Directions: Each of the following questions refers to a historical source. These questions will test your knowledge about the historical source and require you to make use of your historical analytical skills and your familiarity with historical themes. For each question select the best response and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer sheet.

Questions 1.1–1.4 refer to the following quotation:

One of the rights which the freeman has always guarded with most jealous care is that of enjoying the rewards of his own industry. Realizing that the power to tax is the power to destroy and that the power to take a certain amount of property or of income is only another way of saying that for a certain proportion of his time a citizen must work for the government, the authority to impose a tax on the people has been most carefully guarded. ... A government which lays taxes on the people not required by urgent necessity and sound public policy is not a protector of liberty, but an instrument of tyranny. It condemns the citizen to tyranny. One of the first signs of the breaking down of free government is a disregard by the taxing power of the right of the people to their own property. ... Unless the people can enjoy that reasonable security in the possession of their property, which is guaranteed by the Constitution, against unreasonable taxation, freedom is at an end. ... With us economy is imperative. It is a full test of our national character. ... It is always the people who toil that pay.

—Calvin Coolidge, “Economy in the Interest of All,” June 30, 1924

1.1. Which of the following political ideas best reflects the perspective of Calvin Coolidge in the passage above?
   A. Taxation is an effective means of redistributing wealth.
   B. Government should be limited.
   C. A bigger government can ensure social justice.
   D. Government has the final say on what people do with their property.

1.2. Which of the following presidents would be most likely to share Coolidge’s sentiments?
   A. Franklin D. Roosevelt
   B. Lyndon B. Johnson
   C. Ronald Reagan
   D. Barack Obama

1.3. The ideas expressed above were influenced by which of the following?
   A. Widespread prosperity in the 1920s
   B. Widespread economic hardship in the 1920s
   C. The rapid growth of the welfare state in the 1920s
   D. Highly publicized antitrust prosecutions

1.4. In the passage above Coolidge is reacting against which of the following?
   A. The economic policies of his predecessor Warren G. Harding
   B. The growing strength of radical politics in America following the Russian Revolution
   C. Populist agitation in the West
   D. The governmental policies of the Progressive Era
2.1. Which of the following most directly reflects the perspective of de Bry in the image above?
   A. The natives of Florida are primitive and superstitious.
   B. The natives of Florida are highly religious.
   C. The Europeans are unjustly exploiting the natives of Florida.
   D. Conflict is inevitable between the natives of Florida and the Europeans.

2.2. The image above is an expression of which of the following?
   A. European fear of native peoples
   B. European religious fervor
   C. European doubts about the value of exploration
   D. European curiosity about the wider world

2.3. The column erected by the commander signifies which of the following?
   A. European intentions to convert the Indians to Christianity
   B. European desires for trade and new products
   C. European desires to establish political control over new territories
   D. European interest in sharing the culture of the Indians

2.4. European rivalries would lead to the French depicted above being driven from Florida by which of the following?
   A. The natives of Florida
   B. The Spanish
   C. The English
   D. The Dutch
Questions 3.1–3.4 refer to the following quotation:

Here is the case of a woman employed in the manufacturing department of a Broadway house. It stands for a hundred like her own. She averages three dollars a week. Pay is $1.50 for her room; for breakfast she has a cup of coffee; lunch she cannot afford. One meal a day is her allowance. This woman is young, she is pretty. She has "the world before her." Is it anything less than a miracle if she is guilty of nothing less than the "early and improvident marriage," against which moralists exclaim as one of the prolific causes of the distresses of the poor? Almost any door might seem to offer a welcome escape from such slavery as this. "I feel so much healthier since I got three square meals a day," said a lodger in one of the Girls' Homes. Two young sewing-girls came seeking domestic service, so that they might get enough to eat. They had been only half-fed for some time, and starvation had driven them to the one door at which the pride of the American-born girl will not permit her to knock, though poverty be the price of her independence.

—Jacob Riis, How the Other Half Lives, 1890

1. Which of the following would be most likely to support the perspective expressed by Riis in the passage above?
   A. A supporter of Social Darwinism
   B. A Progressive
   C. A businessman
   D. An opponent of immigration

2. The situation faced by the young women in the passage above is most directly comparable to which of the following?
   A. American revolutionaries in the 1770s
   B. Slaves in the antebellum South
   C. Populist farmers in the 1890s
   D. Detroit autoworkers in the 1930s

3.3. Concerns like those expressed by Riis in the passage above led most directly to which of the following?
   A. Laws regulating the working conditions of women
   B. Restrictions on immigration
   C. Women's suffrage
   D. Antitrust legislation

3.4. Riis's work as an investigator of the lives of the poor can most directly be associated with which of the following?
   A. Yellow Journalism
   B. Abolitionism
   C. The muckrakers
   D. Socialism

Questions 4.1–4.4 refer to the following quotation:

It is natural, it is a privilege, I will go farther, it is a right, which all free men claim, that they are entitled to explain when they are hurt. They have a right publicly to remonstrate against the abuses of power in the largest terms, to put their neighbors upon their guard against the craft or open violence of men in authority, to assert with courage the sense they have of the blessings of liberty, the value they put upon it, and their resolution at all hazards to preserve it as one of the greatest blessings heaven can bestow. . . . But to conclude: the question before the Court and you, Gentlemen of the jury, is not of small or private concern. It is not the case of one poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are now trying. No! It may in its consequence affect every free man that lives under a British government on the main of America. It is the best cause. It is the cause of liberty. And I make no doubt but your upright conduct this day will not only entitle you to the high and esteem of your fellow citizens, but every man who prefers freedom to a life of slavery will bless and honor you as men who have baffled the attempt of tyranny, and by an impartial and uncorrupt verdict have a noble foundation for securing to ourselves, our posterity, and our neighbors, that to which nature and laws of our country have given us a right to liberty of both exposing and opposing arbitrary power (in these of the world at least) by speaking and writing truth.

—Andrew Hamilton, concluding argument, libel trial of newspaper editor
John Peter Zenger, August 4, 1735
4.1. Which of the following best describes the significance of the Zenger Trial?
A. An important incident in opposing British taxation policy
B. An early attack on the institution of slavery
C. A landmark case concerning voting rights
D. A landmark case concerning freedom of expression

4.2. Andrew Hamilton assumes which of the following?
A. Americans have more freedoms than people in other countries.
B. People in other countries have more rights than Americans.
C. Natural rights are merely ideas that don’t really exist.
D. Rights are granted by the government.

4.3. The Zenger Case can best be compared to which of the following?
A. Abraham Lincoln’s suspension of habeas corpus during the Civil War
B. Government efforts to prevent the publication of the Pentagon Papers in 1971
C. The trial of the accused Haymarket Square bombers in 1886
D. The Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court decision of 1954

4.4. Hamilton’s success in the Zenger case most directly reflects which of the following?
A. American desires for independence from Great Britain
B. American rejection of Enlightenment ideals
C. A long tradition of self-rule in the American colonies
D. The weakening of economic ties between America and Great Britain

Questions 5.1–5.4 refer to the following cartoon:

Thomas Nast, “The Union as It Was / The Lost Cause, Worse Than Slavery,” Harper’s Weekly, October 24, 1874

5.1. Which of the following best expresses the perspective of Thomas Nast in the cartoon above?
A. The Reconstruction of the South is going well.
B. The government is not adequately protecting freed slaves.
C. White people in the South need to stand together.
D. The Reconstruction of Southern society was a bad idea.

5.2. The situation described in the cartoon above most directly resulted in which of the following?
A. The passage of the Fifteenth Amendment
B. The passage of the Homestead Act offering settlers free land in the West
C. Efforts to create an industrialized New South
D. The Plessy v. Ferguson Supreme Court decision
5.3. The Southerners in the cartoon above wanted a “Union” characterized by which of the following?
A. Sovereignty centered in the federal government.
B. An “American System” of internal improvements.
C. Sovereignty centered in the states.
D. The anti-nullification nationalism of Andrew Jackson.

5.4. The ideas in the cartoon above most directly reflect which of the following continuities in U.S. history?
A. Debates about civil rights
B. Debates about the use of military power
C. Debates about gun control
D. Debates about the role of political parties

Questions 6.1–6.4 refer to the following quotation:

Tonight, the daughter of a woman whose highest goal was a future for her children talks to our nation’s oldest political party about a future for us all. Tonight, the daughter of working Americans tells all Americans that the future is within our reach, if we’re willing to reach for it. Tonight, the daughter of an immigrant from Italy has been chosen to run for (vice) president in the new land my father came to love. … Americans want to live by the same set of rules. But under this administration, the rules are rigged against too many of our people. It isn’t right that every year the share of taxes paid by individual citizens is going up, while the share paid by large corporations is getting smaller and smaller. … It isn’t right that young couples question whether to bring children into a world of 50,000 nuclear warheads. That isn’t the vision for which Americans have struggled for more than two centuries. … Tonight, we reclaim our dream. We’re going to make the rules of American life work for all Americans again. … The issue is not what America can do for women, but what women can do for America.

—Geraldine Ferraro, Vice Presidential Nomination Acceptance Address, July 19, 1984

6.1. The nomination of Geraldine Ferraro for vice president was most directly a continuation of which of the following?
A. The successful assimilation of immigrants to the United States
B. The struggle for civil rights for ethnic minorities
C. Increased economic and political opportunities for women
D. The increasing democratization of the political nomination process

6.2. The political ideas expressed by Ferraro in the passage above most directly reflect those of which of the following?
A. Colonial opponents of British taxation in the 1760s and 1770s
B. Abolitionists of the antebellum period
C. Republicans of the 1920s
D. New Dealers of the 1930s

6.3. The ideas expressed in the passage above would most directly have strengthened which of the following during the 1980s?
A. Opposition to the administration’s arms buildup
B. Efforts to deregulate many industries
C. Efforts to reform the welfare system
D. Support for the administration’s cold war policies

6.4. Geraldine Ferraro can be most directly compared to which of the following women?
A. Abigail Adams
B. Sandra Day O’Connor
C. Jane Addams
D. Rosa Parks
Questions 7.1–7.4 refer to the following quotation:

These were the first emigrants that we had overtaken, although we had found abundant and melancholy traces of their progress throughout the whole course of the journey. Sometimes we passed the grave of one who had sickened and died on the way. The earth was usually torn up and covered thickly with wolf-tracks. Some had escaped this violation. One morning a piece of plank, standing upright on the summit of a grassy hill, attracted our notice, and riding up to it we found the following words very roughly traced upon it, apparently by a red-hot piece of iron:

MARY ELLIS DIED MAY 7th, 1845
Aged two months.

Such tokens were of common occurrence, nothing could speak more for the hardihood, or rather infatuation, of the adventurers, or the sufferings that await them upon their journey. ... We were late in breaking up our camp on the following morning, and scarcely had we ridden a mile when we saw, far in advance of us, drawn against the horizon, a line of objects stretching at regular intervals along the level edge of the prairie. An intervening swell soon hid them from sight, until, ascending it a quarter of an hour after, we saw close before us the emigrant caravan, with its heavy white wagons creeping on in their slow procession, and a large drove of cattle following behind. ... Many were murmuring against the leader they had chosen, and wished to depose him. ... The women were divided between regrets for the homes they had left and apprehension of the deserts and savages before them. ... As we left the ground, I saw a tall slouching fellow with the nasal accent of “down east,” contemplating the contents of his tin cup, which he had just filled with water.

"Look here, you," he said: "it's chock full of animals!"

The cup, as he held it out, exhibited in fact an extraordinary variety and profusion of animal and vegetable life.

—Francis Parkman, *The Oregon Trail: Sketches of Prairie and Rocky-Mountain Life*, 1849

7.1. The situation described in the passage above led most directly to which of the following?
A. Passage of the Homestead Act
B. Passage of the Northwest Ordinance
C. The *Dred Scott* Supreme Court decision
D. Passage of the Indian Removal Act

7.2. The actions of the people in the passage above most directly reflect the influence of which of the following political ideals?
A. Popular sovereignty
B. Jacksonian Democracy
C. Manifest Destiny
D. Progressivism

7.3. The experiences of the people encountered by Francis Parkman can be most directly compared to those of which of the following?
A. The Spanish conquistadors
B. The Pilgrims
C. The Apollo astronauts
D. Cowboys on the first cattle drives of the 1860s

7.4. Which of the following had most directly anticipated and desired the movement described by Parkman?
A. Benjamin Franklin
B. James Madison
C. Alexander Hamilton
D. Thomas Jefferson
Questions 8.1–8.4 refer to the following quotation:

Our leaders talk about stopping aggression from the north, but this was a struggle among groups of Vietnamese until we intervened. We seem bent upon saving the Vietnamese from Ho Chi Minh even if we have to kill them and demolish their country to do it. As the native people survey bombed-out villages, women and children burned by napalm, rice crops destroyed and cities overrun with our military personnel, they are doubtless ting secretly of the Vietcong guerillas and of the American forces, “A plague on both your houses.” . . . Stop the bombing, north and south, end search and destroy offensive sweeps, and confine our military action to ridding operations on the ground. Bombing the north has failed to halt or seriously check the flow of troops to the south and may, in fact, have prompted a much greater war effort by Hanoi.


8.3. The sentiments expressed in the speech most directly reflect which popular attitude that became widespread in the 1960s?

A. The United States should embrace isolationism.
B. The United States should use force to spread American ideals abroad.
C. American commanders were not being given enough weapons in Vietnam.
D. Government statements about Vietnam could not be trusted.

8.4. Political discord during the Vietnam War most closely resembled the political dissensions during which of the following?

A. The Spanish-American War
B. The Mexican War
C. World War I
D. World War II

Questions 9.1–9.4 refer to the following quotation:

Being Brought from Africa to America

A mercy brought me from my Pagan land,
That my benighted soul to understand
There’s a God, that there’s a Saviour too;
I redemption neither sought nor knew.
To view our sable race with scornful eye,
In colour is a diabolic die.”
Remember, Christians, Negroes, black as Cain,
Be refin’d, and join th’ angelic train.

—Phillis Wheatley, Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral, 1773
9.1. The ideas expressed in Phillis Wheatley's poem most directly reveal the influence of which of the following?
   A. The First Great Awakening
   B. The natural rights theory of John Locke
   C. British ideas about social hierarchy
   D. Eighteenth century scientific racism

9.2. The sentiments expressed in Wheatley's poem most directly reflect which of the following continuities in U.S. history?
   A. Debates over religious freedom
   B. Debates over social justice
   C. Debates over immigration
   D. Debates over freedom of expression

9.3. The literary success of Phillis Wheatley led most directly to questions about which of the following?
   A. The granting of political rights to women
   B. The harsh treatment of pro-British Loyalists
   C. The moral justification of slavery
   D. The legitimacy of established churches in the states

9.4. The point of Wheatley's poem can best be compared to which of the following?
   A. The Declaration of Independence
   B. Jonathan Edwards's sermon "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"
   C. The Seneca Falls Declaration of Rights and Sentiments
   D. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech

Part B (Short Answer)

Time: 50 minutes

Directions: Answer the following four questions. Carefully read and follow the directions for each question. Some will refer to historical sources. These questions will require you to make use of your historical analytical skills and your familiarity with historical themes. These questions do not require you to develop a thesis in your responses.

Question 1 is based on the following passages:

The following are among the principal advantages of a bank: First. The augmentation of the active or productive capital of a country. Gold and Silver, when they are employed merely as the instruments of exchange and alienation, have been not improperly denominated dead Stock; but when deposited in Banks, to become the basis of a paper circulation, which takes their character and place, as the signs or representatives of value, they then acquire life, or, in other words, an active and productive quality. ... It is evident, for instance, that the money which a merchant keeps in his chest, waiting for a favourable opportunity to employ it, produces nothing, [i]till that opportunity arrives. But if instead of locking it up in this manner, he either deposits it in a Bank, or invests in the Stock of a Bank, it yields a profit, during the interval.

Alexander Hamilton

If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children wake up homeless on the continent their Fathers conquered. ... I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. ... The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the people, to whom it properly belongs.

Thomas Jefferson