

Name:

United States History Regents Review Questions

Unit 1: Colonial Times through The Constitutional Convention



Source: *U.S. History: Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination*, AMSCO (adapted)

1. What would be the best title for this map?

- (1) British Domination of the Americas
- (2) Colonial Trade Routes
- (3) Spanish Colonies in the New World
- (4) The United States in 1750

2. During the colonial period, the British Parliament used the policy of mercantilism to

- (1) limit manufacturing in America
- (2) prevent criticism of royal policies
- (3) deny representation to the colonists
- (4) force colonists to worship in the Anglican Church

3. In its economic relationship with its North American colonies, Great Britain followed the principles of 18th-century mercantilism by

- (1) outlawing the African slave trade
- (2) limiting the colonies' trade with other nations
- (3) encouraging the development of manufacturing in the colonies
- (4) establishing laws against business monopolies

4. During the early to mid-1700s, the British policy of salutary neglect toward the American colonies contributed to

- (1) a decline in colonial manufacturing
- (2) the decline of slavery in the northern colonies
- (3) a decrease in French and Spanish influence in North America
- (4) the development of independent colonial practices

5. The Mayflower Compact and the Virginia House of Burgesses are examples of

- (1) equal opportunities for women during the colonial period
- (2) steps toward representative government
- (3) economic agreements between the colonists and Native American Indians
- (4) limitations placed on colonial Americans by the British government

. . . I challenge the warmest advocate [supporter] for reconciliation, to shew [show], a single advantage that this continent can reap [gain], by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge, not a single advantage is derived [acquired]. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods must be paid for, buy them where we will. . . .

— Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776

6. This speaker is most likely opposed to

- (1) mercantilism
- (2) capitalism
- (3) direct democracy
- (4) representative government

7. In the Declaration of Independence, the argument for freedom from British rule is based primarily on the

- (1) theory of divine right expressed by James I
- (2) economic principles set forth by Adam Smith
- (3) social contract theory of government developed by John Locke
- (4) belief in a strong central government expressed by Alexander Hamilton

8. A major argument for American independence found in the Declaration of Independence was that the British

- (1) stopped participating in the slave trade
- (2) refused to sell products to Americans
- (3) deprived Americans of their natural rights
- (4) censored American representatives in Parliament

9. One of the principles stated in the Declaration of Independence is that government should

- (1) guarantee economic equality among citizens
- (2) have unlimited power to rule the people
- (3) be based upon the consent of the governed
- (4) be led by educated citizens

10. John Locke's theory of natural rights, as reflected in the Declaration of Independence, states that

- (1) government is the source of all individual rights
- (2) power should be concentrated in the monarchy
- (3) power to govern belongs to the people
- (4) individual liberties are best protected by a strong government

Speaker A: We want a strong national government to provide order and protect the rights of the people.

Speaker B: We want a weak national government so that it will not threaten the rights of the people or the powers of the states.

Speaker C: We want to add a bill of rights to the Constitution to protect the people against abuses of power.

Speaker D: A bill of rights is unnecessary because the new government's powers are limited by the Constitution.

11. A common theme in the statements is a concern about

- (1) excessive state power
- (2) the Land Ordinance of 1785
- (3) the rights of the individual
- (4) creation of the Articles of Confederation

12. These statements represent points of view that differ between

- (1) pro-independence Patriots and pro-British Tories
- (2) leaders of the North and the West
- (3) supporters of Congress and the president
- (4) Federalists and Antifederalists

13. The government created by the Articles of Confederation was unsuccessful at solving many major problems because

- (1) unlimited power was given to the Supreme Court
- (2) most power remained with the state governments
- (3) members of Congress were elected according to each state's population
- (4) political parties prevented the passage of legislation

14. One similarity between the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights is that both documents

- (1) provide for a government with three separate branches
- (2) discuss colonial grievances against the monarchy
- (3) stress the importance of individual liberty
- (4) criticize the practice of slavery

15. The Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was important because it

- (1) established suffrage for all males over the age of twenty-one
- (2) ended the controversy over slavery
- (3) created a single-house national legislature
- (4) balanced the interests of states with large and small populations

16. To address the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, delegates at the Constitutional Convention agreed to

- (1) eliminate the slave trade
- (2) increase the powers of the central government
- (3) decrease the number of states
- (4) allow states to set tariff rates

17. During the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the major disagreement between the large and small states occurred over the issue of

- (1) continuation of slavery
- (2) guaranteeing States rights
- (3) representation in Congress
- (4) control of interstate commerce

“New Congress to Have Two Houses”
“Slaves to Count as Three-Fifths of a Person”
“President to be Chosen by Electoral Vote”

18. Which conclusion about the Constitutional Convention is best supported by these headlines?

- (1) The framers of the Constitution were able to compromise on important issues.
- (2) States that were small in area would lose power in the new Constitution.
- (3) States with large populations controlled the outcome of the convention.
- (4) The president and Congress would have equal power under the new constitution.

19. Which feature must a nation have to be considered a democracy?

- (1) a strong president
- (2) citizen participation in government
- (3) elected judges to conduct trials
- (4) a set of laws

20. The first amendment guarantee of freedom of speech was added to the United States Constitution primarily because its supporters believed it was essential to

- (1) discourage criticism of government policies
- (2) ensure the functioning of democracy
- (3) limit political debate in Congress
- (4) encourage more candidates to run for office

21. The constitutional basis for the separation of church and state is the

- (1) establishment clause of the 1st Amendment
- (2) double jeopardy provision of the 5th Amendment
- (3) reserved powers of the 10th Amendment
- (4) equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment

“ . . . 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 whilst he is quiet, he is as well guarded as a prince in his castle. . . ”

-James
Otis, Against
the Writs of
Assistance,
1761

22. Which provision in the Bill of Rights includes this same belief?

- (1) right to a fair trial
- (2) protection against unreasonable search and seizure
- (3) guarantee against double jeopardy
- (4) prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment

23. In 1788 and 1789, a major controversy between the Federalists and the Antifederalists focused on

- (1) expansion of slavery into the territories
- (2) the wisdom of creating a two-house legislature
- (3) division of power among different levels of government
- (4) the issue of allowing women the right to vote

24. Antifederalist objections to the ratification of the Constitution led to the

- (1) addition of a Bill of Rights
- (2) seven-year delay in the ratification of the Constitution
- (3) rewriting of major parts of the Constitution
- (4) elimination of states’ rights

25. *The Federalist Papers* were published in 1787 and 1788 to help gain support for

- (1) a bill of rights
- (2) the ratification of the Constitution
- (3) a weaker central government
- (4) the abolition of slavery and the slave trade

Unit 2: The Constitution

1. Which statement from the United States Constitution is referred to as the elastic clause?

- (1) "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States. . . ."
- (2) "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion. . . ."
- (3) "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. . . ."
- (4) "Congress shall have power . . . to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers. . . ."

Base your answers to the questions on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: We favor the Virginia Plan, in which representation is based on population.

States with more people should have more representation.

Speaker B: Slaves should be counted because they are an important part of our state populations, and Congress should not be able to stop us from importing slaves to work on our plantations.

Speaker C: We delegates from the small states insist upon a legislature in which each state receives equal representation.

Speaker D: Congress should tax imports so that foreign goods will not be cheaper than our manufactured products.

2. Which document addressed the concerns of all of these speakers?

- (1) Declaration of Independence
- (2) Articles of Confederation
- (3) United States Constitution
- (4) Missouri Compromise

3. The conflict between the statements of Speakers A and C was resolved by

- (1) creating a two-house legislature
- (2) delegating most governing power to the states
- (3) maintaining a balance in Congress between the slave states and the free states
- (4) passing a group of constitutional amendments to protect individual rights

" . . . no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, . . . and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

4. This section of the 4th Amendment to the United States Constitution addresses the issue of

- (1) states' rights
- (2) separation of powers
- (3) implied powers

(4) limits on governmental power

5. A major objection to many lobbying groups is that they

- (1) are illegal under the federal Constitution
- (2) have too much influence on government
- (3) are free from all government regulations
- (4) have been controlled by the media

Base your answers to the questions on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: A leader is not ultimately responsible to the people but to God, from whom the leader derives the right to govern.

Speaker B: Each citizen is entitled to a voice in government. Therefore, government should be run by those representatives elected directly by the citizens so that the will of the citizens is expressed.

Speaker C: History has taught us that the concentration of political power leads to the abuse of that power. Therefore, power should be divided among national, state, and local governments.

Speaker D: Life is a struggle. Those who seize and maintain political power represent the strongest and most competent of that society and earn the right to govern.

6. The principle of federalism contained in the Constitution of the United States is most consistent with the ideas of Speaker

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D

7. Over the course of its history, the United States has advanced the goal of Speaker B by

- (1) upholding the separation of church and state
- (2) adding constitutional amendments to expand voting rights
- (3) expanding the role of the Supreme Court in government
- (4) providing for the direct election of the president

8. Which statement describes a characteristic of democracy that is provided for in the United States Constitution?

- (1) Political power in Congress is held by the ranking political party.
- (2) All bills passed by Congress are reviewed by the Supreme Court.
- (3) Citizens choose their congressional representatives.
- (4) The president can require Congress to submit legislation for the cabinet's approval.

9. The implied powers suggested by the United States Constitution show that the writers recognized the

- (1) powers of government needed to be able to adapt to change
- (2) rights of the states had to be protected
- (3) powers of the Supreme Court needed to be checked
- (4) rights of the citizens were the first concern of government

10. The Constitution assigns the power to ratify treaties exclusively to the

- (1) Supreme Court
- (2) United States Senate
- (3) House of Representatives
- (4) president

11. Which feature of the federal government is specifically described in the United States Constitution?

- (1) president's cabinet
- (2) two-party political system
- (3) congressional committee system
- (4) Senate approval of nominations to the Supreme Court

“ . . . Congress shall have power . . . to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States. . . . ”

12. This statement from the United States Constitution is the source of

- (1) veto power
- (2) implied powers
- (3) judicial review
- (4) states' rights

13. Delegates at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 agreed to create a bicameral legislature as a way to

- (1) insure speedy passage of legislation
- (2) assure the right to vote to all adult males
- (3) address the issue of population differences among the states
- (4) satisfy the different interests of the rich and poor citizens

14. The basic purpose of the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution is to

- (1) describe the powers of the three branches of government
- (2) limit the powers of state governments
- (3) guarantee the rights of individuals
- (4) establish a system of checks and balances

15. Under the United States Constitution, state governments have the power to

- (1) coin money

- (2) license teachers
- (3) regulate interstate commerce
- (4) establish term limits for members of Congress

16. The United States Constitution corrected a weakness of the Articles of Confederation by

- (1) creating three branches of government
- (2) giving greater power to state governments
- (3) providing a clear definition of states' rights
- (4) granting the right to vote to all white males

17. A significant compromise reached at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was the agreement to

- (1) exclude slaves from census counts
- (2) forbid tariffs on imports
- (3) establish a bicameral legislature
- (4) limit the number of terms a president could serve

18. Which group had the most influence on the ideas stated in the Declaration of Independence and United States Constitution?

- (1) political leaders of Spain and Portugal
- (2) religious leaders of the medieval period
- (3) writers of the Renaissance
- (4) philosophers of the Enlightenment

19. The writers of the United States Constitution included the requirement for a census every ten years primarily to

- (1) regulate numbers of immigrants
- (2) determine representation in Congress
- (3) decide when new states were needed
- (4) set goals for population growth

20. The due process clause in the 5th Amendment and the right to an attorney in the 6th Amendment were designed to

- (1) protect freedom of expression
- (2) assure that laws are properly enacted
- (3) ensure fair treatment for those accused of crimes
- (4) provide for judicial review of laws

21. At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the Great Compromise resolved the issue of

- (1) representation
- (2) taxation
- (3) slavery
- (4) control of trade

• **Congress proposes an amendment legalizing an income tax.**

• **The Supreme Court rules that the income tax is unconstitutional.**

22. These events illustrate the use of

- (1) delegated powers
- (2) checks and balances
- (3) judicial legislation
- (4) the unwritten constitution

23. As a strict constructionist, President Thomas Jefferson questioned the constitutional right to

- (1) receive diplomats from foreign nations
- (2) purchase the Louisiana Territory
- (3) grant pardons to convicted criminals
- (4) veto legislation passed by Congress

24. To avoid having too much power concentrated in one branch of government, the framers of the Constitution established

- (1) a bicameral national legislature
- (2) division of power among different levels of government
- (3) the system of two political parties
- (4) the system of checks and balances

25. Which concept found in the United States Constitution was a belief held by the social contract philosophers of the Enlightenment period?

- (1) presidential cabinet
- (2) judicial review
- (3) limited monarchy
- (4) sovereignty of the people

26. Which information on the writing of the Constitution is considered a primary source?

- (1) a newspaper editorial written in 1887
- (2) an encyclopedia article on the Constitution
- (3) the book, *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution*, by Charles Beard
- (4) notes from the Constitutional Convention taken by James Madison

27. On what grounds would strict constructionists of the United States Constitution have questioned the purchase of the Louisiana Territory?

- (1) It violated the guarantee of states' rights.
- (2) The president was not specifically given the power to purchase new land.
- (3) Congress was opposed to expansion west of the Mississippi River.
- (4) The Constitution applied only to the original thirteen states.

28. The unwritten constitution is best defined as the

- (1) amendments to the United States Constitution
- (2) powers that the Constitution reserves for the states
- (3) powers that the Constitution denies to Congress and to the states
- (4) practices of the government that are based on custom and tradition

"The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested [granted] by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof. . . ."

29. This section of the United States Constitution was frequently used during the 20th century to

- (1) expand federal control of interstate commerce
- (2) reduce the number of federal courts
- (3) overturn decisions of the electoral college
- (4) impeach the president

Base your answer to the question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



30. Which constitutional principle is best illustrated by the cartoon?

- (1) federalism
- (2) popular sovereignty
- (3) judicial review
- (4) checks and balances

Unit 3: The Early Republic

1. Which action during Washington's administration led to the Whiskey Rebellion in western Pennsylvania?

- (1) passage of a new excise tax
- (2) establishment of a presidential cabinet
- (3) creation of the Bank of the United States
- (4) ban on slavery in the Northwest Territory

2. President George Washington's principal reason for issuing the Proclamation of Neutrality (1793) was to

- (1) repay France for help in the Revolutionary War
- (2) protect United States interests in the Caribbean area
- (3) safeguard the newly won independence
- (4) punish the British for failing to withdraw from American territory

3. Most historians consider Alexander Hamilton to have been a successful Secretary of the Treasury because he

- (1) expanded trade with all nations
- (2) established a sound financial plan for the new nation
- (3) eliminated tariffs between the states
- (4) opposed payment of previous federal government debts

4. A major foreign policy success of President Thomas Jefferson's administration was the

- (1) purchase of the Louisiana Territory
- (2) support for the Alien and Sedition Acts
- (3) victory in the war of 1812
- (4) passage of the Embargo Act

5. One major reason that Alexander Hamilton proposed a national bank was to

- (1) improve the economic position of the United States government
- (2) help state governments collect taxes
- (3) make loans available to owners of small farms
- (4) reduce foreign investment in the United States

6. During the presidency of Andrew Jackson, the spoils system resulted in

- (1) federal laws being nullified by the states
- (2) elected officials rewarding their supporters with government jobs
- (3) all free males being given the right to vote
- (4) the end of political corruption in the federal government

7. Which action is considered part of the unwritten constitution?

- (1) ratification of a treaty by the Senate
- (2) formation of the first two political parties

(3) creation of a system of federal courts including the Supreme Court

(4) presidential veto of a bill passed by Congress

8. Thomas Jefferson opposed Alexander Hamilton's plan to create a national bank primarily because the plan would

- (1) weaken the nation's currency
- (2) increase the national debt
- (3) promote the interests of farmers
- (4) depend on a loose interpretation of the Constitution

9. " 'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world ..."

— President George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796

The United States was able to follow this advice from President Washington for several decades primarily because of

- (1) industrial and agricultural self-sufficiency
- (2) strong support from other Western Hemisphere nations
- (3) geographic isolation from Europe
- (4) peaceful relations between the European powers

10. The annexation of Texas and the Mexican Cession are best described as efforts by the United States to

- (1) remove European threats
- (2) limit the spread of slavery
- (3) end wars of aggression
- (4) fulfill Manifest Destiny

11. Which role of the president is considered part of the unwritten constitution?

- (1) nominating federal judges
- (2) signing or vetoing legislation
- (3) acting as the leader of his political party
- (4) serving as commander in chief of the armed forces

12. Which proposal was included in Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton's financial plans in the 1790s?

- (1) incentives to encourage agricultural expansion
- (2) creation of a national bank
- (3) direct taxes on the states to support government operations
- (4) free trade with other nations

13. Which term did Americans use in the 1840s to describe the idea that the United States should possess the entire continent?

- (1) containment
- (2) globalization
- (3) Manifest Destiny
- (4) popular sovereignty

14. A loose interpretation of the Constitution was applied when

- (1) George Washington appointed John Jay to the Supreme Court
- (2) John Adams signed the Alien and Sedition Acts
- (3) Thomas Jefferson purchased the Louisiana Territory
- (4) James Monroe delivered his State of the Union message

15. One reason James Madison and Thomas Jefferson objected to Alexander Hamilton's financial policies was that they believed

- (1) the establishment of a national bank was unconstitutional
- (2) a laissez-faire policy would not help the country's economy
- (3) the government should encourage industrial development
- (4) high tariffs were needed to protect America's economic interests

16. How did President George Washington react to the conflict between France and England in 1793?

- (1) He used the opportunity to begin the war for American independence.
- (2) He declared the neutrality of the United States.
- (3) He aided the French because they had supported the American Revolution.
- (4) He negotiated a peace settlement between the warring nations.

17. As a result of President Andrew Jackson's policies, Native American Indians were

- (1) relocated to reservations in Mexico
- (2) forcibly removed to areas west of the Mississippi
- (3) gradually allowed to return to their ancestral lands
- (4) given United States citizenship

18. Conflicts between Jeffersonians and Hamiltonians during President George Washington's first administration led directly to the

- (1) end of the Era of Good Feelings
- (2) decision to replace the Articles of Confederation
- (3) addition of the elastic clause to the Constitution
- (4) start of the first political parties

19. The term *Manifest Destiny* was first used to support

- (1) independence from Great Britain
- (2) westward expansion to the Pacific Ocean
- (3) efforts to stop secession of Southern states
- (4) laws restricting labor union activity

20. Which region of the United States was most directly affected by the passage of the Homestead Act?

- (1) Atlantic Coast
- (2) Rocky Mountains

(3) Appalachian Mountains

(4) Great Plains

21. The passage of the Dawes Act in 1887 was primarily an attempt by the United States government to

- (1) limit the power of the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- (2) return eastern land to Native American Indian tribes
- (3) encourage Native American Indians to give up their traditional cultures
- (4) hire Native American Indians as military scouts

22. In the mid-1800s, the growth of the populations of California and the western territories was mainly a result of the

- (1) discovery of gold and silver
- (2) opening of the Panama Canal
- (3) migration of freedmen after the Civil War
- (4) secession of the Southern states

23. The unwritten constitution is best defined as the

- (1) amendments to the United States Constitution
- (2) powers that the Constitution reserves for the states
- (3) powers that the Constitution denies to Congress and to the states
- (4) practices of the government that are based on custom and tradition

24. The Homestead Act of 1862 helped the development of the West by

- (1) providing free land to settlers
- (2) granting land for construction of transcontinental railroads
- (3) allowing slavery to spread to the territories
- (4) placing Native American Indians on reservations

25. In the early 1800's, the need for a water route to help farmers ship their products to market was one reason for the

- (1) Gadsden Purchase
- (2) Louisiana Purchase
- (3) Mexican Cession
- (4) Missouri Compromise

26. As Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton was most noted for

- (1) devising a plan to pay off the nation's debts
- (2) beginning a system to tax exports
- (3) arranging necessary loans from European nations
- (4) raising revenue from the sale of western lands

27. On what grounds would strict constructionists of the United States Constitution have questioned the purchase of the Louisiana Territory?

- (1) It violated the guarantee of states' rights.
- (2) The president was not specifically given the power to purchase new land.

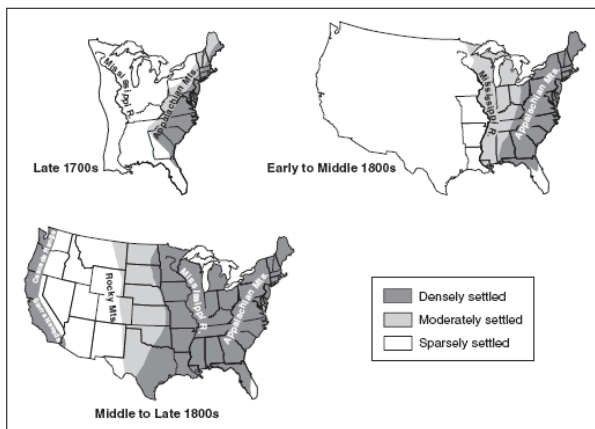
- (3) Congress was opposed to expansion west of the Mississippi River.
- (4) The Constitution applied only to the original thirteen states.

28. As a strict constructionist, President Thomas Jefferson questioned the constitutional right to

- (1) receive diplomats from foreign nations
- (2) purchase the Louisiana Territory
- (3) grant pardons to convicted criminals
- (4) veto legislation passed by Congress

29. How did Supreme Court decisions under Chief Justice John Marshall affect government in the United States?

- (1) Federal power increased at the expense of the states.
- (2) Strict limits were placed on congressional use of the elastic clause.
- (3) The impeachment of federal judges was declared unconstitutional.
- (4) State powers under the 10th Amendment were expanded.



30. What is the best title for this series of maps?

- (1) Industrialization of the United States
- (2) Sectional Conflicts in the United States
- (3) Transportation Revolution in the United States
- (4) Shifting Frontier of the United States

Unit 4: The Civil War and Reconstruction

1. During the 19th century, the completion of the Erie Canal and the transcontinental railroads contributed to the industrial growth of the United States by

- (1) making the movement of goods easier and cheaper
- (2) protecting the United States from low-priced foreign imports
- (3) encouraging subsistence farming

- (4) connecting the U. S. to markets in Mexico and Canada

2. During the first half of the 19th century, the construction of canals and roads led to the

- (1) expansion of trade between Midwestern farmers and eastern merchants
- (2) growth of plantation agriculture in Texas and New Mexico
- (3) severe economic decline of the South
- (4) bankruptcy of railroad companies in the Mississippi Valley

3. From 1820 to 1865, the debates over nullification, protective tariffs, and the spread of slavery into the new territories concerned the constitutional issue of the

- (1) balance of power between the federal and state governments
- (2) balance between the rights of individuals and the need to maintain order
- (3) protection of the rights of ethnic and racial groups
- (4) separation of power between the executive and legislative branches

4. During the first half of the 19th century, territorial expansion led to

- (1) increased tensions over slavery
- (2) improved relations with bordering nations
- (3) fewer conflicts with Native American Indians
- (4) decreased domestic demand for manufactured goods

5. During the 1840s, abolitionists opposed annexation of new western territory because they

- (1) feared the admission of new slave states
- (2) wanted to limit the power of the national government
- (3) were concerned with the legal rights of Native American Indians
- (4) supported an isolationist foreign policy

6. The Missouri Compromise (1820), the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) were all efforts to

- (1) end fighting between midwestern farmers and Native American Indians
- (2) encourage manufacturing in the West
- (3) increase the number of people who voted in presidential elections
- (4) settle disputes over the spread of slavery to the western territories

7. One way that "Bleeding Kansas," the Dred Scott decision, and John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry had a similar effect on the United States was that these events

- (1) ended conflict over slavery in the territories
- (2) eased tensions between the North and the South
- (3) contributed to the formation of the Whig Party

(4) made sectional compromise more difficult

8. Both the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 settled conflicts between the North and the South over

- (1) admission of states to the Union
- (2) Supreme Court decisions
- (3) presidential election results
- (4) voting rights

9. In the Compromise of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, popular sovereignty was proposed as a way to

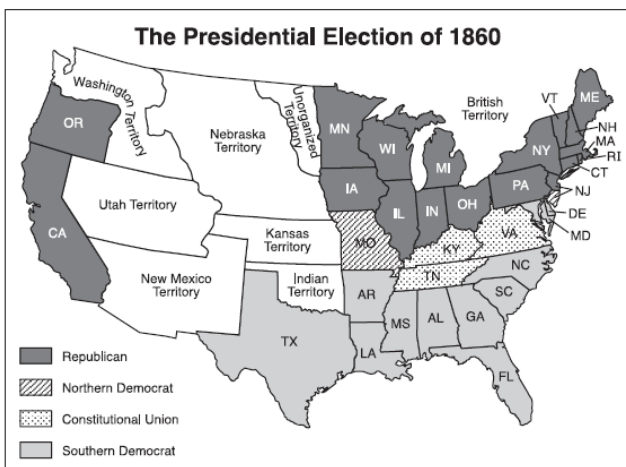
- (1) allow northern states the power to ban slavery
- (2) deny southern states the legal right to own slaves
- (3) allow settlers in new territories to vote on the issue of slavery
- (4) overturn previous Supreme Court decisions on slavery

10. "A house divided against itself cannot stand. . . . I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other..."

— Abraham Lincoln, 1858

The "divided house" referred to in this speech was caused primarily by

- (1) expansionism
- (2) war with Mexico
- (3) slavery
- (4) the suffrage movement



11. The election results shown on this map most clearly reflect the influence of

- (1) nationalist motives
- (2) sectional differences

- (3) political stability
- (4) ethnic conflicts

12. As the Civil War began, President Abraham Lincoln stated that his primary goal was to

- (1) end slavery
- (2) set new national boundaries
- (3) increase congressional powers
- (4) preserve the Union

13. In *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), the Supreme Court ruled that

- (1) states may not secede from the Union
- (2) racial segregation was constitutional
- (3) slaves are property and may not be taken from their owners
- (4) all western territories should be open to slavery

14. The Civil War affected the northern economy by

- (1) causing a severe depression
- (2) increasing unemployment rates
- (3) decreasing demand for agricultural products
- (4) stimulating industrialization

15. The institution of slavery was formally abolished in the United States by the

- (1) Compromise of 1850
- (2) Emancipation Proclamation of 1863
- (3) creation of the Freedmen's Bureau in 1865
- (4) ratification of the 13th amendment in 1865

16. What was a major result of the Civil War?

- (1) States now had the right to secede from the Union.
- (2) Congress passed an amendment to provide for the direct election of senators.
- (3) The power of the central government was strengthened.
- (4) The judiciary became the dominant branch of the federal government.

17. Constitutional amendments adopted during Reconstruction were intended to

- (1) provide legal and political rights for African Americans
- (2) end property and religious qualifications for voting
- (3) correct problems with the electoral college system
- (4) limit the number of terms of the president

18. In the ten years following the Civil War, a large numbers of former slaves earned a living by becoming

- (1) conductors on the Underground Railroad
- (2) workers in Northern factories
- (3) sharecroppers on Southern farms
- (4) gold miners in California

19. "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. . . ."

— 15th Amendment, Section 1, United States Constitution, 1870

Which actions did Southern States take to keep African Americans from exercising the rights guaranteed in this amendment?

- (1) suspending habeas corpus and denying women the right to vote
- (2) collecting poll taxes and requiring literacy tests
- (3) establishing religious and property-holding requirements for voting
- (4) passing Black Codes and establishing segregated schools

20. Following the Civil War, many Southern states enacted Black Codes to

- (1) provide free farmland for African Americans
- (2) guarantee equal civil rights for African Americans
- (3) restrict the rights of formerly enslaved persons
- (4) support the creation of the Freedmen's Bureau

21. The Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) had a major impact on the lives of African Americans because it ruled that

- (1) segregation was illegal in educational institutions
- (2) voting was a right guaranteed by the Constitution
- (3) separate but equal public facilities were legal
- (4) military occupation of the South was unconstitutional

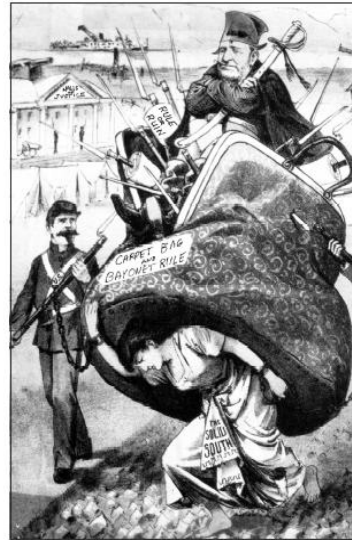
22. What effect did the system of sharecropping have on the South after the Civil War?

- (1) It kept formerly enslaved persons economically dependent.
- (2) It brought investment capital to the South.
- (3) It encouraged Northerners to migrate south.
- (4) It provided for a fairer distribution of farm profits.

23. This poster from the 1850s appeared in response to the

- (1) passage of the fugitive slave law
- (2) start of the Civil War
- (3) issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation
- (4) enactment of the 13th Amendment

The "Strong" Government, 1869–1877



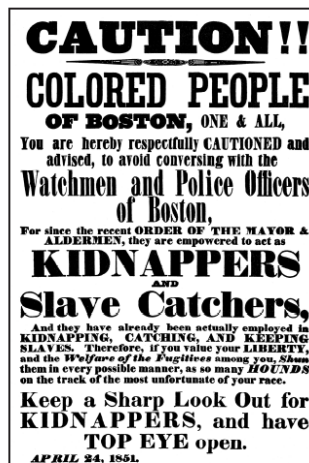
Source: J. A. Wales, *Puck*, May 12, 1880 (adapted)

24. What is the main idea of this cartoon from the Reconstruction Era?

- (1) Southern society was oppressed by Radical Republican policies.
- (2) Military force was necessary to stop Southern secession.
- (3) United States soldiers forced women in the South to work in factories.
- (4) Sharecropping was an economic burden for women after the Civil War.

25. Which congressional action led to the Southern viewpoint expressed in this cartoon?

- (1) passage of the Homestead Act
- (2) strengthening of the Fugitive Slave Laws
- (3) military occupation of the former Confederate States
- (4) ending the Freedmen's Bureau



Source: Library of Congress, *The American Time Capsule: Three Centuries of BroadSides and other Printed Ephemera*

Unit 5: Industrialization

1. In the United States, the main purpose of antitrust legislation is to

1. protect the environment
2. increase competition in business
3. encourage the growth of monopolies
4. strengthen the rights of workers

2. At the turn of the century, why did most immigrants to the United States settle in cities?

1. Jobs were readily available.
2. Government relief programs required immigrants to settle in cities.
3. Labor union leaders encouraged unrestricted immigration.
4. Immigrants were not permitted to buy farmland.

3. The Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission are similar in that each

1. represents the interests of big business
2. is specifically provided for in the United States Constitution
3. has the power to formulate and enforce regulations
4. must get approval from the states to carry out national laws

4. "Prices and wages should be determined by the marketplace." The author of this statement would most probably support

1. government ownership of utilities
2. minimum-wage laws
3. wage and price controls
4. laissez-faire capitalism

5. After the Civil War, one way business leaders tried to eliminate competition was by

1. forming monopolies or trusts
2. developing overseas markets
3. increasing the prices of their products
4. paying high wages to their workers

6. Which statement about immigration to the United States during the 19th century is most valid?

1. Organized labor supported unlimited immigration.
2. Most immigrants to the United States were illegal aliens.
3. Industrial growth led to a demand for cheap immigrant labor.
4. Few immigrants came from western Europe.

7. Which factor most limited the growth of labor unions during the late 1800's?

1. Most employers were very hostile toward workers' efforts to organize.
2. Most factory workers were satisfied with their wages and working conditions.
3. The Federal Government declared that unions were illegal.
4. Workers preferred to negotiate with factory owners as individuals rather than as members of a group.

8. Many reformers who opposed the laissez-faire attitude of the late 19th century argued that

1. the National Government should not interfere in the activities of big business ...big business
2. national wealth could best be assured by the accumulation of gold
3. the idea of rugged individualism is vital to the nation's economic growth
4. government should protect society through the regulation of business

9. In the United States, industrial unions of the 1880's and of the 1980's had similar goals in that both campaigned for

1. national health insurance
2. better unemployment insurance
3. greater job security and higher wages
4. wage and price freezes

10. In response to the demands of farmers and small business owners, Congress enacted laws in the late 19th century that

1. supported the organization of farm cooperatives
2. regulated the activities of railroads and trusts
3. provided direct payments to farmers to help them buy modern machinery
4. dropped tariff rates to the lowest point in the century

11. From 1865 to 1900, how did the growth of industry affect American society?

1. The United States experienced the disappearance of the traditional
2. Population centers shifted from the Northeast to the South
3. Restrictions on immigration created a more homogeneous culture.
4. The percentage of Americans living in urban areas increased.

12. Many wealthy American industrialists of the late 19th century used the theory of Social Darwinism to

1. support the labor union movement
2. justify monopolistic actions
3. promote legislation establishing a minimum wage
4. encourage charitable organizations to help the poor

13. Prior to 1880, the number of immigrants to the United States was not restricted mainly because

1. industry owners wanted cheap labor
2. the nations of Europe discouraged emigration
3. the United States birthrate was increasing
4. Congress lacked the power to limit immigration

14. Laws requiring individuals to pass civil service examinations to obtain government jobs were enacted to

1. eliminate patronage and corruption in government hiring
2. allow the government to compete with private industry for employees
3. support the development of public employee labor unions
4. encourage the growth of local political parties

15. Businesses formed trusts, pools, and holding companies mainly to

1. increase profits by eliminating competition
2. offer a wide range of goods and services to consumers
3. provide employment opportunities for minorities
4. protect the interests of workers

16. The Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Hall, and the Morgan Library illustrate various ways that entrepreneurs and their descendants have

1. suppressed the growth of labor unions
2. supported philanthropic activities to benefit society
3. applied scientific discoveries to industry
4. attempted to undermine the United States economic system

17. The American Federation of Labor became the first long-lasting, successful labor union in the United States mainly because it

1. refused to participate in strikes against employers
2. concentrated on organizing workers in industries in the South
3. formed its own political party and elected many pro-labor public officials
4. fought for the rights of skilled workers

18. In the late 19th century, the pattern of United States immigration changed in that

1. far fewer immigrants arrived in the United States than in previous years
2. most immigrants chose to settle in the rural, farming regions of the western United States
3. increasing numbers of immigrants came from eastern and southern Europe
4. most immigrants were political refugees

19. During the period from 1865 to 1900, disputes between labor and management were often marked by

1. the use of violence by both sides
2. cooperative efforts to resolve differences
3. government support of striking workers
4. arbitration by the Federal Government

20. Which statement about immigration to the United States is most accurate?

1. The desire for economic advancement has been a major reason for immigration to the United States
2. The ethnic mix of immigrants to the United States has remained mostly unchanged.
3. The number of immigrants has remained constant in each decade during most of United States history.
4. Nearly all immigrants have easily assimilated into American culture.

Speaker A: "To preserve our American culture, people whose national origins do not match the origins of our nation's founders must be refused admission."

Speaker B: ". . . let us admit only the best educated from every racial and ethnic group."

Speaker C: ". . . there is an appalling danger to the American wage earner from the flood of low, unskilled, ignorant, foreign workers who have poured into the country . . ."

Speaker D: "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free . . ."

21. People who support unrestricted immigration would agree most with

1. Speaker A
2. Speaker B
3. Speaker C
4. Speaker D

Unit 6: Progressive Era

Base your answer to question 1 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"A suggestion for the 53-cent dollar."



Source: Mark Sullivan, *Our Times*, Vol. 1, *The Turn of the Century* (adapted)

1. This cartoon from the 1896 presidential election campaign attacked William Jennings Bryan's proposal for

- (1) free coinage of silver

- (2) lower tariffs on farm goods
- (3) strengthening the gold standard
- (4) government regulation of the railroads

2. In the late 1800s, the Granger movement tried to improve conditions for farmers by

- (1) lowering the rate of inflation
- (2) strengthening the gold standard
- (3) forcing railroads to lower their rates
- (4) making labor unions stronger

3. Which reform idea was a common goal of the Populists and the Progressives?

- (1) restoration of the nation's cities
- (2) expansion of opportunities for immigrants
- (3) improvement in the status of African Americans
- (4) greater control of government by the people

4. During the late 1800s, many farmers supported the idea that free and unlimited coinage of silver would

- (1) end farm subsidies
- (2) help farmers to repay their loans
- (3) lead to lower prices for consumer goods
- (4) decrease prices for farmland

Base your answer to question 5 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: It is more important now to focus on vocational training and economic opportunities than on removing obstacles to social equality for African-Americans.

Speaker B: The Constitution is color-blind and recognizes no superior class in this country. All citizens are equal before the law.

Speaker C: The American Negro [African American] must focus on the achievement of three goals: higher education, full political participation, and continued support for civil rights.

Speaker D: African Americans should return home to Africa to establish their own independent nation free from white control.

5. During the early 1900s, reform leaders tried to advance the goals of *Speaker C* by

- (1) supporting passage of Jim Crow laws
- (2) forming the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama
- (3) avoiding attempts to overturn racial segregation in the courts
- (4) creating the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

6. The photographs of Jacob Riis are most closely associated with the

- (1) battlefields of the Civil War

- (2) living conditions of the urban poor
- (3) plight of sharecroppers in the South
- (4) victims of the Dust Bowl on the Great Plains

7. Which Progressive Era political reform allows voters to choose party candidates to run for elected public offices?

- (1) referendum
- (2) recall
- (3) initiative
- (4) direct primary

8. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was mainly concerned with

- (1) ending slavery in all the states
- (2) reducing consumption of alcoholic beverages
- (3) improving treatment of the mentally ill
- (4) expanding women's rights

9. In 1906, the publication of *The Jungle*, written by Upton Sinclair, led Congress to

- (1) enact stronger prohibition laws
- (2) support the national conservation movement
- (3) establish a system for meat inspection
- (4) legalize strikes and boycotts by labor unions

10. Progressive Era reforms such as the initiative, referendum, and recall attempted to

- (1) increase the power of citizens in state and local government
- (2) reestablish the system of checks and balances
- (3) provide low-interest loans to farmers
- (4) expand voting rights to Native Americans

11. Which idea led to the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Food and Drug Administration?

- (1) Business activity must sometimes be regulated in the public interest.
- (2) Workers should be allowed to bargain with owners for working conditions.
- (3) Domestic industry should be protected from foreign competition.
- (4) The economy works best without government regulation.

12. During the Progressive Era, many state and local governments adopted initiative, referendum, and recall procedures that

- (1) eliminated the need for the electoral college
- (2) created political action committees (PACs)
- (3) gave voters a more direct voice in government
- (4) strengthened the role of the president's cabinet

13. To improve distribution of money and guarantee an adequate money supply, President Woodrow Wilson asked Congress to

- (1) eliminate the gold standard

- (2) limit foreign investment
- (3) provide insurance for bank deposits
- (4) establish the Federal Reserve System

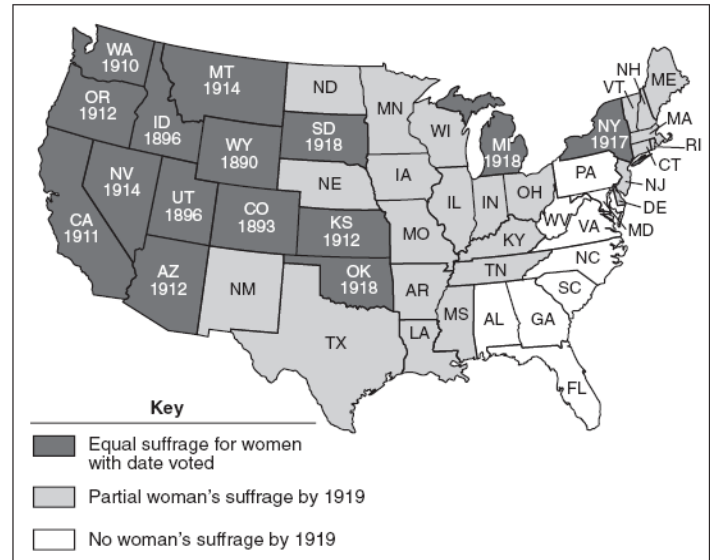
14. In 1920, women gained the right to vote as a result of a

- (1) presidential order
- (2) Supreme Court decision
- (3) national election
- (4) constitutional amendment

15. A goal of the Progressive movement was to

- (1) reduce the government's involvement in social issues
- (2) correct the problems caused by industrialization
- (3) promote laissez-faire policies
- (4) promote settlement of land west of the Mississippi River

Woman's Suffrage Before Ratification of the 19th Amendment, 1920



Source: Sandra Opdycke, *The Routledge Historical Atlas of Women in America*, Routledge, 2000 (adapted)

16. According to the map, in which region of the United States did women receive the most support for equal suffrage before passage of the 19th amendment?

- (1) East
- (2) North
- (3) South
- (4) West

17. Which leader founded a vocational training institution in the late 1800s to improve economic opportunities for African Americans?

- (1) George Washington Carver
- (2) Frederick Douglass
- (3) W. E. B. Du Bois
- (4) Booker T. Washington

18. During the Progressive Era, muckrakers published articles and novels primarily to

- (1) advance their own political careers
- (2) make Americans aware of problems in society
- (3) help the federal government become more efficient
- (4) provide entertainment for readers

19. Jane Addams and Jacob Riis were most notable for their efforts to

- (1) treat the wounded in World War I
- (2) stop the spread of diseases in Latin America
- (3) legalize birth control for women
- (4) aid the urban poor

20. One idea that both Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois supported is that

- (1) African Americans should have increased civil rights
- (2) vocational training was the best approach to education
- (3) immigration was responsible for racial segregation
- (4) Jim Crow laws were needed to help African Americans

Unit 7: Progressive Foreign Policy

Uncle Sam: "By Gum, I Rather Like Your Looks"



Source: *Denver Rocky Mountain News*, 1900 (adapted)

1. Which concept is expressed in this cartoon?

- (1) support for new military alliances
- (2) support for United States imperialism
- (3) opposition to the League of Nations
- (4) opposition to new immigration laws

2. What was a major reason for United States entry into World War I?

- (1) to overthrow the czarist government of Russia
- (2) to keep Latin America from being attacked by Germany
- (3) to maintain freedom of the seas
- (4) to break up the colonial empires of the Allies

3. The Big Stick policy and Dollar Diplomacy were attempts to

- (1) increase United States power in Latin America
- (2) contain the spread of communism in eastern Europe
- (3) protect free trade on the Asian continent
- (4) strengthen political ties with western Europe

4. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the intervention of the United States in Latin America was motivated mainly by a desire to

- (1) reduce the influence of communism
- (2) control Latin American independence movements
- (3) promote European colonization of the area
- (4) protect growing United States investments in Latin America

5. Which situation was the immediate cause of the United States entry into World War I in 1917?

- (1) The League of Nations requested help.
- (2) The *Maine* was blown up in Havana Harbor.
- (3) Nazi tyranny threatened Western democracy.
- (4) German submarines sank United States merchant ships.

6. Why did the Senate reject the Versailles Treaty (1919)?

- (1) to keep the United States free from foreign entanglements
- (2) to express opposition to the harsh sanctions imposed on Germany
- (3) to avoid the dues for membership in the League of Nations
- (4) to reduce United States military forces in Europe

7. Which argument did President Woodrow Wilson use to persuade Congress to enter World War I?

- (1) making the world safe for democracy
- (2) retaliating against the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor
- (3) assisting the neutral nations with their defense
- (4) removing the Nazi threat from the Western Hemisphere

8. The 1919 Supreme Court decision in *Schenck v. United States* established the "clear and present danger" test as a method of

- (1) controlling the activities of organized crime
- (2) determining the limits of freedom of expression
- (3) limiting the powers of the president during wartime
- (4) establishing qualifications for United States participation in the League of Nations

9. During the 1890s, Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst used yellow journalism to generate public support for the

- (1) election of Populist Party candidates
- (2) presidential candidacy of William McKinley
- (3) goals of workers in the Pullman strike
- (4) Spanish-American War

10. Which United States foreign policy was most directly related to the rise of big business in the late 1800s?

- (1) containment
- (2) imperialism
- (3) détente
- (4) neutrality

Base your answers to questions 25 and 26 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“. . . Whether they will or no, Americans must now begin to look outward. The growing production of the country demands it. An increasing volume of public sentiment demands it. . . .”

—
Alfred T.
Mahan, *The Atlantic Monthly*, December 1890

11. This statement encouraged popular support among Americans for

- (1) isolationism
- (2) protectionism
- (3) neutrality
- (4) imperialism

12. Supporters of Mahan's ideas most likely favored a foreign policy that would

- (1) limit the military arms race
- (2) acquire foreign markets
- (3) abandon the Monroe Doctrine
- (4) establish an international peace organization

13. In the case *Schenck v. United States* (1919), the United States Supreme Court settled the issue of limits on individual freedoms during wartime by establishing the

- (1) clear and present danger test
- (2) states' rights principle
- (3) separate but equal doctrine
- (4) popular sovereignty principle

14. Many senators who opposed United States membership in the League of Nations argued that joining the League would

- (1) involve the nation in future military conflicts
- (2) reduce freedom of the seas
- (3) end the country's free-trade policy
- (4) endanger the nation's military preparedness

15. The Open Door policy of 1899 was originally adopted so that the United States could

- (1) restrict Chinese immigration
- (2) stop Japan from colonizing China
- (3) gain equal trading rights in China
- (4) encourage the development of democracy in China

16. During World War I, many American women helped gain support for the suffrage movement by

- (1) protesting against the war
- (2) joining the military service
- (3) lobbying for child-care facilities
- (4) working in wartime industries

17. Following World War I, the United States Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles primarily because the treaty

- (1) failed to include most of President Wilson's Fourteen Points
- (2) did not punish Germany for starting the war
- (3) contained provisions that might lead the United States into foreign conflicts
- (4) made no provision for reduction of military weapons

18. The migration of African Americans to the North during and following World War I was mainly a result of the

- (1) success of military desegregation
- (2) efforts of the civil rights movement
- (3) availability of new factory jobs
- (4) impact of affirmative action programs

19. An important result of the Spanish-American War of 1898 was that the United States

- (1) acquired territories in Africa
- (2) became a world power with an overseas empire
- (3) improved its relations with Germany
- (4) lost interest in Latin American affairs

20. One goal for a lasting peace that President Woodrow Wilson included in his Fourteen Points was

- (1) establishing a League of Nations
- (2) maintaining a permanent military force in Europe
- (3) returning the United States to a policy of isolationism
- (4) blaming Germany for causing World War I

21. One result of the Spanish-American War of 1898 was that the United States was

- (1) recognized as a world power
- (2) committed to isolationism
- (3) drawn into World War II
- (4) forced into an economic depression

22. During his reelection campaign in 1916, President Woodrow Wilson used the slogan, "He kept us out of war." In April of 1917, Wilson asked Congress to declare war on Germany. What helped bring about this change?

- (1) Bolshevik forces increased their strength in Germany and Italy.
- (2) Britain was invaded by nations of the Central Powers.
- (3) Russia signed a treaty of alliance with the Central Powers.
- (4) Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare.

23. Why was there increased interest in building a canal across Central America in the late 1800s?

- (1) The United States had acquired colonies in the Pacific region.
- (2) Tariffs on Chinese and Japanese products had ended.
- (3) The main source of immigration had shifted from northern Europe to southern Europe.
- (4) Transcontinental railroads had not yet been completed.

24. In an outline, which main topic would include the other three?

- (1) Erie Canal
- (2) 19th-Century Internal Improvements
- (3) Transcontinental Railroad
- (4) National Road

25. President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points were proposed during World War I primarily to

- (1) define postwar objectives for the United States
- (2) outline military strategies for the United States
- (3) convince other democratic nations to join the United Nations
- (4) strengthen the United States policy of isolationism

26. To improve distribution of money and guarantee an adequate money supply, President Woodrow Wilson asked Congress to

- (1) eliminate the gold standard
- (2) limit foreign investment
- (3) provide insurance for bank deposits
- (4) establish the Federal Reserve System

27. The clear-and-present danger doctrine established in *Schenck v. United States* (1919) permits the government to

- (1) declare war on any nation that attacks the United States
- (2) limit speech that threatens the security of the nation
- (3) break up monopolies that limit business competition
- (4) outlaw organizations that threaten the civil rights of others

28. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Sea power is the key to national greatness.
- B. United States missionaries spread Christian principles.
- C. The Anglo-Saxon civilization is the best in the world.
- D. Sugar plantations in Hawaii were developed by Americans.

- (1) Reasons to Declare War on Spain
- (2) Justification for American Imperialism
- (3) Theodore Roosevelt's Political Platform
- (4) Yellow Journalism in Newspapers

29. At the beginning of World War I, President Woodrow Wilson followed a traditional United States foreign policy by

- (1) refusing to permit trade with either side in the conflict
- (2) sending troops to aid Great Britain
- (3) declaring American neutrality
- (4) requesting an immediate declaration of war against the aggressors

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- (1) define postwar objectives for the United States
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- (1) declare war on any nation that attacks the United States
- (2) limit speech that threatens the security of the nation
- (3) break up monopolies that limit business competition
- (4) outlaw organizations that threaten the civil rights of others

32. The main reason the United States implemented the Open Door policy in China was to

- (1) promote immigration
- (2) expand democratic reforms
- (3) encourage religious freedom
- (4) guarantee access to markets

33. Which United States policy is most closely associated with the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines?

- (1) neutrality
- (2) isolationism
- (3) imperialism
- (4) international cooperation

34. By proclaiming the Open Door policy in 1899, the United States was attempting to

- (1) keep Japan from attacking and colonizing China
- (2) increase trade between Russia and the United States
- (3) ensure equal trading opportunities in China
- (4) prevent European countries from colonizing the Western Hemisphere

35. President Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick policy was used by the United States to

- (1) police the Western Hemisphere
- (2) expand its colonial empire in Africa
- (3) isolate itself from European conflicts
- (4) settle a dispute between Russia and Japan

36. In the years before the United States entered World War I, President Woodrow Wilson violated his position of strict neutrality by

- (1) secretly sending troops to fight for the democratic nations
- (2) openly encouraging Mexico to send troops to support the Allies
- (3) supporting economic policies that favored the Allied nations
- (4) using United States warships to attack German submarines

Unit 8: 1920s and The Great Depression

1. Which characteristic of the 1920s is best illustrated by the Red Scare, the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the activities of the Ku Klux Klan?

- 1 increased nativism
- 2 belief in unlimited progress
- 3 growth in humanitarian causes
- 4 faith in big business

2. Which factor contributed to the Red Scare in the United States during the 1920s?

- 1 Germany's attacks on United States cargo ships
- 2 The radical nature of the national administration in power
- 3 widespread hostility towards big business
- 4 the success of the Communist Revolution in Russia

3. The "boom" years of the 1920s were characterized by

- 1 decreases in both agricultural surpluses and farm foreclosures
- 2 limited investment capital and declining numbers of workers in the labor force
- 3 widespread use of the automobile and an increase in buying
- 4 increased regulation of the marketplace by both federal and state governments

4. The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s was a period when African Americans

- 1 left the United States in large numbers to settle in Nigeria
- 2 created noteworthy works of art and literature
- 3 migrated to the West in search of land and jobs
- 4 used civil disobedience to fight segregation in the armed forces

5. Prohibition was a political attempt to regulate

- 1 people's behavior
- 2 industry
- 3 organized crime
- 4 writers

6. Which invention changed American social and economic life the most?

- 1 the phonograph
- 2 motion pictures
- 3 refrigeration
- 4 the automobile

7. The Ku Klux Klan was popular in the 1920s because of

- 1 female emancipation
- 2 youth's rebellion against society
- 3 fear of rapid change and immigration
- 4 Victorian ideas

8. The Tennessee trial of John T. Scopes in 1925 illustrated a conflict concerning

- 1 free competition in the marketplace
- 2 due process of law
- 3 freedom of the press
- 4 religious beliefs and scientific theories

9. In the 1920s, both Langston Hughes and Duke Ellington made major contributions to

- 1 economic growth
- 2 educational reform
- 3 the creative arts
- 4 political leadership

10. A guiding The Harlem Renaissance was important to American society because it

- 1 highlighted the cultural achievements of African Americans
- 2 isolated African Americans from mainstream society
- 3 provided new political opportunities for African Americans
- 4 brought an end to racial segregation in the North

11. One principle during the Coolidge prosperity of the middle 1920s was

- 1 progressive reform
- 2 laissez faire
- 3 strict business regulation
- 4 tariff reciprocity

12. Improved mass-production techniques affected the American economy of the 1920s by

- 1 reducing prices of consumer goods
- 2 lowering the quality of most products
- 3 causing higher unemployment
- 4 decreasing the quantity of manufactured products

“Public Ignores Prohibition Restrictions”

“Evolution and Creation Debated in Scopes Trial”

“Women Bring Change to the Industrial Workforce”

13. What do headlines such as these from the 1920s illustrate?

- 1 conflict between traditional and modern values
- 2 trend toward mass consumption of consumer goods
- 3 hostility of certain groups toward ethnic minorities
- 4 debate over the role of government in the economy

14. What was a principle reason for rapid economic growth in the United States during the 1920s?

- 1 prosperity of American agriculture
- 2 increase of American imports
- 3 development of many new consumer goods
- 4 increased spending on defense

15. The failure of national Prohibition led to a public awareness that

- 1 crime rates decline when the sale of alcoholic beverages is banned
- 2 economic prosperity encourages social conformity
- 3 unpopular laws are difficult to enforce
- 4 geographic conditions affect law enforcement

16. Which economic factor was a major cause of the Great Depression?

- 1 purchase of stocks on credit
- 2 increases in taxes on business
- 3 reduction of tariffs on imports
- 4 failure to produce enough consumer goods

17. One important cause of the Great Depression in the United States was that by the end of the 1920s

- 1 the government controlled almost every aspect of the economy
- 2 tariffs were so low that foreign products had forced many United States companies out of business
- 3 investors were too cautious and put their money only into government bonds
- 4 factories and farms were able to produce far more than buyers could afford to purchase

18. President Herbert Hoover’s refusal to provide funds for the unemployed during the

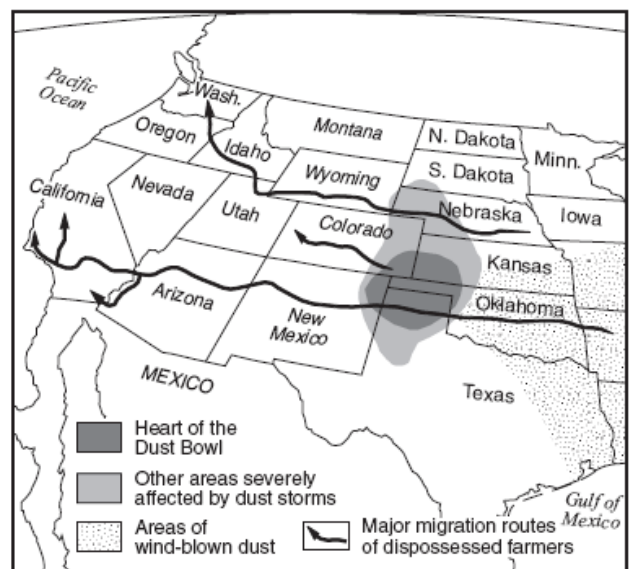
Depression was based on his belief that

- 1 the unemployment problem was not serious
- 2 workers would not accept government assistance
- 3 labor unions should provide for the unemployed
- 4 federal relief programs would destroy individual initiative

19. Which New Deal reforms most directly targeted the basic problem of the victims of the Dust Bowl?

- 1 guaranteeing workers the right to organize and bargain collectively
- 2 regulating the sale of stocks and bonds
- 3 providing farmers low-cost loans and parity payments
- 4 raising individual and corporate income tax rates

Base your answer to question 28 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Robert A. Divine et al., *America: Past and Present*, HarperCollins, 1995 (adapted)

20. Which region of the United States suffered most directly from the Dust Bowl?

- 1 Southwest
- 2 Pacific Northwest
- 3 Rocky Mountains
- 4 Great Plains

21. The farm policy of the New Deal was designed to

- 1 decrease federal involvement in agriculture
- 2 reduce prices of farm products to aid factory workers
- 3 enlarge farms by approving corporate mergers
- 4 increase prices of farm products by reducing farm output

22. The main purpose of the New Deal measures such as the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was to

- 1 provide immediate employment opportunities
- 2 develop rules to limit stock market speculation and safeguard savings
- 3 enable the federal government to take over failing industries
- 4 assure a guaranteed income for American families

23. During President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration, which situation was viewed by critics as a threat to the principle of separation of powers?

- 1 changing the date of the Presidential inauguration
- 2 congressional support of banking legislation
- 3 proposing the expansion of Supreme Court membership
- 4 passage of social security legislation

"Section 202.(a) Every qualified individual shall be entitled to receive...on the date he attains the age of sixty-five...and ending on the date of his death, an old-age benefit..."

24. A major purpose of this section of federal legislation was to

- 1 guarantee an annual income to experienced employees
- 2 assure adequate medical care for the elderly
- 3 reward workers for their support of the union movement
- 4 provide economic assistance to retired workers

25. FDR tried to have the federal court system revised because

- 1 the justices needed a better retirement plan
- 2 he felt life terms were undemocratic
- 3 the courts were attacking his New Deal programs
- 4 the courts did not have enough work

26. The popularity of escapist novels and movies during the Great Depression is evidence that

- 1 the Depression was not really a time of economic distress
- 2 popular culture is shaped by economic and social conditions
- 3 American society did not try to solve the problems of the Great Depression
- 4 The greatest employment opportunities for the average person in the 1930s were in the field of entertainment

27. An immediate result of the Supreme Court decision in *Schechter Poultry v. United States* was that

- 1 some aspects of the New Deal were declared unconstitutional
- 2 state governments took over relief agencies
- 3 Congress was forced to abandon efforts to improve the economy
- 4 The constitutional authority of the President was greatly expanded

28. The effectiveness of the New Deal in ending the Great Depression is difficult to measure because

- 1 President Roosevelt died during his fourth term
- 2 United States involvement in World War II rapidly accelerated economic growth
- 3 The Supreme Court declared most New Deal laws unconstitutional
- 4 Later Presidents failed to support most New Deal reforms

Base your answers to questions 30 and 31 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Fred O. Seibel, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, January 8, 1937

Unit 9: 1940s and 1950s

1. Which statement most accurately describes the foreign policy change made by the United States between the start of World War II (1939) and the attack on Pearl Harbor (1941)?

- (1) The traditional isolationism of the United States was strengthened.
- (2) The nation shifted from neutrality to military support for the Allies.
- (3) War was declared on Germany but not on Japan.
- (4) Financial aid was offered to both the Allied and Axis powers.

2. At the beginning of World War II, national debate focused on whether the United States should continue the policy of

- (1) coexistence
- (2) containment
- (3) imperialism
- (4) isolationism

3. Before entering World War II, the United States acted as the "arsenal of democracy" by

- (1) creating a weapons stockpile for use after the war
- (2) financing overseas radio broadcasts in support of democracy
- (3) providing workers for overseas factories
- (4) supplying war materials to the Allies

4. In 1948, President Harry Truman showed his support for civil rights by issuing an executive order to

- (1) end the immigration quota system
- (2) assure equal status for women in military service
- (3) ban racial segregation in the military
- (4) guarantee jobs for Native American Indians

5. Shortly after entering World War II, the United States began the Manhattan Project to

- (1) work on the development of an atomic bomb
- (2) increase economic production to meet wartime demands
- (3) defend New York City against a nuclear attack
- (4) recruit men for the military services

29. What is the main idea of this cartoon?

- 1 The legislative branch disagreed with the executive branch during the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- 2 President Franklin D. Roosevelt wanted the Supreme Court to support his programs.
- 3 Justices of the Supreme Court were not asked for their opinion about New Deal programs.
- 4 The three branches of government agreed on the correct response to the Great Depression.

30. President Roosevelt responded to the situation illustrated in the cartoon by

- 1 calling for repeal of many New Deal programs
- 2 demanding popular election of members of the judicial branch
- 3 asking voters to elect more Democrats to Congress
- 4 proposing to increase the number of justices on the Supreme Court

Base your answer to question 6 on the poster below and on your knowledge social studies.

December 29,
1940



6. During World War II, posters like this were used to
- (1) prevent antiwar protests
 - (2) recruit more women workers
 - (3) convince women to enlist in the military services
 - (4) gain acceptance for wartime rationing programs

“The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments...They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilisation of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law. . . .”

— Preamble to the North Atlantic Treaty, 1949

7. This statement shows the commitment of the United States to the principle of
- (1) colonialism
 - (2) neutrality
 - (3) militarism
 - (4) collective security

Base your answer to question 8 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

“ . . . The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask us for the implements of war, the planes, the tanks, the guns, the freighters which will enable them to fight for their liberty and for our security. Emphatically we must get these weapons to them, get them to them in sufficient volume and quickly enough, so that we and our children will be saved the agony and suffering of war which others have had to endure. . . .”

—
President
Roosevelt’s
“Fireside Chat,”

8. In this statement, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was asking the nation to
- (1) support a declaration of war against Nazi Germany
 - (2) adopt a policy of containment
 - (3) join the League of Nations
 - (4) become the “arsenal of democracy”

9. Which factor contributed to the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II?
- (1) labor shortage during the war
 - (2) influence of racial prejudice
 - (3) increase of terrorist activities on the West Coast
 - (4) fear of loss of jobs to Japanese workers

10. One reason the Nuremberg trials following World War II were held was to
- (1) bring Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo to justice
 - (2) force Japan to pay for the attack on Pearl Harbor
 - (3) make German leaders accountable for the Holocaust
 - (4) punish the German government for bombing England

11. Which wartime policy toward Japanese Americans was upheld by the Supreme Court in its 1944 ruling in *Korematsu v. United States*?
- (1) deportation to Japan
 - (2) mandatory military service
 - (3) denial of voting rights
 - (4) confinement in internment camps

12. A main purpose of government-ordered rationing during World War II was to
- (1) increase foreign trade
 - (2) limit the growth of industry
 - (3) conserve raw materials for the war effort
 - (4) encourage women to enter the workforce

“Arms Sales to Warring Nations Banned”
“Americans Forbidden to Travel on Ships of Warring Nations”
“Loans to Nations at War Forbidden”
“War Materials Sold Only on Cash-and-Carry Basis”

13. These headlines from the 1930s reflect the efforts of the United States to
- (1) maintain freedom of the seas
 - (2) send military supplies to the League of Nations
 - (3) limit the spread of international communism
 - (4) avoid participation in European wars

14. A controversial issue that resulted from World War II was the

- (1) future role of the League of Nations
- (2) morality of nuclear warfare
- (3) commitment of troops without congressional approval
- (4) civilian control of the military

“ . . . The Director of the War Relocation Authority is authorized and directed to formulate and effectuate [implement] a program for the removal, from the areas designated from time to time by the Secretary of War or appropriate military commander under the authority of Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, of the persons or classes of persons designated under such Executive Order, and for their relocation, maintenance, and supervision. . . .”

—
Executive Order
9102, March
18, 1942

15. Shortly after this executive order was signed, federal government authorities began to

- (1) move Japanese Americans to internment camps
- (2) deport German and Italian aliens
- (3) detain and interrogate Chinese immigrants
- (4) arrest the individuals who planned the attack on Pearl Harbor

16. Before ratification of the 22nd amendment in 1951, most presidents served no more than two terms because of

- (1) a federal law
- (2) a Supreme Court decision
- (3) the elastic clause
- (4) custom and tradition

17. McCarthyism in the early 1950s resulted from

- (1) new commitments to civil rights for African-Americans
- (2) opposition to the Marshall Plan
- (3) charges that Communists had infiltrated the United States government
- (4) increased public support for labor unions

Base your answer to question 18 on the photograph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Bailey and Kennedy, *The American Pageant*, 9th edition, D.C. Heath and Co.

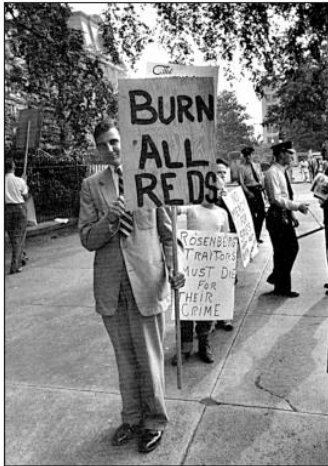
18. This photograph shows the post–World War II growth that was typical of

- (1) tourist resorts
- (2) suburban communities
- (3) inner cities
- (4) public housing projects

19. What was a major outcome of the Korean War (1950–1953)?

- (1) Korea continued to be a divided nation.
- (2) North Korea became an ally of the United States.
- (3) South Korea became a communist nation.
- (4) Control of Korea was turned over to the United Nations

Base your answer to question 20 on the photograph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: James K. Martin et al., *America and Its Peoples*, 3rd edition, Addison Wesley Longman

20. The protestors in the photograph are expressing their hatred for

- (1) fascists
- (2) communists
- (3) immigrants
- (4) police officers

“ . . . The American people are sick and tired of being afraid to speak their minds lest they be politically smeared as ‘Communists’ or ‘Fascists’ by their opponents. Freedom of speech is not what it used to be in America. It has been so abused by some that it is not exercised by others. The American people are sick and tired of seeing innocent people smeared and guilty people whitewashed. But there have been enough proved cases to cause nationwide distrust and strong suspicion that there may be something to the unproved, sensational accusations. . . .”

— Senator Smith, United States Senate, June 1, 1950

21. When Senator Smith spoke these words, she was reacting to

- (1) the Yellow Peril
- (2) McCarthyism
- (3) the Eisenhower Doctrine
- (4) Progressivism

Base your answer to question 22 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Jay Norwood "Ding" Darling, 1945

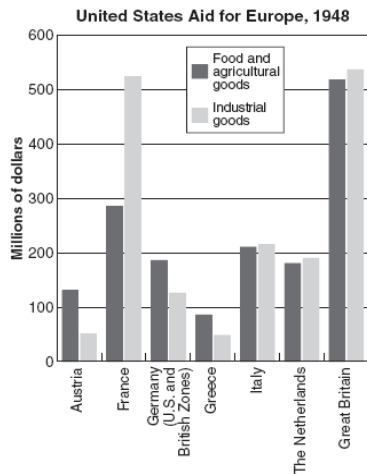
22. What is the main idea of this 1945 cartoon?

- (1) The world community needs to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.
- (2) Korea's development of atomic bombs has threatened world peace.
- (3) The Treaty of Versailles was successful in preventing World War II.
- (4) Germany should be criticized for using atomic bombs.

23. Which foreign policy decision by President Harry Truman is an example of the policy of containment?

- (1) relieving General MacArthur of his Korean command
- (2) recognizing the new nation of Israel
- (3) supporting the trials of war criminals in Germany and Japan
- (4) providing military aid to Greece and Turkey

Base your answer to question 24 on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *The Americans: In Depth Resources*, McDougal Littell, 1998 (adapted)

24. Information provided by the graph indicates that the Marshall Plan tried to prevent the spread of communism in Europe by

- (1) providing military aid to France and Great Britain
- (2) restoring economic stability throughout Western Europe
- (3) encouraging domestic revolutions in Europe
- (4) making European nations dependent on the United Nations

25. During the early 1950s, the tactics of Senator Joseph McCarthy were criticized because he

- (1) violated important constitutional liberties
- (2) displayed racial prejudice in his questions
- (3) opposed the use of loyalty oaths
- (4) ignored evidence of Soviet spying

Unit 10: Civil Rights through Vietnam

1. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was intended to end

- (1) loyalty oaths for federal employees
- (2) affirmative action programs in education
- (3) unfair treatment of the elderly
- (4) discrimination based on race or sex

2. In 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, to

- (1) protect civil rights marchers
- (2) help African Americans register to vote
- (3) enforce a Supreme Court decision to desegregate public schools
- (4) end race riots resulting from a bus boycott

3. Which strategy did African-American students use when they refused to leave a “whites only” lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1960?

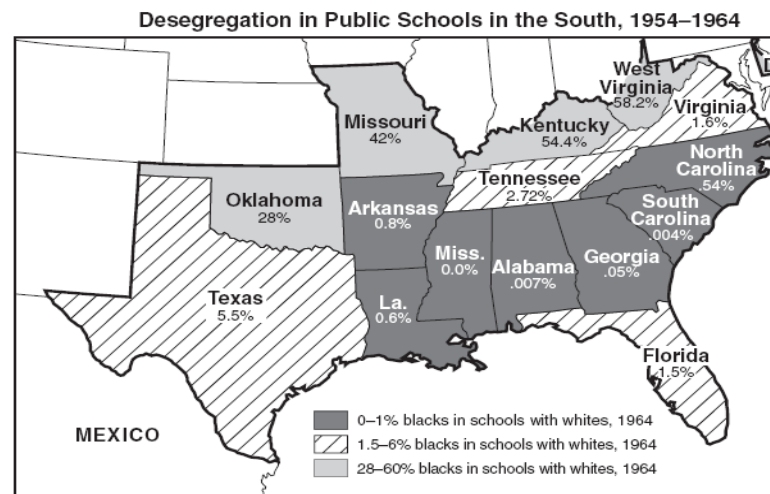
- (1) economic boycott
- (2) hunger strike
- (3) petition drive
- (4) civil disobedience

4. During the civil rights movement of the 1960s, activities of the Congress of Racial Equality, the National Urban League, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) illustrated that

- (1) all civil rights groups use the same tactics
- (2) different approaches can be used to achieve a common goal
- (3) organizational differences usually lead to failure
- (4) violence is the best tool for achieving social change

5. In 1954, the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* advanced the civil rights movement by

- (1) guaranteeing equal voting rights to African Americans
- (2) banning racial segregation in hotels and restaurants
- (3) declaring that racial segregation in public schools violated the 14th amendment
- (4) upholding the principle of separate but equal public facilities



Source: Mary Beth Norton et al., *A People and a Nation*, Houghton Mifflin, 1988

6. Information provided by the map most clearly supports the conclusion that by 1964 racial desegregation of Southern schools was

- (1) failing in Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky, and West Virginia

- (2) supported by most voters in the South
- (3) occurring at different rates in Southern states
- (4) completed by the mid-1960s

7. The school desegregation that is shown on the map was most affected by the

- (1) decline of the Ku Klux Klan
- (2) passage of the equal rights amendment
- (3) expansion of voting rights for African Americans
- (4) decision of the Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*

. . . But the great glory of American democracy is the right to protest for right. My friends, don't let anybody make us feel that we [are] to be compared in our actions with the Ku Klux Klan or with the White Citizens Council. There will be no crosses burned at any bus stops in Montgomery. There will be no white persons pulled out of their homes and taken out on some distant road and lynched for not cooperating. There will be nobody amid, among us who will stand up and defy the Constitution of this nation. We only assemble here because of our desire to see right exist. . . .
Martin Luther King, Jr., December 1955

8. Which statement most accurately summarizes the main idea of these quotations?

- (1) Revolution is inevitable in a democratic society.
- (2) Government consistently protects the freedom and dignity of all its citizens.
- (3) Violence is the most effective form of protest.
- (4) Civil disobedience is sometimes necessary to bring about change.

9. One reason for the creation of the Peace Corps by President John F. Kennedy was to

- (1) stop the spread of AIDS in Africa and Asia
- (2) gain control of territory in Latin America
- (3) provide workers for industrial nations
- (4) give support to developing nations

10. The Cuban missile crisis (1962) influenced President John F. Kennedy's decision to

- (1) negotiate the limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty with the Soviet Union
- (2) reduce the nation's commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- (3) forbid Americans to trade with and travel to Latin America
- (4) send Peace Corps volunteers to aid developing countries

“ . . . Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty. . . . ”

— President

John F. Kennedy,
Inaugural Address,
1961

11. This statement by President Kennedy suggests a continued commitment to the foreign policy of

- (1) isolationism
- (3) containment
- (2) appeasement
- (4) imperialism

12. A major goal of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society program was to

- (1) control economic inflation
- (2) end poverty in the United States
- (3) repeal several New Deal social programs
- (4) return responsibility for welfare programs to the states

13. One goal of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society was to

- (1) improve the quality of life for the poor
- (2) privatize many government programs
- (3) send additional troops to Vietnam
- (4) reduce the number of nuclear weapons

14. Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lyndon B. Johnson supported domestic policies that

- (1) favored only one region of the nation
- (2) attempted to increase the wealth of the rich
- (3) led to tax cuts for all Americans
- (4) provided direct help to those in need

Unit 11: Watergate through September 11th

1. President Richard Nixon's visit to the People's Republic of China in 1972 was significant because it

- (1) convinced the Chinese to abandon communism
- (2) brought about the unification of Taiwan and Communist China
- (3) reduced tensions between the United States and Communist China
- (4) decreased United States dependence on Chinese exports

2. President Richard Nixon's policy of détente is best characterized by his

- (1) decision to dismantle the nuclear weapons arsenal of the United States
- (2) attempt to reduce tensions with the Soviet Union
- (3) order to bomb Cambodia

(4) support for membership in the United Nations for communist countries

3. What was a major result of the Watergate controversy?

- (1) Presidential veto power was expanded.
- (2) The president resigned from office.
- (3) Congressional power was reduced.
- (4) The Supreme Court was weakened.

4. The Presidency of Gerald Ford was different from all previous Presidencies because he was the first President who

- (1) won the office by running on a third-party ticket
- (2) resigned from the office of the President
- (3) ran for office as a nonpartisan candidate
- (4) was not elected to either the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency

“ . . . Our decision about energy will test the character of the American people and the ability of the President and the Congress to govern. This difficult effort will be the ‘moral equivalent of war’— except that we will be uniting our efforts to build and not destroy. . . .”

— President Jimmy
Carter Address to the Nation,
April 18, 1977

5. President Carter put these ideas into practice by

- (1) halting construction of nuclear power plants
- (2) increasing imports of foreign oil
- (3) urging the development of alternative fuel sources
- (4) imposing a price freeze on all petroleum products

6. The Camp David accords negotiated during President Jimmy Carter’s administration were an attempt to

- (1) decrease United States control of the Panama Canal
- (2) encourage the use of solar and other nonpolluting energy sources
- (3) end inflationary oil prices
- (4) establish peace in the Middle East

7. The economic policies of President Ronald Reagan (1981–1989) and President George W. Bush (2001–present) are similar in that both

- (1) balanced the federal budget
- (2) expanded welfare programs to end poverty
- (3) used tax cuts to encourage economic growth
- (4) decreased military spending

8. A major goal of the Republican Party since the 1980s has been to

- (1) increase welfare benefits
- (2) increase the size of the federal workforce
- (3) reduce defense spending
- (4) cut federal taxes

9. In 1991, one of the reasons President George H.W. Bush committed U.S. troops to the Persian Gulf War was to

- (1) maintain the flow of trade through the Suez Canal
- (2) fulfill military obligations as a member of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- (3) contain the spread of communism in the Middle East
- (4) assure the flow of Middle East oil to the United States and its allies

10. President Bill Clinton supported the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) primarily as a way to

- (1) normalize trade relations with Cuba
- (2) stimulate economic growth in the United States
- (3) restrict the flow of drugs into the United States
- (4) increase the United States trade deficit

“Clinton Offers Economic Aid to Russia”
“U.S. Sends Peacekeeping Troops to Bosnia”
“U.S. Airlifts Food and Medicine to Somalia”

11. These headlines illustrate that United States foreign policy during the 1990s stressed

- (1) containment
- (2) collective security
- (3) global involvement
- (4) neutrality

12. One similarity shared by President Andrew Johnson and President Bill Clinton is that both

- (1) served only one term as president
- (2) were impeached but not convicted
- (3) had no vice president
- (4) came to office after the death of a president

13. The dispute over counting Florida voter ballots in the presidential election of 2000 was settled by

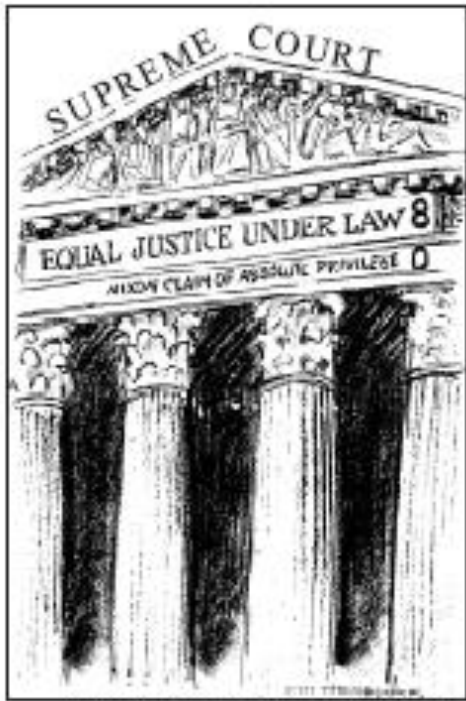
- (1) an order of the governor of Florida
- (2) an agreement between the candidates
- (3) a vote of the United States Senate
- (4) a United States Supreme Court decision

"President Nixon Plans Trip to China To Meet with Chairman Mao"

"President Carter Signs New Panama Canal Treaty"
"President Clinton Concludes Trade Agreement with Japan"

14. Each headline illustrates an action of a President fulfilling his role as

- (1) head of his political party
- (2) Commander in Chief
- (3) chief diplomat
- (4) chief legislator

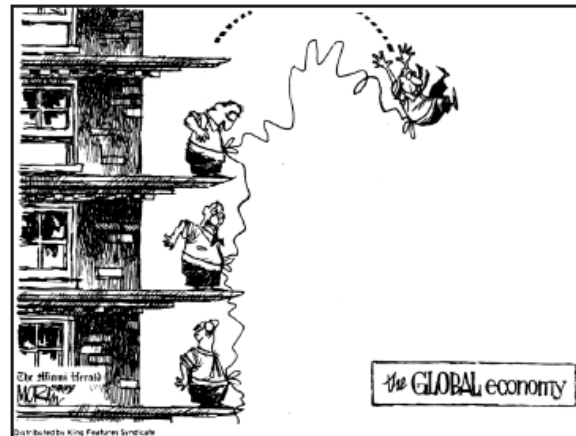


Source: Herblock, *Washington Post*, 1974 [adapted]

15. The conflict that was the focus of the cartoon involved President Richard Nixon's attempt to
- (1) increase the number of troops in Vietnam
 - (2) withhold evidence in the Watergate scandal
 - (3) impose mandatory wage and price controls
 - (4) improve relations with the People's Republic of China

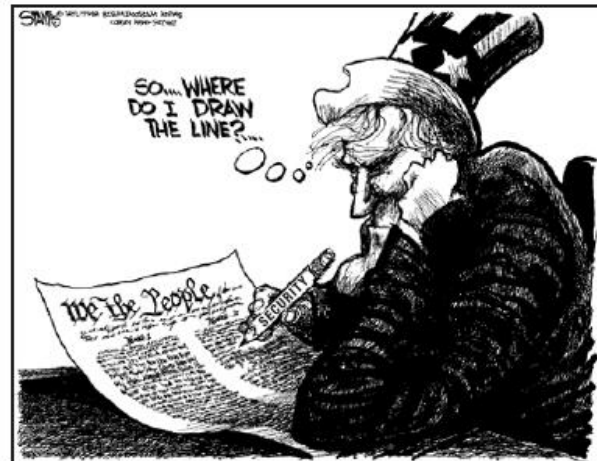
16. The cartoon illustrates the constitutional principle of
- (1) federalism
 - (2) checks and balances
 - (3) representative government
 - (4) civilian control of the military

Teamwork



Source: Jim Morin, *The Miami Herald*, King Features Syndicate, 1989

17. What is the main idea of this cartoon?
- (1) The global economy is on the verge of collapse.
 - (2) Rich nations should help poor nations improve their economic conditions.
 - (3) One nation's economic problems affect many other nations.
 - (4) Each nation controls its own economic destiny.



Source: Scott Stantis, *The Birmingham News*, June 27, 2002 (adapted)

18. Which issue is the central focus of this cartoon drawn after September 11, 2001?
- (1) Is there a need to give up some civil liberties to protect the nation?
 - (2) Should the United States reduce oil imports from the Middle East?
 - (3) Does the United States need fewer limits on immigration?
 - (4) Should the United States abandon the Constitution?

