Explanations for the Multiple-Choice Questions

1.1. B. Poor people need support in helping themselves best reflects the perspective of Jane Addams in the passage. Jane Addams was a pioneering social worker who became famous for her work with the poor. She was a leader in the settlement house movement, which established social centers in disadvantaged urban neighborhoods. Addams founded Hull House in Chicago.

1.2. D. Settlement houses like Hull House expressed a desire of reformers to improve conditions in urban neighborhoods. Settlement houses provided a variety of social services such as childcare for working mothers and English language classes. Settlement house workers also helped the people in their neighborhoods lobby government for better living conditions and city services.

1.3. A. A settlement house worker was most likely to be motivated by the Social Gospel. The Social Gospel was a liberal strain of American Protestantism that called on the church to battle injustices in society and to work for social betterment as a way of saving souls.

1.4. C. The perspective of the passage would most directly support greater rights for unions. In the passage, Jane Addams helps young women workers find secure communal housing so they can safely strike for better working conditions. Settlement house workers often helped immigrants and the poor organize to protect their rights in their working places and elsewhere.

2.1. B. The image reflects the perspective that the importation of slaves is a legitimate enterprise. The image is a notice for a slave auction in Charleston, South Carolina, in the 1780s. Slavery was believed to be crucial to South Carolina’s plantation economy.

2.2. C. During the 1780s, the most widespread crop cultivated by slaves in North America was tobacco. Cotton did not become the chief cash crop in the South until after Eli Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin in the 1790s.

2.3. A. Following the American Revolution, many Founding Fathers believed that slavery would gradually disappear in the United States. Economically, tobacco was losing some of its importance as new sources appeared elsewhere in the world. Also the human rights ideals of the Revolution seemed to be at odds with the institution of slavery. The 1787 Northwest Ordinance banned slavery in the Northwest Territory. The Constitution, while recognizing the existence of slavery for representation purposes, ended the importation of slaves from Africa after 1807. What the Founding Fathers did not anticipate was the cotton gin, the cotton boom, and the renewed economic importance of slavery.

2.4. D. A ban on the importation of slaves after 20 years was a reference to slavery in the Constitution. This was part of the growing consensus in the years after the Revolution that slavery was a weakening institution, for both economic and ideological reasons. Slavery was gradually outlawed in the Northern states. George Washington and others freed their slaves upon their deaths. Then the invention of the cotton gin made slavery highly profitable again in the South.

3.1. A. President John F. Kennedy in this passage is urging his fellow Americans to emulate the pioneers. Kennedy ran for the presidency on a program that he termed the New Frontier. He wanted Americans to emulate their pioneer forebears and surmount a number of challenges, from domestic problems to the cold war. Taking the lead in the space race with the Soviets and landing the first men on the moon would be a dramatic way of demonstrating this pioneering spirit.

3.2. B. Kennedy’s statement best reflects American confidence in a time of prosperity. The early 1960s were a time of prosperity that had endured since the end of World War II. Kennedy and his successor, Lyndon B. Johnson, believed that the United States could achieve any task it set out to accomplish, whether it was landing a man on the moon, ending poverty in the United States, or winning a war in Vietnam.

3.3. D. Kennedy’s speech can best be compared to Franklin D. Roosevelt’s “Arsenal of Democracy” speech. In the “Arsenal of Democracy” speech, Roosevelt also set a challenge for the American people, producing weapons and supplies for the nations resisting Axis aggression during World War II.
3.4. C. Kennedy’s speech most directly led to the Apollo space program. The Apollo space missions focused on landing men on the moon. *Apollo 8* circled the moon in December 1968. The *Apollo 11* mission set a lunar module down on the moon. Neil Armstrong and Edwin “Buzz” Aldrin became the first and second men to walk on the moon.

4.1. B. In the passage, Logan laments the loss of his family. Logan was an Indian war chief. After members of his family were murdered by settlers, Logan led a series of retaliatory raids. This began Lord Dunmore’s War in 1774, named after the Governor of Virginia. Logan refused to attend the talks that led to a peace treaty but sent the message in the passage instead.

4.2. C. Logan’s Address became very popular in the early United States because many Americans believed that Indians were a noble people that were disappearing. As Indians became perceived as a minor and fading threat, many Americans expressed sympathy for their plight. They were sometimes portrayed as “noble savages” free of the corruptions of society. A good example of this is the character of Uncas in James Fenimore Cooper’s novel *The Last of the Mohicans* (1825).

4.3. A. In later years, an opponent of big government in the 1930s would be most likely to sympathize with Logan. Like Logan, an opponent of big government during the years of the New Deal and the rapid expansion of the welfare state would feel as if events were moving in the wrong direction.

4.4. D. A reader of Logan’s Address in the early years of the United States would most likely support building reservations and encouraging Indians to change their ways. Thomas Jefferson believed that the only hope for Indians was for them to adopt American culture. Until they did so, he thought that they should be moved away from the settlements, giving them time to “civilize” themselves. The consensus of American policymakers during the nineteenth century was that the key to Indian survival was a combination of reservations and eventual assimilation into American society.

5.1. B. Whig opponents of Andrew Jackson would be most likely to support the perspective of the cartoon. The Whigs saw Jackson as an overbearing and tyrannical chief executive, most notably for his veto of the rechartering of the Bank of the United States. Hence, the portrayal of Jackson in the cartoon as “King Andrew.”

5.2. A. The cartoon most likely refers to the “war” against the Bank of the United States. President Jackson believed that the privately run Bank of the United States had too much power over the nation’s finances. He thought its power was undemocratic. When Henry Clay and Bank supporters passed a rechartering bill through Congress, Jackson vetoed it. He also pulled federal funds from the Bank of the United States, depositing the money in state banks that came to be known as “pet banks.” These banks soon began issuing large amounts of paper money. Hoping to rein in inflation, Jackson issued the Specie Circular, requiring gold or silver coins in payment for public lands. This spurred a financial panic and depression in 1837.

5.3. C. Though a supporter of “strict construction” of the Constitution, Jackson was notable for strengthening the presidency. While philosophically a believer in limited government, temperamentally, Jackson could not resist vigorously using the powers of his office in instances as varied as his defiance of the Supreme Court over Indian removal or taking a strong stand against advocates of nullification in South Carolina. Jackson’s veto of the recharter of the Bank of the United States because he thought this would be bad policy was unprecedented. Previous presidential vetoes had been based on the perceived unconstitutionality of bills. Jackson here expanded the range of presidential prerogative.

5.4. D. Andrew Jackson saw himself as the champion of the democratization of American life. Jackson portrayed himself as the representative of the common man. During the period of his political ascendency in the 1820s and 1830s most property qualifications for voting disappeared. The emergence of a vigorous two-party political system encouraged politicians to court and celebrate ordinary Americans. Historians use the term “Jacksonian Democracy” to describe this new era.
6.1. A. The War on Terror has some of its roots in the conditions discussed by President Jimmy Carter in this passage. The difficulties with revolutionary Iran and the Iranian hostage crisis, as well as concerns about the free flow of Middle Eastern oil, spurred increased American involvement in the region. Resentment of this American role played a part in motivating the Al Qaeda attacks on September 11, 2001.

6.2. D. The problems that Carter faced in 1980 can best be compared to Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s. Roosevelt also had to deal with great powers, such as Japan, Italy, and Germany launching wars of aggression, and the resulting international instability. Carter was responding to the Soviet Union’s invasion of Afghanistan and the problems caused by the new revolutionary regime in Iran. Within a few months, Saddam Hussein’s Iraq would start a long and bloody war with Iran.

6.3. B. The situation Carter described led most directly to his defeat in the next presidential election. Carter’s inability to secure the release of the Americans held hostage in Iran and the perception that American foreign policy was ineffective contributed to his defeat by Ronald Reagan in the 1980 election.

6.4. C. Containment best expresses Carter’s approach to foreign policy in the passage. The containment of the Soviet Union and the spread of communism had been a centerpiece of American foreign policy since the late 1940s. Carter’s determination to confront the Soviet Union over the invasion of Afghanistan was consistent with the policy of containment.

7.1. C. Ford cars are for the whole family best expresses the message of the advertisement. The 1950s were a time of general prosperity. The baby boom was underway, and popular culture celebrated family togetherness. The Ford ad addresses this by showing a family vacationing in their new Ford convertible.

7.2. A. The advertisement most directly reflects the growing prosperity and leisure of Americans in the 1950s. The United States was enjoying a postwar economic boom. This prosperity and government programs such as the G.I. Bill facilitated the movement of many Americans to new levels of affluence. Family vacations such as that pictured in the advertisement became an attainable reality for millions of Americans.

7.3. D. The American embrace of the automobile in the twentieth century most directly reflects a desire for more personal freedom. From the beginning, Americans desired the easy and affordable mobility provided by automobiles. As early as 1929, there was one automobile for every five Americans, more cars than in all the rest of the world. By the 1950s, cars symbolized the prosperity and openness of American society.

7.4. B. In the 1950s, the widespread availability of the automobile most directly helped make possible the rapid growth of suburbs. The rapid spread of new roads, facilitated in part by the 1956 Interstate Highway Act, encouraged developers like the Levitt brothers to create extensive suburban housing developments outside cities. Suburbanites could enjoy the amenities of single family dwellings in attractive surroundings while using their automobiles to commute to work in the cities.

8.1. A. The sentiments expressed by Patrick Henry led most directly to the Declaration of Independence. Speaking in March 1775, shortly before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in April, Henry pointed out the unwillingness of the British authorities to compromise with the American colonists. Once fighting began, the British continued to show little inclination to address American concerns. This led more and more Americans to contemplate independence. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia submitted a resolution to the Second Continental Congress calling for independence.

8.2. C. In this passage, Henry expresses an abiding American concern for self-government. Unlike the Spanish and French colonies, the English colonies had been largely self-governing from the time of their founding. The Virginia House of Burgesses dated back to 1619. That meant that by the 1770s some of the American colonies had been governing themselves for close to 150 years. This tradition of self-governance led the American colonists to resent new British taxation after 1763 and to stand up for what they believed were their rights as Englishmen.
8.3. D. The nineteenth-century group of Americans that most directly saw themselves in the tradition of Patrick Henry were Southern secessionists. The secessionists of 1860–1861 saw themselves as people whose states’ rights were being threatened by a federal government headed by a man that they regarded as a “radical” Republican. They saw their secession from the Union as equivalent to the American colonies withdrawing from the British Empire.

8.4. B. The “storm” that Henry refers to was most directly the result of British efforts to shrink a budget deficit after the French and Indian War. Faced with enormous debts after the expensive war with the French, the British government looked to the American colonies as a new revenue source, leading Parliament to pass a series of taxes on the Americans. The American colonists resented this “taxation without representation,” provoking a series of political crises that ended with a war.

9.1. D. Given the perspective of the passage, William Hickling Prescott believed that the Aztec Empire had to give way to the superior civilization of Spain. Prescott, like most nineteenth-century Americans, was convinced that the European conquest of America was part of the upward march of human progress. He saw Hernando Cortes as a hero whose actions were justified by history.

9.2. C. As Prescott makes clear in the passage, an important reason for Cortes’s military success was taking advantage of divisions among the Indians. Cortes never had enough Spanish troops to overthrow the Aztec Empire. He built a coalition with other Indian peoples who resented the rule of the Aztecs. This provided him with the manpower to achieve victory.

9.3. B. The Spanish in America were interested in expanding territories under Spanish control. This was a major goal of Cortes and other conquistadors. They were also anxious to spread the Christian religion and win riches for themselves. But whatever they conquered became part of the Spanish Empire, under the rule of the Spanish king.

9.4. A. Prescott’s interpretation of the conquest of Mexico resembles the contemporary nineteenth-century support for Manifest Destiny. Just as Prescott believed that the Spanish conquest of Mexico represented human progress and demonstrated the superiority of European civilization, the supporters of Manifest Destiny argued that the inevitable spreading of American settlement to the Pacific Ocean and beyond was a measure of the glorious role that the United States would play in the future.

Explanations for the Short-Answer Questions

1. A. This is a passage from Betty Friedan’s The Feminine Mystique (1963), a major work of the “Second Wave” feminism that emerged in the 1960s. Friedan argued that women were facing an existential crisis in the “comfortable concentration camp” of their homes and could not find personal fulfillment in their role as housewives. She believed women needed to express themselves outside the home. Inspired by the African-American civil rights movement of the 1960s, “Second Wave” feminists (to distinguish them from the “First Wave” feminists who fought for the vote) worked to ensure equality for women in all fields of life from the workplace to politics. Inspired by these ideas and by changing economic circumstances, millions of women entered the workforce in the 1960s and 1970s.

B. Phyllis Schlafly headed the conservative Eagle Forum. She defended the importance of the traditional role of women as mothers and housewives. She argued that modern feminists were “bitter women” who were inflicting their personal maladjustment on everyone else. She believed that feminism was hurting children and weakening the family. Schlafly led the successful opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment.