress's approval, issued an executive order ending racial discrimination in the armed forces.

68. **B:** Joseph Welch was the head counsel for the U.S. Army while it was under investigation by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, which was chaired by Joseph McCarthy. In a series of televised hearings between April and June 1954, more than twenty million people saw McCarthy for the first time. He was eventually exposed as a bully who made reckless charges in order to intimidate people. Joseph Welch was referring to McCarthy's dragging a young man's name through the mud before a nationwide television audience without prior warning. In December 1954, Senate Democrats and Republicans voted to censure McCarthy's. Welch's dramatic defense against McCarthy's efforts to slander a young lawyer contributed to the rapid decline of the senator's approval rating with the American people.
69. **B:** William Whyte wrote *The Organization Man* in 1956, in which he defined corporate conformity and warned against its growth. Whyte's book challenged and refuted the claims of American entrepreneurial vigor and daring in business by describing an ongoing bureaucratization of boardrooms and offices. He asserted that the bold vision of individualism had been replaced by "organization men" who sought security over creativity. David Riesman's *The Lonely Crowd* (1950) dealt with the formation of the urban middle class. Vance Packard's book *The Hidden Persuaders* (1957) critically dissected advertising and consumerism. John Kenneth Galbraith's *American Capitalism* (1952) and *The Affluent Society* (1958) explained the struggle between countervailing powers in American society as well as troublesome combinations of private wealth and public

poverty. David Halberstam was a journalist who occasionally wrote about the 1950s.

70. C: President Eisenhower did not veto the Civil Rights Act of 1957. However, he reassured senators in the South that the legislation represented the mildest civil rights bill possible. The Civil Rights Act of 1957 set up a permanent Civil Rights Commission in the Justice Department to investigate violations of civil rights; the act also authorized federal injunctions to protect voting rights. It was the first civil rights act passed by Congress since Reconstruction. The Department of Housing and Urban Development was established in the 1960s. The Civil Rights Act of 1957 did not address the issue of desegregation or cut off funds for those schools that did not fully integrate.
71. C: The doctrine of flexible response was a defense strategy developed by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara during the Kennedy administration in 1961. Flexible response replaced John Foster Dulles's policy of massive retaliation, which was the policy of the Eisenhower administration. Flexible response gave the United States the capability to respond to aggression in the world by using conventional nonnuclear forces, such as the Green Berets, to fight insurgent forces in Asia and Africa. Kennedy's policy of flexible response included nuclear war as a last resort. Dean Rusk was secretary of state under Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, and McGeorge Bundy was national security advisor to Kennedy and Johnson. Dean Acheson was secretary of state for Harry Truman from 1949 to 1953.
72. E: The United States did not surrender the American base at Guantánamo as a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis. The United States obtained control of the base in 1903 and still controls it. At the conclusion of the Cuban Missile Crisis, the United States lifted the blockade, missiles were withdrawn, a hot line was established between Washington and the Kremlin, and the United States promised not to invade Cuba.

73. **B:** The New Left is represented in this statement. In June 1962, after a meeting of the Students for a Democratic Society in Port Huron, Michigan, a number of students drew up a statement of principles defining their position. Tom Hayden, a graduate student, drafted most of the ideas contained in this manifesto. The Port Huron Statement was a broad attack on the American society of the 1960s that condoned racism and violence. The students also called for a reform of the universities, such as an end to dress codes and an end to the close relationship of the universities with the military-industrial complex. The students associated with the Port Huron Statement are often referred to as the New Left because they were considered more radical than the traditional Left within the structure of the Democratic Party. The SDS would become a lightning rod for opposition to the Vietnam War and in 1969 would lead a series of rallies against the war in Washington, DC. The “Silent Majority,” a term popularized during the Vietnam War, referred to those who did not demonstrate against the Vietnam War or join the counterculture of the 1960s. The “me generation” includes anyone born in the 1970s or early 1980s. The hippies were a counterculture that embraced the sexual revolution of the 1960s and the use of recreational drugs. The Beat Generation was a group of artists who came to prominence in the 1950s and rejected the materialism of the era.
74. **D:** President Richard Nixon announced the Nixon Doctrine in the summer of 1969. U.S. military power was being drained by the Vietnam War. Thus, Nixon proclaimed that the United States would uphold its defense commitments but in the future would support its Asian allies. However, Asian nations would have to use their own troops, not American troops, to defend themselves. The Nixon Doctrine did not address the issue of détente with the Soviet Union, the defense of Taiwan, or the establishment of diplomatic relations with Communist China.

75. **A:** Cesar Chavez organized the United Farm Workers to improve the conditions of the migrant workers who harvested grapes in California. From 1965 to 1970, Chavez’s union struggled for La Causa—the goal of winning better pay and greater respect for migrant farm laborers from California’s landowners who employed them in harvesting grapes. In 1970, the largest grape growers in the state agreed to sign a contract with Chavez’s union. Chavez was not affiliated with any of the other organizations.
76. **D:** Nixon distrusted the national media. He had a tumultuous relationship with the press, beginning when he was a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee investigating Alger Hiss on charges of working with communists. Nixon became a celebrity, but liberal commentators scorned him. From the Hiss case forward, Nixon considered the media his enemy.
77. **E:** The hallmark of Carter’s foreign policy was human rights. In an attempt to rebuild America’s image, especially in the third world, Carter infused morality and human rights into his policies. He also cut off aid to totalitarian governments in South America because of their repressive policies. Carter continued the policy of détente with the Soviet Union until its invasion of Afghanistan. Reagan, not Carter, considered the Soviet Union the “Evil Empire.” Richard Nixon thought that by opening relations with China, he could pressure the Soviets to reduce nuclear weapons. Carter and his ambassador to the United Nations at the time, Andrew Young, worked closely with the United Nations to promote peace, but the ultimate goal was to ensure the protection of human rights in all countries. Carter wanted to improve American relations with NATO and work on issues that affected Europe and the United States.
78. **E:** Ronald Reagan’s domestic agenda did not include privatizing Social Security. He reformed Social Security by raising retirement ages and taxing the benefits of upper-income recipients. Reagan’s domestic program supported tax cuts, deregulation,

returning power to the states to address social programs, and increased defense spending.

79. **A:** Michael Harrington wrote *The Other America* in 1962, which exposed the problems of poverty and homelessness. Harrington wrote this book at a time when America was experiencing the great post–World War II economic boom. He made the argument that America had a moral obligation to solve poverty. In 1964, Lyndon Johnson claimed that he wanted to build his Great Society by waging a war on poverty. In 1979, Christopher Lasch wrote *The Culture of Narcissism*, which was critical of American society for its focus on consumption and happiness over other goals in society. Rachel Carson, in her book *Silent Spring* (1962), exposed the dangers of pesticides and led to the passage of laws to control and protect the environment. Paul Ehrlich wrote *The Population Explosion*, warning of the dangers of overpopulation and its affect on society. Arthur Laffer is associated with the supply-side economic theories that influenced President Reagan’s economic policies in the 1980s.
80. **B:** In 1979 the Reverend Jerry Falwell, a Baptist minister from Lynchburg, Virginia, founded the political organization known as the Moral Majority. Falwell preached against sexual permissiveness, abortion, and the spread of gay rights; the Moral Majority played a significant role in electing candidates who reflected the views of the religious Right. The Moral Majority played a significant role in mobilizing support for Ronald Reagan’s presidential campaign in 1980 and a conservative social agenda. Newt Gingrich is associated with the Republican Contract with America. James Dobson is identified with Focus on the Family and the promotion of traditional values. Falwell, like most Republicans, did not support Clinton’s health care reforms.

Answers for Document-Based Question

Prior to 1763, the British had pursued a policy of salutary neglect toward the colonies, allowing the strict navigation laws regulating colonial trade to go largely unenforced. Now Great Britain saw the need to adopt a more forceful enforcement of its navigation laws in order to reassert its authority over the colonies as well as the necessity to collect more revenue from them by increased taxation. The British decision after 1763 to put the American colonies more tightly in its economic and political grip convinced Americans that independence was the best option for them.

In theory, the mercantile system, which set up the colonies so that they existed for the benefit of the mother country, seemed thoroughly selfish and oppressive. Yet some Americans reaped direct benefits from the mercantile system. Virginia tobacco planters enjoyed a monopoly in the British market, and the colonists benefited from the protection of the British navy and army without paying them a penny. Enterprising colonial merchants, like John Hancock, found ways to disregard or evade troublesome restrictions and amass fortunes.

However, even in its best light, the mercantile system burdened the colonists with annoying liabilities. Mercantilism stifled economic initiatives and developments. Governor William Berkeley of Virginia in 1671 asserted that there was no advantage to the mercantile system unless the colonists had the liberty to transport their goods to places in addition to the king's dominion (Document A). Governor Berkeley also insisted that mercantilism bore most harshly on the southern colonies. Plantation owners could not add commodities to their farms without permission (Document A).

In the eighteenth century, Benjamin Franklin, in an interview with Gottfried Achenwall, a distinguished German scholar, expressed his frustrations about colonial commerce in the British imperial system (Document C). Franklin, who had served as a colonial agent in Great Britain, pointed out that the colonies were restricted in their foreign trade, and in the future the colonists would have to develop some

form of manufacturing, which was prohibited by mercantilism, in order to keep up with the growth of the North American colonies (Document C).

Adam Smith, the Scottish philosopher often dubbed the father of capitalism and the father of modern economics, criticized mercantilism in 1776 for prohibiting the export of goods from one colony to another (Document D). He also vigorously attacked mercantilism because it prevented the colonists from making all that they could produce, which he considered “a violation of the most sacred right of mankind” (Document D).

The success of colonial smugglers in circumventing the Navigation Acts forced the British authorities in 1760 to issue writs of assistance. These writs allowed customs officials to seize imported goods. The writs of assistance were like general warrants because they authorized officials to enter a ship, house, or building where smuggled goods might be hidden. The writs raised political concerns as well as economic fears, because they would limit the extent of colonial smuggling. The colonists were concerned that the writs did not specify any probable cause for a search that violated the unwritten British common law that had been in existence since the seventeenth century. James Otis of Massachusetts, who had to defend the writs as an officer of the court, resigned and opposed them. In his oral arguments in February 1761, he asserted that the writs were instruments of arbitrary power that destroyed English liberty (Document B). He was one of the first Americans to suggest a number of ideas that would become familiar over the next fifteen years: that a man’s house is his castle and that placing the liberty of every man in the hands of a petty officer can make every officer a tyrant (Document B). According to John Adams’s summary of the last part of the speech, Otis spoke of the inalienable rights of all people to life and liberty. Otis lost his argument, but his orations began to sway many colonists that they had to seek political freedom from the mother country. Some historians consider Otis The father of the American Revolution for igniting the political discourse that would dominate America from 1765 to 1776.

In 1763, George Grenville, the prime minister of England, was determined that the colonists should help pay for the cost of the empire. Between 1763 and 1765, Parliament adopted three measures to help raise revenue that aroused colonial anger. The Sugar Act (1764), also known as the Revenue Act, was the first law passed by Parliament for raising revenue in the colonies for the Crown. The act increased duties on sugar imported from the West Indies. The duties were lowered after bitter protests from the colonists. In 1765, the Quartering Act, which required certain colonists to provide food and lodging for British troops, kept the fires of agitation burning. However, it was the Stamp Act in early 1765 that caused the greatest protest. The stamp tax required the purchase of specially embossed paper for all newspapers, legal documents, insurance policies, ship's papers, and even dice and playing cards. Unlike the Sugar Act, which struck only at merchants, the Stamp Act affected lawyers, printers, and other influential colonists.

People in every colony reacted with furious indignation to the news of the Stamp Act because they saw it as an unjust way to raise money in the colonies without their consent. In Massachusetts, James Otis initiated a call for cooperative action among the colonists to protest the Stamp Act. The Stamp Act Congress, which met in October 1765 in New York, brought together twenty-seven delegates from nine colonies. After hours of dignified debate, they drew up a statement of their rights and grievances and asserted that only their elected representatives had the legal authority to approve taxes (Document E). The Stamp Act Congress was largely ignored in England. However, it helped to promote intercolonial unity and shifted the focus of disagreement with the Crown as more political rather than just outcries against mercantilism.

The British, who could not understand why the colonists refused to pay taxes to help defray the cost of their own defense, asked Benjamin Franklin in 1766 to testify before Parliament to explain the colonial reaction to the Stamp Act. Franklin reported that the Americans would never submit to paying taxes because it was unconstitutional and unjust (Document F). However, he drew a distinction between an internal

tax on the colonists (such as the Stamp Act) and external taxes on the trade of the colonies (Document F). Franklin indicated that the colonists would not object to taxes on commerce. This was a subtle distinction that colonists in time would also vigorously protest because of their belief in no taxation without representation.

The protest against the stamp tax included boycotts against British imports as well as violent intimidations of tax agents. Some groups, like the Sons of Liberty and Daughters of Liberty, took the law into their own hands and tarred and feathered revenue officials and destroyed revenue stamps. However, it was the continued drop in trade that convinced London merchants to put pressure on Parliament to repeal the controversial Stamp Act in 1766. In response, Parliament passed the Declaratory Act, which reaffirmed that Parliament had the right to tax and make laws for the colonies in all cases whatsoever. In the rejoicing over the repeal of the Stamp Act, few colonists realized that the stage had been set for renewed misunderstandings and conflicts with the British government.

In 1767, a new crisis developed when Parliament passed the Townshend Act, which put a light import duty on glass, lead, paper, and tea. In their opposition to the Stamp Act, the colonists had argued that Parliament had no right to impose internal taxes but did not mention Parliament's right to tax imports or so-called external taxes. However, colonists did not see any distinction and strongly objected to any form of taxation without representation. John Dickinson, in a series of *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*, attacked the act as unconstitutional and destructive to colonial liberties (Document G). Dickinson also criticized the mercantilist policies of Great Britain, which had "prohibited the manufacturing of iron and steel in the colonies." He asserted, "If Great-Britain can order us to come to her for necessaries...and can order us to pay what taxes she pleases...we are as abject slaves" (Document G).

Merchants of Charleston, South Carolina, also reacted vigorously to the Townshend Acts. Like Dickinson, they wanted Britain to restore their former freedoms and were critical of the economic policy that

limited the development of industry in the colonies (Document H). The merchants, as they had done during the Stamp Act crisis, organized the Non-Importation Agreement, which eventually led to the repeal of the Townshend Act, except for the symbolic tax on tea. Between 1770 and 1773, except for the Boston Massacre, there was a three-year respite from political trouble.

In 1773, the conflict was renewed when the British passed the Tea Act, which gave the British East India Company a monopoly on all tea imported to America. This act hurt American merchants who were smuggling in tea, because the price of the British East India Company was cheaper. Yet Americans also refused to buy the tea, because it would recognize Parliament's right to tax. On December 16, 1773, Americans took the drastic step of dumping the imported tea into Boston Harbor.

The passage of the harsh Intolerable Acts by the British in response to the Boston Tea Party created unity in the colonies. Over a period of weeks, all the colonies except Georgia assembled in Philadelphia in what became known as the First Continental Congress. It started on September 15, 1774, and its purpose was to determine how the colonists should react to these threats to their rights and liberties. Thomas Jefferson, in his instructions to the Virginia delegation, argued that the British Parliament had no right to govern the colonies because they were independent since their founding (Document I). The First Continental Congress concluded on October 26, 1774. The delegates represented a wide range of views, from radicals like Samuel Adams and John Adams from Massachusetts and Patrick Henry from Virginia, to the moderates or conservatives like John Dickinson and Joseph Galloway of Pennsylvania. After Galloway's proposal that would have allowed the colonists power to control their own legislature but still be united within the British Empire was defeated by a narrow margin, the delegation approved the Declaration of Rights and Grievances on October 14, 1774. This statement included the right of colonies to life, liberty, and prosperity as well as the right of peaceful assembly (Document I). The declaration also asserted that the colonists were entitled to all of the rights guaranteed by English common law as

well as the British Constitution (Document I). The delegates also agreed to meet in May 1775 if their colonial rights were not recognized. The Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in May 1775 after fighting had broken out in April at Lexington and Concord. On July 4, 1776, the colonies would declare their independence.

The struggle for the colonies to gain independence was a combination of economic and political discontent with Great Britain. The colonists resented the limitations of the mercantile system and were angry that their political rights were also being threatened by Great Britain's policy of taxation without representation. Some years later, John Adams summarized it best when he noted "that revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people even before the war began."

ANSWERS FOR ESSAY QUESTIONS

PART B

Question 1

When Andrew Jackson was elected in the first half of the nineteenth century, the country was going through many major changes. The nature of farming was changing, capitalism was on the rise, and manufacturing became prominent. However, as the nation was becoming wealthier, there was a growing divide between the North, which was undergoing urbanization, the South and its plantation owners, and the West, which was expanding. Between 1824 and 1840 politics moved out of the fine homes of rich southern planters and northern merchants who had dominated government in the past eras. Thus Jackson's election is sometimes referred to as the Revolution of 1828. Three times the number of voters participated in this election compared to previous elections. The Jackson Democrats wanted to lessen the influence of the rich and powerful while giving more power to the lower classes. For this reason, his election is sometimes seen as being representative of the era of the common man.

Jackson was a different kind of president from his predecessors. As a

strong leader, he became the symbol of the emerging working class and the middle class (the common man). Born in a frontier cabin, Jackson became the role model of the self-made man whose rough style of chewing tobacco, fighting Native Americans, and military heroics made him a living legend to the country. Jackson also believed that power should rest with the people. He adopted the slogan “Let the people rule.” After his victory in 1828, Jackson dismissed many federal officials in Washington and replaced them with political allies. This action marked the rise of the spoils system. Jackson and his supporters considered the spoils system democratic because it meant that government jobs would go to ordinary people, not just to the upper class. However, many of Jackson’s policies benefitted the wealthy, and many of his efforts in later years had a negative effect on the common man.

When Jackson was president, the country saw great advances in transportation. This boosted the economy and also helped the common man in that he had greater access to cities, modern life, and the benefits of urbanization. Economically, Jackson and the Democrats attempted to do several things to help the common man that were not entirely successful. They passed the Tariff of 1828, which both allowed greater agricultural opportunities for the West and greater manufacturing opportunities for New England; however, it harmed the South. Furthermore, the Democrats felt that the Bank of the United States was putting too much control into the hands of a very small wealthy population. In 1832, Jackson vetoed a recharter of the Bank of the United States, which was designed to help the working class by putting federal money into state banks. This drastically and negatively impacted the national currency, decreased currency in certain markets, and was a show of favoritism toward certain banks. As was the case with many of Jackson’s economic policies, it failed, and the currency reduction spread massive inflation, and the Independent Treasury Act of 1840 could do little to combat this.

Jackson strengthened the executive branch of the government, which he saw as a way to destroy the wealthy aristocracy in the United States. Jackson was the first president to attempt to establish the executive

branch as not just equal but superior to the other two branches. Several of his opponents, including Henry Clay, thought Jackson was acting in opposition to the Constitution and that he should be disciplined by Congress for his actions. Jackson interpreted the powers of Congress narrowly and therefore vetoed more bills (twelve in all) than the total vetoes cast by all preceding presidents. For example, he vetoed the use of federal money to construct the Maysville Road because it benefitted only one state, Kentucky, and not the entire country. However, Jackson's political propaganda portrayed him as a common man, and many believed that depiction. Jackson's Democrats did not sustain three separate and equal branches of government, as constitutionally required. Jackson also fostered intense nationalism in the country. John C. Calhoun and his supporters wanted to form a separate confederation and were stopped by Jackson and his followers, who believed in a firm and united country. In the compromise Tariff of 1832, they reduced the previous tariffs, but also included a Force Bill, which authorized the president to use arms to collect duties in South Carolina.

Jackson was a champion of democracy for people of his own class, but he had little sympathy for people who were nonwhite. Jackson reasoned that a policy of "Indian removal" would put an end to the conflict between whites and Native Americans. Bowing to pressure from western settlers, Jackson convinced Congress to pass the Indian Removal Act in 1830. This led to the forced removal of Native Americans from their lands east of the Mississippi River. By 1835, most eastern tribes had reluctantly complied and moved westward.

The Jacksonian Democrats were adept at portraying themselves as the defenders of the common man, who represented the emerging urban worker and the western farmers. Nevertheless, Jackson's vetoing the charter of the Bank of the United States hurt the common man because it led to chaos in the banking system. During the Jacksonian era more people voted and there was increased government participation by the common man because of rotations in office. However, Jackson made little effort to expand the franchise to women or to address the issue of

slavery in the United States. There also was no room in the Jacksonian model of democracy for Native Americans. Jackson did help to establish the concept of a strong executive leadership and increased faith in the government. Yet Jackson's efforts to help the common man were not always successful.

Question 2

Slavery existed in the United States from its founding in the eighteenth century until the end of the Civil War in the 1860s. Throughout history, slavery dominated political life in the United States leading up to the Civil War. This was particularly evident in the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, and the 1860 election. Each of these events set the stage for the Civil War in 1861 and demonstrated ways in which slavery dominated the political landscape of the United States.

Prior to the 1860 election, the country's division around the issue of slavery was becoming more urgent and apparent. The Compromise of 1850 was the culmination of almost four years of conflict between slave and nonslave states over the land expansion happening in the United States. Tensions existed between the North, which did not want new slave states admitted to the Union, and the South, which did want the expansion of slavery. The Compromise of 1850 involved a series of five bills, the provisions of which included: California entered the Union as a free state; New Mexico and Utah used popular sovereignty to determine if the states would be free states or slave states; the Republic of Texas gave up lands they had claimed in New Mexico and received \$10 million to pay its debt to Mexico; Washington, DC, abolished the slave trade; and the Fugitive Slave Act was passed, which made it a crime for federal officials to not arrest runaway slaves. In addition, those slaves who were suspected as runaway slaves were not allowed to have a trial by jury, and those who harbored fugitive slaves were subject to jail time and fines. The Fugitive Slave Act was one of the most controversial aspects of the Compromise of 1850, and it inspired antislavery advocates, or abolitionists, to work even harder for their cause.

The compromise, in fact, was only a bandage and did little to quell overall tensions that slavery created in the country. This was evident in the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act, which was originally set up to allow for an additional transcontinental railroad to be built. However, the act became politically charged based on the introduction of sovereignty into the equation in regard to the formation of two new territories: Kansas and Nebraska. The act created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska and repealed the Missouri Compromise, which had set geographic limits on where slavery was and was not allowed. Settlers would now be allowed to determine the legality of slavery. Stephen Douglas, the senator who crafted the legislation, believed that this would allow for more compromise and appeasement for both the North and the South. The South would be able to expand slavery to new territories, while the North could abolish slavery in their states. This resulted in a mass migration to Kansas from both the North and the South, and a series of violent conflicts that came to be known as “Bleeding Kansas.”

Opponents to the legislation believed that this act was a concession to the slave power of the South. Out of this act, the new Republican Party was created and was determined to stop the expansion of slavery. It soon became the dominant party in the North, particularly during the pivotal Election of 1860. The creation of this party and its influence on politics contributed to the South’s desire to secede from the Union and led to the Civil War.

In the 1860 election, the Democratic Party became divided into Northern and Southern Democrats. Northern Democrats nominated Stephen Douglas, who ran on a platform of popular sovereignty, and the Southern Democrats selected John Breckinridge, who called for the extension of slavery into the new territories. Those candidates ran against Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate who called for the exclusion of slavery in the new territories. In addition, moderate Democrats joined a new party, the Constitutional Union Party, who nominated John Bell of Tennessee. He pledged preservation of the Union. Abraham Lincoln won the Election of 1860 but did not carry any Southern states. He won every

one of the free states of the North. This led to the South's decision to secede from the Union, which outgoing President James Buchanan and incoming President Lincoln declared illegal. Despite that, the South seceded, thus beginning the Civil War, the deadliest war in the nation's history.

The Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the 1860 election all demonstrated how slavery dominated the political landscape of the country in the nineteenth century. Slavery ultimately was behind the Civil War, which divided the nation against itself.

PART C

Question 3

The 1920s were a time of great social, economic, and cultural change, which is best demonstrated by the culture clash between rural and urban America. For the first time, in the 1920s, more Americans lived in cities than in rural settings. Cities such as New York and Chicago prospered with multimillion populations, and New York had over five million people.

Urbanization brought about many advantages, such as economic prosperity, innovations in technology, advances in transportation, and modernized business practices, but it also created a tension in American society. Cities were seen as large, impersonal places where people went to seek out only pleasure and personal wealth. F. Scott Fitzgerald's most famous work, *The Great Gatsby*, explored ways in which the New York elite were empty, vain pleasure-seekers with no real morals or values beyond wanting to increase their own wealth and power.

This perception of urban life was in direct contrast to the perception of rural life—life on a farm was viewed as a life of hard work, steady morals, and propriety. The rural population understood the value of working their way up from the bottom, and in the value of being connected to each other, they valued work and relationships over money and social advancement.

In the United States, this culture clash played out in many interesting ways. Prohibition, which lasted from 1920 to 1933, began with the passage of the eighteenth Amendment in 1920. This amendment, which

was ultimately repealed by the Twenty-first Amendment in 1933, made it a crime to sell, transport, or make alcohol. The original support for this amendment came largely from the rural south and west, as well as the church-affiliated Anti-Saloon league and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Their stance was that alcohol perpetuated many of the immoralities found naturally in cities—bad behavior, crime, accidents, and abuses toward women and children. Prohibition would usher in a new age in which rural values would be more predominant.

However, a large portion of the country did not agree that drinking alcohol was a sin, let alone something that should be a crime. To combat the Eighteenth Amendment, speakeasies rose up in cities. In these illegal underground clubs, people drank alcohol and engaged in behaviors that many considered to be the very problems created by alcohol. This further fueled the tensions between rural and urban America—city dwellers seemed intent on behaving immorally and without regard for the consequences of their actions.

Another example of the clash between these values was in the 1925 Scopes trial. Although this was not a direct clash between rural and urban America, it highlighted the ways in which the moral landscape was changing and the growing differences in the American value system. In 1925, Tennessee made it a crime to teach the theory of evolution, which directly contrasts what is written in the Bible. John Scopes, a biology teacher, taught his class evolution and was prosecuted. The ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union, which defends free speech and other rights) had the famous trial lawyer Clarence Darrow defend Scopes, while the state of Tennessee was represented by William Jennings Bryan, a former presidential candidate and a charismatic statesman. During the trial, Darrow called Bryan to the stand and asked him if the Bible could always be interpreted literally. Through a persistent line of questions, Darrow got Bryan to admit that there were instances when the Bible could not be interpreted literally. Scopes was found guilty, but the questioning and moral debate that the trial raised represented the growing culture divide in the country that took place throughout the entire decade of the 1920s.

Question 4

The 1950s are seen as a decade in which the country prospered after the long, taxing impact of World War II. However, that is only half the story about the 1950s. Despite the prosperity of the decade, there were underlying issues that caused economic, social, and political tensions.

When the revered World War II hero Dwight D. Eisenhower ran for president in 1952, his campaign slogan was the catchy “I Like Ike.” He beat his opponent, Adlai Stevenson, in a landslide, and the country hoped that his presidency would usher in an era of stability and economic growth.

In reality, the 1950s was a much more tumultuous decade than anyone had anticipated. When Eisenhower was elected, the country was involved in the Korean War. The United States had told the public that its involvement in the war was about protecting and helping the people of Korea. However, it was really about protecting the U.S. democratic interests in Japan, which the country had just defeated in World War II. Eisenhower promised to bring an end to the war and to bring peace to the global political sphere, but the war did not end until a year after his election, and even its end did not result in a true, lasting peace. The peace that resulted was very unsteady—the potential for the United States and the Soviet Union to go to war was always hanging over the country’s head. Even though the United States was not involved in any major conflict during Eisenhower’s presidency after the Korean War, Eisenhower increased military spending by billions of dollars. In fact, in the 1950s, military spending increased by over \$30 billion in order to be ready for the war that was always expected to happen due to tense relations with the Soviet Union.

Domestically, the tension between the United States and the USSR led to a Second Red Scare. In the 1950s, Joseph McCarthy, a Republican senator from Wisconsin, used the growing concern over communism to make himself one of the most powerful men in the country. He became so popular that even Eisenhower did not defend his old friend George Marshall against McCarthy’s untruths. The witch hunt for communists

did eventually play itself out by 1954, but McCarthyism left a seed of distrust in American society.

In addition, the alleged prosperity was not enjoyed by all members of society. There was, in fact, an economic boom in an increasingly strong economy, felt primarily by middle- and upper-class white families. Minorities and lower-class families, however, did not enjoy many of the benefits of this boom, which occurred when World War II veterans returned home and settled down in suburbia, where they were able to use their increasing economic wealth to further stimulate the economy. However, lower-class and minority families were still struggling, and African Americans were also trying to stand up for equal rights.

The 1950s witnessed the emergence of the civil rights movement. In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled in *Brown v. the Board of Education* that the segregation of African American children in public schools was unconstitutional and therefore overturned the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision that had allowed separate but equal facilities. The Supreme Court decision created unrest in the South and forced President Eisenhower to order federal troops to stand guard in Little Rock, Arkansas, to protect African American students while they walked to school. Thus Eisenhower became the first president since Reconstruction to use federal troops to protect the rights of African Americans. The Montgomery, Alabama, boycott of segregated public transportation in 1955 sparked by Rosa Parks's refusal to sit in the back of the bus led to the emergence of Martin Luther King Jr. as a leader of the African American community in the fight for integration. This protest eventually triumphed when the Supreme Court ruled that segregation laws were unconstitutional. The slow changes in the social conditions in the African American community would grow in importance during the 1960s.

The 1950s did bring about significant progress in consumer goods, as mass production took over as a manufacturing process. Military technology advanced in ways that far surpassed what was available prior to World War II. However, as this progress happened, there was a regression in some social areas, including race and gender relations. Women were

discouraged from leaving the home to work. While they had once been the backbone of the World War II labor force when the men were on the front lines in Europe and Japan, women were now not given opportunities to contribute in this way. This led to major discord and general tension between the genders, as women who wanted to work were seen as bad wives and neglectful of their families. In the postwar era, the traditional view of a woman's role as caring for home and children was reaffirmed in the mass media in such television shows as *Father Knows Best* and *The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet*. Yet evidence of dissatisfaction was growing, especially among well-educated women of the middle class. More married women, as they reached middle age, entered the workforce. However, female workers were primarily perceived as wives and mothers, and their lower wages reflected this attitude. There were also rebellious writers and intellectuals who made up the Beat Generation of the 1950s. They criticized the conformity of the era, and these beatniks would later become models for the youth rebellion of the turbulent 1960s.

To portray the 1950s as a decade of prosperity, conformity, and consensus is not entirely accurate. The decade did not usher in the stability and prosperity that all hoped would happen after the upheaval of U.S. involvement in World War II. In reality, there were significant undercurrents in society that were challenging the dominant mood of prosperity, conformity, and consensus during the decade.