SECTION I, PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1–4

Early interactions among native peoples and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group. European overseas expansion and sustained contacts with native peoples shaped European views of social, political, and economic relationships among and between white and non-white peoples. With little experience dealing with people who were different from themselves, Spanish and Portuguese explorers poorly understood the native peoples they encountered in the Americas, leading to debates over how natives should be treated and how “civilized” these groups were compared to European standards. Many Europeans developed a belief in white superiority to justify their subjugation of Africans and American Indians, while others took a more humanitarian approach.

1. B The two quotations represent two vastly different views of non-white natives. The quote by Juan de Sepulveda rules out (A). Neither quote mentions the abolition of slavery, so rule out (C), and the concept of natural rights would tend to discourage white supremacy, so rule out (D).

2. C Although many people assume Columbus to be the first European to explore North America, Scandinavians had previously explored areas in the northern part of this continent. The Spanish were not directly responsible for slavery, so rule out (A). Early Mexicans did not raise cattle or wheat, so rule out (B). And the Spanish did, in fact, intermarry extensively with native peoples throughout Mexico and South America, so rule out (D).

3. C Theodore Roosevelt was most known for key foreign policy strategies in Latin America, particularly the Spanish-American War. Choice (A), Polk, was more concerned with domestic expansion. Choice (B), the Monroe Doctrine, may have inspired Roosevelt, but Monroe was not involved in Latin American affairs. Chester Arthur is irrelevant to this question, so rule out (D).

4. C The spread of maize cultivation from present-day Mexico northward into the American Southwest and beyond supported economic development in these areas and allowed tribes to remain in fixed communities. This is most similar to the fixed agricultural and fishing communities of the Iroquois. Buffalo and seal hunting would require some degree of migration, so rule out (A) and (D), while (B), wolf domestication, would not provide a steady supply of food.

Questions 5–9

The Puritans came to the New World to escape religious and political persecution in England. In their communities, freedom of worship was solely a Puritan right. Non-Puritans were limited politically as well: Only property-owning male Puritans were allowed to vote in the colonial assemblies (which, oddly, were quite democratic, within the extremely limited parameters of their membership). Those who questioned the church too aggressively—as did Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson—were banished from the community. Williams went on to found the colony of Rhode Island, which for decades was the only place in New England where religious liberty was granted.

5. A Believing that theirs was the one true church, the Puritans saw no contradiction in denying others the same rights they had sought in England.
6. A Williams was quite a radical thinker for his time and place. After accepting a position as teacher in the Salem Bay settlement, Williams both taught and published a number of controversial principles. He believed, for example, that the king of England had no power to give away land that clearly belonged to the Native Americans. He also felt that the state was an imperfect vehicle for the imposition of God's will on Earth, so he advocated religious tolerance and the separation of church and state. Such ideas were pure anathema to the Puritans, who had settled Massachusetts Bay to establish precisely the type of state that Williams preached against. Neither easygoing nor good sports, the Puritans eventually banished Williams. Williams moved to what is now Rhode Island, received a charter, and founded a new colony. Rhode Island's charter allowed for the free exercise of religion; it did not require voters in its legislature to be church members.

7. B The term “First Great Awakening” refers to a period of resurgence of religious fundamentalism that took place between the 1730s and the 1760s. Its most prominent spokesmen were Congregationalist preacher Jonathan Edwards and Methodist preacher George Whitefield. From 1739 until his death in 1770, Whitefield toured the colonies preaching what has since come to be known as “revivalism.” The period was marked by the creation of a number of evangelical churches, emphasis on the emotional power of religion, and, briefly, a return of the persecution of witches. Whitefield was a native of England, where the Enlightenment was in full swing; its effects were also beginning to be felt in the colonies. The Enlightenment was a natural outgrowth of the Renaissance, during which Europe rediscovered the great works of the ancient world and began to assimilate some of its ideals. While European thinkers of the time did not turn their backs on religion, they also entertained ideas about the value of empirical thought and scientific inquiry that were not entirely consonant with contemporary religious beliefs. Further, they began to view humanity as a more important—and God as a less important—force in shaping human history. The First Great Awakening is usually characterized as a response to the threats posed by the intellectual trends of the Enlightenment.

8. D The period between 1649 and 1660 is often referred to as the “Interregnum,” Latin for “between kings,” because during that brief period England had no king. Rather, it was governed as a republican Commonwealth, with its leader, Oliver Cromwell, named “lord protector.” The English Civil Wars, between 1642 and 1648, are often called the Puritan Revolution because they pitted the Puritans against the Crown. Royalists fought for the divine right of the king to rule and the maintenance of the Church of England (the Episcopal Church) as the official church of state. The Puritans fought for a republican Commonwealth and a greater level of state tolerance for freedom of religion. The Puritans won and, for a little over a decade, ruled England. The death of Cromwell (1658) robbed the Puritans of their best-known and most respected leader, and by 1660 the Stuarts were restored to the throne. During the Interregnum, Puritans had little motive to move to the New World. Everything they wanted—freedom to practice their religion, representation in the government—was available to them in England. With the restoration of the Stuarts, many Puritans sought the opportunities and freedoms of the New World, bringing with them the republican ideals of the revolution.
9. C The Halfway Covenant extended the privilege of baptism to all children of baptized people, not just those who had the personal experience of conversion. The Covenant was an attempt to bring more people into the church and do away with some of the distinctions between the “elect” and all others.

Questions 10–11
After fighting a war of liberation against the English monarchy, the colonists were leery of establishing a too-powerful national government. They erred too much on the side of caution, however; by severely limiting the government’s ability to levy taxes and duties, the framers of the Articles essentially hobbled the fledgling government. The Articles also curtailed the government’s ability to regulate international trade, enforce treaties, and perform other tasks necessary to international relations. Havoc ensued. The British refused to abandon military posts in the states, and the government was powerless to expel them. Furthermore, the British, French, and Spanish began to restrict U.S. trade with their colonies. That, coupled with the government’s reluctance and inability to tax its citizens, nearly destroyed the country’s economy.

10. C Choice (A) is incorrect because the Articles did not create an executive, just a unicameral legislature. Choice (B) is incorrect because the Articles could be amended, but only by unanimous approval of the states. Choice (D) is incorrect; the Articles gave the government the power to mediate such disputes, on appeal raised by the states.

11. D The land sales in the Northwest were structured so that they would benefit the entire nation and gave newly created states equal status with the older states. None of the other choices were actually accomplished under the Articles of Confederation, which did not provide for a strong central government.

Questions 12–14
Throughout the colonial period, the English subscribed to the economic theory of mercantilism, which held, among other things, that a nation’s wealth rested on colonial holdings, a favorable balance of trade, and a large store of precious metals. Mercantilists held that governments must regulate trade through taxes so as to preserve their self-interest. Accordingly, English taxes and levies on the colonists (prior to the Sugar Act) were proposed and accepted as acts of mercantilist protectionism. The Sugar Act was something different.

12. D England accrued a large war debt during the French and Indian War. Since, it was argued, the war was fought to protect the colonists, the colonists should share in its expense. Revenues from the Sugar Act were earmarked toward repaying that debt. The colonists saw things differently, however. Many argued that Englishmen could not be taxed without their consent, and since the colonists had no representatives in Parliament, they simply could not be taxed. The Sugar Act is often regarded as a major catalyst in the chain of events that led to the Revolutionary War.

13. D British treatment of the colonies during the period preceding the French and Indian War (also called the Seven Years’ War) is often described as “salutary neglect” (or “benign neglect”). Although England regulated trade and government in its colonies, it interfered in colonial affairs as little as possible. Grenville’s policies put an end to salutary neglect, rather than extending it.
14. C Since the Sugar Act was designed to raise funds necessary to pay off war debts, increased taxes following World War I would be most similar to this.

Questions 15–16
Before the Revolution, the rebels needed a masterpiece of propaganda that would rally colonists to their cause. They got it in *Common Sense*, a pamphlet published in January of 1776 by an English printer named Thomas Paine. Paine not only advocated colonial independence, he also argued for the merits of republicanism over monarchy.

15. B Since Paine describes government as a “necessary evil,” (A) is too extreme. Choice (C) is wrong because Paine states that society is a “blessing.” The word “only” makes (D) too extreme.

16. C The key to this question is its reference to the Anti-Federalists. The Anti-Federalists were suspicious of centralized government power and were leery of Washington’s military response to the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794. The response to Shays’s Rebellion was weak; it would not have posed a perceived threat, so eliminate (B). Choice (A), Bacon’s Rebellion, and (D), Pontiac’s Rebellion, occurred prior to the Revolution, so these answers can be ruled out immediately.

Questions 17–22
The idea of Manifest Destiny was originally advanced by a newspaper editor in the 1840s, and it quickly became a part of the public’s—and government’s—vocabulary. Part and parcel with the doctrine of Manifest Destiny was the notion that Europeans, especially English-speaking Europeans, were culturally and morally superior to those whom they supplanted, and so they were entitled to the land even if others were already living on it. Manifest Destiny was later invoked as a justification for the Spanish-American War.

17. C O’Sullivan makes reference to God and the tone of the passage is clear and confident, so (C) is the best choice. No mention is made of distances, so rule out (A). Neither women nor slaves are mentioned, so rule out (B) and (D), respectively.

18. D Overpopulation and poor harvests in Ireland fueled a steady stream of immigration to the United States. Between the years 1820 and 1854, the Irish made up the single largest immigrant group for all but two of the years. The peak immigration period was between 1847 and 1854, when the potato famine struck Ireland; during those years, well over one million Irish left for America. In 1854 German immigrants began to outnumber the Irish, although Irish immigration remained at such a level that, by 1900, there were more Irish in the United States than in Ireland.

19. A During the century, the federal government gave over 180 million acres to railroad companies; state and local governments gave away another 50 million. For the federal government, the goal was the completion of a national rail system in order to promote trade. Local governments often wanted the railroad to come to a specific town because a rail station was a great boon to growth.

The incorrect answers are all entirely false. The nation’s railroads grew haphazardly, and frequently different lines could not be joined because the tracks were of different gauges, so rule out (B). The
transcontinental railroad was the single greatest factor in the growth of the American steel industry, so rule out (C). The North had a much more sophisticated rail system than the South, which gave the Union a great advantage in the Civil War, so rule out (D).

20. A In January 1848 a carpenter discovered gold at Sutter’s Mill, California. Word spread quickly, and soon the Gold Rush was on. Western migrants continued to travel west on the Oregon Trail until they reached Fort Hall (in modern Idaho), but then they turned south on the California Trail and headed for where the gold was supposed to be. Most wound up disappointed, as only a very few found much gold. In seven years, California’s population grew from 15,000 to 300,000. One observer noted that, by 1849, the western section of the Oregon Trail (which led into the Oregon Territory) “bore no evidence of having been much traveled.”

21. D The United States almost fought a war over the Oregon Territory, which consisted of present-day Oregon, Washington, and parts of Montana and Idaho. Originally, American expansionists and settlers demanded all the territory up to the 54°40’ boundary, and they were willing to fight the British (who held it as part of their Canadian territories) to get it. Contemporaneous conflicts near Mexico caused President Polk to reconsider war with Great Britain; he feared that two wars would spread forces dangerously thin, as well as damage his popularity with voters. Therefore, Polk decided to negotiate a settlement with the British—the United States accepted a boundary at the 49th parallel—and directed his military activities southward. The United States subsequently entered a war with Mexico, which netted them much of the territory that makes up the Southwestern states.

22. A James K. Polk is known as the “Manifest Destiny” president; it was during his term that the country extended so many of its borders.

Questions 23–27

In the 1840s, Frederick Douglass began publishing his influential newspaper *The North Star*. Douglass, an escaped slave, gained fame as a gifted writer and eloquent advocate of freedom and equality.

23. D Dred Scott was a slave whose owner had traveled with him into the free state of Illinois and also into the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was prohibited. Scott declared himself a free man, and a series of court cases ruled variously for and against his claim. The case finally reached the Supreme Court in 1857. Taney’s ruling was remarkable in that it far exceeded the scope of the case. Taney could simply have ruled on the merits of the case; instead, he decided to establish a wide-ranging precedent. Slaves, he said, were property, and as such could be transported anywhere. Because slaves were not citizens, Taney further reasoned, they could not sue in federal court (thereby eliminating the possibility of the court reviewing any such cases in the future). Taney topped off his decision by stating that Congress could neither prevent settlers from transporting their slaves to western territories nor could it legislate slavery in those areas, thus nullifying the Missouri Compromise and rendering the concept of popular sovereignty unconstitutional. Taney’s decision is infamous for its lack of compassion for Scott and slavery, and it is significant in that it hastened the inevitable Civil War. Choice (A) describes *Plessy v. Ferguson*; (B) describes many Supreme Court
cases of the 1890s; and (C) describes Engle v. Vitale. You should know the Plessy and Dred Scott decisions, but not Engle, by name.

24. C In the excerpt, Douglass asserts that slaveholders have an advantage because they control all aspects of government. He states that “the Federal Government... is pledged to support, defend, and propagate the crying curse of human bondage.” This may have been true in 1857, but Lincoln turned the tables in 1860 by running on a Free-Soil platform, thus opposing the institution of slavery. He did not promote popular sovereignty, so rule out (A). The Homestead Act is irrelevant to this question, so rule out (B). The slaves were not freed in 1860, so rule out (D).

25. C Many white Americans in the South asserted their regional identity through pride in the institution of slavery, insisting that the federal government should defend that institution. Indentured servants had long been replaced by slaves before 1857, so rule out (A). Douglass does not appear to be “adapting,” so rule out (B). And, although Douglass was an abolitionist, he has not apparently swayed the opinion of Southerners, according to his own words, so rule out (D).

26. D Northern Republicans were most prone to abolitionist sentiments in 1857. Southerners in general were more likely to defend or tolerate slavery, so rule out (A) and (C). Choice (B), western ranchers, were not known for having strong abolitionist views, although many were no doubt sympathetic to Douglass. Choice (D) is a better answer.

27. B In the Northeast, the Second Great Awakening gave birth to numerous societies dedicated to the task of saving humanity from its own worst impulses. Much of the language of reform had a religious tone. For example, drinking and poverty were considered social evils. The religious and moral fervor that accompanied the Second Great Awakening also persuaded more and more Northerners that slavery was a great evil.

Questions 28–32

The Populists fought for the rights of the farmers and supported the free coinage of silver instead of the traditional reliance on the gold standard (which was seen as favoring bankers and lenders). Their leader, William Jennings Bryan, gave his most memorable speech in which he stated that the poor were being “crucified on a Cross of Gold.” The Populists also believed in government ownership of railroads and utilities and opposed the tariff policies of William McKinley.

28. D The excerpt specifically decrying the “two great political parties” and asserts that “grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people.” This is most similar to the third-party presidential candidate H. Ross Perot, who ran for office twice in the 1990s, lambasting both Democrats and Republicans in his bid for independent-minded voters. Choices (A), George McGovern, and (C), Andrew Jackson, were not critics of political parties per se. Theodore Roosevelt is a close choice, since Progressives did adopt some Populist ideals, but he was not as much of an outlier as Perot. Choice (D) is the best choice.
29. D The “free silver” campaign aimed to increase the money supply through the free coinage of silver. It was the great cause of the Populist party, which argued that the existing monetary practices favored the wealthy and elite, particularly in the Northeast. Free coinage of silver, the party argued, would cause inflation but would also put more money in circulation, making it easier for farmers to pay off their debts. Furthermore, Populists felt that a larger money supply was appropriate to the United States’ tremendous growth rate at that time. The policy was naturally quite popular with farmers, but not with bankers, who would have had their loans repaid with devalued currency. Free silver was a central issue in the 1896 election, during which the Populists and the Democratic party joined forces.

30. A Progressives adopted some Populist causes, such as better conditions for working people and government regulation of certain industries, so (A) is the best choice. Although some Populists had conservative leanings, neoconservatism is a very different ideology, so rule out (B). Jackson was not reform-minded in the same way Populists were, so rule out (D).

31. D Western Populists resented the control that the railroads exerted over transportation of goods across the country and wished to see railroads more tightly controlled by the federal government. All other answers represent Populist causes.

32. B The Populists generally resented big business and banking interests and saw their power as working contrary to the interests of farmers, ranchers, and working people in general. Most Populists lived in rural areas, although later Populists championed the causes of urban factory workers. Conservation was not a prominent concern for Populists, so rule out (A). Western farmers did not resent government interference in fact, they often welcomed it, so rule out (C). Westward migration did not slow after the Civil War; it increased, so rule out (D).

Questions 33–34
Abraham Lincoln ran as the Republican nominee against Democratic candidate George B. McClellan, who ran as the “peace candidate” without personally believing in his party’s platform. Lincoln was re-elected president. Electoral College votes were counted from 25 states. Since the election of 1860, the Electoral College had expanded with the admission of Kansas, West Virginia, and Nevada as free-soil states. As the American Civil War was still raging, no electoral votes were counted from any of the eleven Southern states. Lincoln won by more than 400,000 popular votes on the strength of the soldier vote and military successes such as the Battle of Atlanta.

33. A This one is all about Process of Elimination (POE). There is no mention of black voters, so rule out (C). Choice (D) is tempting, but we don’t know for sure if Lincoln was campaigning for any other Republicans. Choice (B) is likewise unsupported. Choice (A) must be true because Lincoln won so many Electoral College votes. New Jersey and Delaware are relatively small states, while Kentucky was rural in 1864.

34. B When the Union dissolved and the South left Congress, Lincoln was faced with a legislature much more progressive in its thoughts on slavery than he was. The Radical Republican wing of Congress wanted immediate emancipation. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all post-1861.
Questions 35–40
Progressives were primarily concerned with domestic reform; their agenda was the greater empowerment of labor, women, and the poor. The successes of the Progressive Era include those mentioned in the answer choices, the beginning of direct elections for the U.S. Senate, and the establishment of three popular political tools: the ballot initiative, the referendum, and the recall.

35. D The Progressives pursued no coherent foreign policy per se. Although Theodore Roosevelt was interested in Central American affairs, he was not representing primarily Progressive ideals with this initiative.

36. C Photojournalist Jacob Riis exposed the misery of tenement life in his book *How the Other Half Lives*, published in 1890. Muckrakers in general were concerned with “injustice,” so the answer is (C).

37. D The Pure Food and Drug Act was passed after Sinclair wrote *The Jungle*, which exposed the filth and disease that was rampant throughout the slaughterhouses of Chicago.

38. A Theodore Roosevelt’s “Square Deal” program was designed to conserve the earth’s resources, control corporations through government regulation, and protect the consumer.

39. D The “Big Stick” policy is the nickname given to The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine and should be studied along with Taft’s “Dollar Diplomacy” and Wilson’s “Moral Diplomacy.” The United States often intervened in Latin America at the turn of the nineteenth and early twentieth century to protect and promote U.S. economic interests but often did so under the guise of protecting the political stability and security of whatever nation was being policed.

40. B The Underwood-Simmons Tariff was passed under Woodrow Wilson. (Hint: “Under,” then “w” for Wilson.) Although Wilson was one of the three Progressive presidents (Roosevelt and Taft being the other two), he was the only Democrat. The Republican Party has supported big business since the end of the nineteenth century, and therefore, high protective tariffs are usually enacted when Republicans are in office. The Underwood-Simmons Tariff, however, actually lowered duties on imported goods, thus the answer is (B).

Questions 41–45
Although it’s hard to imagine today, labor unions had a very rough go of it for many decades. At first, government policy and law were directed only at the protection of corporations and their property. Eventually, legislature passed bills protecting the rights of workers to organize and to bargain collectively. Enforcement of those protections, however, was lax to nonexistent; as a result, many union workers were subject to all sorts of harassment. The use of scabs and strike-breaking thugs was common; workers who dared to organize could lose their jobs and even their lives.

41. B The cartoon depicts the government conducting a misdirected fact-finding mission at a time when abuses against labor unions were obvious. The attack is not “well-concealed,” so rule out (C).
42. A Samuel Gompers once referred to the Clayton Antitrust Act as “The Magna Carta of labor,” because in addition to strengthening the Sherman Antitrust Act, it also exempted labor unions from antitrust prosecution and legalized strikes and picketing.

43. D Congress did not consistently promote the interests of labor unions, so rule out (A); Republicans, in particular, tended to try to curb the power of labor. Immigrants were not a large part of labor union membership, nor did they displace child workers (laws banning child labor accomplished this), so rule out (B). Black sharecroppers may have voted for Democrats, but they did not have a direct influence, so rule out (C). Thus the success of labor unions was largely due to their own efforts.

44. A Labor unions met with resistance, in part, because they were new to America, a change from the traditional relationship between employer and employee. Many conservatives did not trust this new attempt to organize the workforce. Both union organizers and employers tended to be largely native-born, so (B) does not represent a contrast. Religion is not a factor here, so rule out (C). And most union AND employers were urban, so (D) does not represent a contrast.

45. C Although it was by no means universal, many early twentieth-century union leaders were, in fact, Communists, or sympathetic to socialist ideologies. (This tendency reversed after World War II.) Choice (A) may have some kernel of truth, but is not the primary cause of the anti-labor sentiment. Choice (D) is incorrect because McCarthy was most vocal in the 1950s.

**Questions 46–49**

In 1954 the Supreme Court ruled invalid the “separate but equal” standard approved by the court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896). In a 9 to 0 decision, the court ruled that “separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.” The suit was brought on behalf of Linda Brown, a black school-age child, by the NAACP. Then-future Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall argued the case.

46. C About the other cases mentioned here: (A), *Marbury v. Madison*, is the case that established the principle of judicial review. Choice (B), *Bradwell v. Illinois*, is an 1873 decision in which the court upheld the state of Illinois’ right to deny a female attorney the right to practice law simply on the basis of gender. That case represented a setback for both women’s rights and the Fourteenth Amendment. In (D), *Holden v. Hardy*, the Court ruled that states could pass laws regulating safety conditions in privately owned workplaces.

47. A Liberalism, based on a firm belief in the efficacy of governmental and especially federal power to achieve social goals at home, reached its apex in the mid-1960s and generated a variety of political and cultural responses. Southern Conservatives did not accept the goals of Civil Rights liberals without a struggle: Riots and protests erupted throughout the South, while Little Rock, Arkansas, refused to integrate its high school for some time. Choices (B) and (C) are unsupported, while (D) cannot be directly attributed to *Brown*.

48. C Many formerly oppressed groups were inspired to take action after the successes of the Civil Rights movement. States’ rights, however, was never a social movement in the same manner as the others.
49. D Reconstruction had originally intended to integrate freed slaves into Southern white society, but it largely failed to do so. Civil Rights leaders picked up the banner and sought to get the equal rights they had legally earned after the Civil War.

Questions 50–51
In the 1980s, a new conservatism grew to prominence in U.S. culture and politics, defending traditional social values and rejecting liberal views about the role of government. Reduced public faith in the government's ability to solve social and economic problems, the growth of religious fundamentalism, and the dissemination of neoconservative thought all combined to invigorate conservatism.

50. A Public confidence and trust in government declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic inflation, political scandals, and foreign policy crises, such as the Iranian hostage crisis, so rule out (C). The rapid and substantial growth of evangelical and fundamentalist Christian churches and organizations, as well as increased political participation by some of those groups, encouraged significant opposition to liberal social and political trends—rule out (B) and (D). Libertarians never had much success in national elections, so (A) is the exception.

51. C Progressive Liberals would have been most opposed to Reagan's conservative principles. Choice (B), Reagan Democrats, were more moderate in their views, while (D), Populists, were not entirely liberal in their views.

Questions 52–55
The legislation passed during 1965 and 1966 represented the most sweeping change to U.S. government since the New Deal. Johnson's social agenda was termed the "Great Society."

52. D All of the other choices were indeed part of the Great Society program. Rather than balancing the budget, the Great Society reforms meant a significant increase in federal spending, which grew faster than government revenues through taxes.


54. A Today's social welfare system stems from the New Deal; those who feel that the current American system has failed can point to Roosevelt as the man who started it all.

55. B Liberal ideals were realized in Supreme Court decisions that expanded democracy and individual freedoms, Great Society social programs and policies, and the power of the federal government, yet these unintentionally helped energize a new conservative movement that mobilized to defend traditional visions of morality and the proper role of state authority.