UNITED STATES HISTORY
SECTION I, Part A
Time—55 minutes
55 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then blacken the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

Questions 1 - 4 refer to the excerpts below.

"Those whose condition is such that their function is the use of their bodies and nothing better can be expected of them, those, I say, are slaves of nature. It is better for them to be ruled thus.”

Juan de Sepulveda, Politics, 1522

"When Latin American nations gained independence in the 19th century, those two strains converged, and merged with an older, more universalist, natural law tradition. The result was a distinctively Latin American form of rights discourse. Paolo Carozza traces the roots of that discourse to a distinctive application, and extension, of Thomistic moral philosophy to the injustices of Spanish conquests in the New World. The key figure in that development seems to have been Bartolomé de Las Casas, a 16th-century Spanish bishop who condemned slavery and championed the cause of Indians on the basis of a natural right to liberty grounded in their membership in a single common humanity. 'All the peoples of the world are humans,' Las Casas wrote, and 'all the races of humankind are one.' According to Brian Tierney, Las Casas and other Spanish Dominican philosophers laid the groundwork for a doctrine of natural rights that was independent of religious revelation 'by drawing on a juridical tradition that derived natural rights and natural law from human rationality and free will, and by appealing to Aristotelian philosophy.'"


1. The above excerpts support which one of the following generalizations?

(A) After European and Latin American populations interacted economically, most Europeans were more compassionate toward the interests of non-whites.

(B) There was some degree of debate by Spanish explorers over how to treat natives in the New World.

(C) The appeal to natural rights and natural law succeeded in abolishing slavery in the New World.

(D) The European belief in white superiority was used to justify the doctrine of natural rights.

3. Which of the following presidents was most involved in Latin American politics in the twentieth century?

(A) James K. Polk

(B) James Monroe

(C) Theodore Roosevelt

(D) Chester Arthur

4. Maize cultivation among the native peoples of Mexico is most analogous to which of the following?

(A) Buffalo hunting among the Lakota Sioux

(B) Wolf domestication by the Algonquians

(C) Mixed agriculture among the Iroquois

(D) Seal hunting among the Inuit

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Questions 5 - 9 refer to the excerpt below.

“I observe the great and wonderful mistake, both our own and our fathers, as to the civil powers of this world, acting in spiritual matters. I have read...the last will and testament of the Lord Jesus over many times, and yet I cannot find by one tittle of that testament that if He had been pleased to have accepted of a temporal crown and government that ever He would have put forth the least finger of temporal or civil power in the matters of His spiritual affairs and Kingdom. Hence must it lamentably be against the testimony of Christ Jesus for the civil state to impose upon the souls of the people a religion, a worship, a ministry, oaths (in religious and civil affairs), tithes, times, days, marryings, and buryings in holy ground...”

Roger Williams, *The Hireling Ministry None of Christ’s*, 1652

5. The Puritans believed that the freedom to practice religion should be extended to
   (A) Puritans only
   (B) all Protestants only
   (C) all Christians only
   (D) all Jews and Christians only

6. Consistent with the excerpt above, Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts Bay in 1636 for advocating
   (A) the separation of church and state
   (B) women’s suffrage
   (C) bigamy
   (D) the export of tobacco

7. The “First Great Awakening” can be seen as a direct response to which of the following?
   (A) Puritanism
   (B) The Enlightenment
   (C) Transcendentalism
   (D) Existentialism

8. Puritan emigration from England came to a near halt between the years 1649 and 1660 because, during that period,
   (A) most English Puritans were imprisoned for heresy
   (B) most Puritans converted to Catholicism
   (C) the New England settlement had become too overcrowded, and colonial legislatures strongly discouraged immigration
   (D) the Puritans controlled the English government

9. Which of the following documents encouraged church membership in the Massachusetts Bay Colony?
   (A) The Mayflower Compact
   (B) The Fundamental Orders
   (C) The Halfway Covenant
   (D) The Cambridge Agreement

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Questions 10 - 11 refer to the excerpt below.

"Permit us, then, earnestly to recommend these articles to the immediate and dispassionate attention of the legislatures of the respective states. Let them be candidly reviewed under a sense of the difficulty of combining in one system the various sentiments and interests of a continent divided into so many sovereign and independent communities, under a conviction of the absolute necessity of uniting all our councils and all our strength, to maintain and defend our common liberties...."

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1777

10. A major weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that they
   (A) created a too-powerful chief executive
   (B) did not include a mechanism for their own amendment
   (C) made it too difficult for the government to raise money through taxes and duties
   (D) denied the federal government the power to mediate disputes between states

11. The most notable achievement of the United States under the Articles of Confederation was
   (A) the creation of a strong executive office to lead the national government
   (B) the empowerment of Congress to regulate commerce
   (C) the empowerment of Congress to collect taxes
   (D) the provision for land sales in the Northwest that would benefit the entire nation

Questions 12 - 14 refer to the excerpt below.

"Whereas it is expedient that new provisions and regulations should be established for improving the revenue of this kingdom, and for extending and securing the navigation and commerce between Great Britain and your Majesty’s dominions in America, which, by the peace, have been so happily enlarged: and whereas it is just and necessary, that a revenue be raised, in your Majesty’s said dominions in America, for defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same; we, your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, being desirous to make some provision, in this present session of parliament, towards raising the said revenue in America, have resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the several rates and duties herein after-mentioned...."

The Sugar Act of 1764

12. The Sugar Act of 1764 represented a major shift in British policy toward the colonies in that, for the first time, the British
   (A) attempted to control colonial exports
   (B) offered the colonists the opportunity to address Parliament with grievances
   (C) required the colonies to import English goods exclusively
   (D) levied taxes aimed at raising revenue rather than regulating trade

13. In harmony with the sentiments expressed in the excerpt, which of the following does NOT represent the views of Prime Minister Grenville after the French and Indian War?
   (A) He felt that the Crown needed to control trade and raise revenue.
   (B) He felt that the colonists should help pay the debt incurred by the war.
   (C) He felt that Parliament had the right to increase taxes on the colonies.
   (D) He wanted to reward the colonies through his extension of “salutary neglect.”

14. The goals presented in the excerpt have the most in common with which of the following?
   (A) Antitrust reforms of the Progressive Era
   (B) Free trade policies of the 1970s
   (C) Increasing federal income tax rates after World War I
   (D) Decreasing federal income tax rates in the 1980
Questions 15 - 16 refer to the excerpt below.

“Society in every state is a blessing, but government even in its best state is but a necessary evil; in its worst state an intolerable one; for when we suffer, or are exposed to the same miseries by a government, which we might expect in a country without government, our calamity is heightened by reflecting that we furnish the means by which we suffer. Government, like dress, is the badge of lost innocence; the palaces of kings are built on the ruins of the bowers of paradise. For were the impulses of conscience clear, uniform, and irresistibly obeyed, man would need no other lawgiver; but that not being the case, he finds it necessary to surrender up a part of his property to furnish means for the protection of the rest; and this he is induced to do by the same prudence which in every other case advises him out of two evils to choose the least. Wherefore, security being the true design and end of government, it unanswerably follows that whatever form thereof appears most likely to ensure it to us, with the least expense and greatest benefit, is preferable to all others.”

Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776

15. Which of the following is most harmonious with the sentiment expressed in the excerpt?
   (A) Government is unnecessary, since humanity is capable of guiding itself by personal conscience.
   (B) A limited republican government is preferable to a monarchy.
   (C) Government is a necessary check against the corrupting influence of society.
   (D) Security is the only justification for government.

16. Which of the following “miseries” alluded to above were most condemned by Anti-Federalists of the post-Revolutionary era?
   (A) Organized response to Bacon’s Rebellion
   (B) Federal response to Shays’s Rebellion
   (C) Federal response to the Whiskey Rebellion
   (D) Federal response to Pontiac’s Rebellion
Questions 17 - 22 refer to the excerpt below.

"The far-reaching, the boundless future will be the era of American greatness. In its magnificent domain of space and time, the nation of many nations is destined to manifest to mankind the excellence of divine principles; to establish on earth the noblest temple ever dedicated to the worship of the Most High—the Sacred and the True. Its floor shall be a hemisphere—its roof the firmament of the star-studded heavens, and its congregation a Union of many Republics, comprising hundreds of happy millions, calling, owning no man master, but governed by God's natural and moral law of equality, the law of brotherhood—of 'peace and good will amongst men.'"

John L. O'Sullivan, "The Great Nation of Futurity," 1839

17. Which of the following best states the principle described above?

(A) Colonists were destined to leave the British Empire because of the distance between the New World and England.
(B) Women are biologically predestined to lives of child rearing and domestic labor.
(C) America’s expansion to the West Coast was inevitable and divinely sanctioned.
(D) The abolition of slavery in the United States was certain to come about because slavery was immoral.

18. Between 1820 and 1854, the greatest number of immigrants to the United States came from

(A) France
(B) Russia
(C) England
(D) Ireland

19. Which of the following best describes the effect of the American rail system in the nineteenth century?

(A) Government subsidy of the railroads enabled markets to expand and for production to become more efficient.
(B) The entire national system was planned before the first railway was constructed.
(C) The development of the rails had little effect on the development of American industry.
(D) A more highly developed rail system gave the Confederacy a decided advantage in the Civil War.

20. Which of the following changes in westward migration is most likely to have occurred in the 1840s?

(A) The number of pioneers headed for the Oregon territory decreased while the number headed for California greatly increased.
(B) The first great wave of migration ended, and the number of migrants remained extremely low until after the Civil War.
(C) For the first time, pioneers began to settle areas west of the Mississippi River.
(D) Large numbers of free blacks, unwelcome in the East, began to resettle in the West.

21. By what means did the United States take possession of the Oregon Territory?

(A) The United States was granted the territory in a postwar treaty with France.
(B) The United States bought it from the Native Americans who lived there.
(C) U.S. settlers were the first to arrive in the region; they claimed it for their country.
(D) Great Britain ceded it to the United States as part of a negotiated treaty.

22. Which of the following presidents is most closely associated with the concept of Manifest Destiny?

(A) James K. Polk
(B) Andrew Johnson
(C) Woodrow Wilson
(D) Ronald Reagan

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Questions 23 - 27 refer to the excerpt below.

“In one view the slaveholders have a decided advantage over all opposition. It is well to notice this advantage—the advantage of complete organization. They are organized; and yet were not at the pains of creating their organizations. The State governments, where the system of slavery exists, are complete slavery organizations. The church organizations in those States are equally at the service of slavery; while the Federal Government, with its army and navy, from the chief magistracy in Washington, to the Supreme Court, and thence to the chief marshalship at New York, is pledged to support, defend, and propagate the crying curse of human bondage. The pen, the purse, and the sword, are united against the simple truth, preached by humble men in obscure places.”

Frederick Douglass, 1857

23. In his opinion on the case *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, Chief Justice Roger Taney upheld the sentiment above by stating that

(A) “separate but equal” facilities for people of different races was constitutional
(B) corporations were entitled to the same protections guaranteed to individuals under the Fourteenth Amendment
(C) school prayer violated the principle of “separation of church and state”
(D) Congress had no right to regulate slavery in United States territories

24. In what way did the actions of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 contradict Douglass’s sentiments in the excerpt above?

(A) Lincoln promoted the freedom of settlers within territories to determine the slave status of their new state.
(B) Lincoln passed the Homestead Act to give free land to all western settlers.
(C) Lincoln favored the exclusion of slavery from any of the new territories.
(D) Lincoln enacted the policy of giving newly freed slaves “forty acres and a mule.”

25. The excerpt from Frederick Douglass is most clearly an example of which of the following developments in the mid-nineteenth century?

(A) The gradual replacement of indentured servants with African slaves
(B) The preservation of African culture through cultural adaptation
(C) Southern influence upon the federal government to defend the institution of slavery
(D) The success of abolitionists to sway majority public opinion

26. Which of the following groups would be most likely to support the perspective of Frederick Douglass?

(A) Southern Democrats in the 1880s
(B) Western ranchers in the 1850s
(C) Southern farmers in the 1830s
(D) Northern Republicans in the 1860s

27. Frederick Douglass was most influenced by which of the following social movements?

(A) First Great Awakening
(B) Second Great Awakening
(C) Manifest Destiny
(D) Popular Sovereignty

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Questions 28 - 32 refer to the excerpt below.

“We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcry of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives, and children on the altar of mammon, to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

“Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand general and chief who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the Republic to the hands of ‘the plain people,’ with which class it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the National Constitution; to form a more perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity.”

Populist Party Platform, 1892

28. The sentiments expressed in the excerpt above about political parties are most similar to those expressed by
   (A) George McGovern, Democratic Party, 1972
   (B) Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive Party, 1912
   (C) Andrew Jackson, Democratic Party, 1829
   (D) H. Ross Perot, Reform Party, 1996

29. The “free silver” campaign of 1896 received its greatest popular support from
   (A) New England businessmen, who were discriminated against under the existing banking system
   (B) Southern women, who incorporated it into a larger campaign for economic equality
   (C) bankers, who had run out of paper currency to invest
   (D) farmers, who hoped that a more generous money supply would ease their debt burdens

30. Which one of the following political movements most closely shared many of the goals outlined by the Populist Party?
   (A) Progressivism of the early 1900s
   (B) Neoconservatism of the 1980s
   (C) Federalism of the late 1700s
   (D) Jacksonian Democracy of the early 1800s

31. Which of the following is LEAST associated with the Populist movement?
   (A) Support of labor unions
   (B) Secret ballot elections
   (C) Free coinage of silver
   (D) Deregulation of railroads and utilities

32. Which of the following was most directly a cause of the success of the Populist party?
   (A) Western farmers and ranchers favored conservation and organized to promote the National Parks system.
   (B) The growth of corporate power and banking interests inspired rural activists to lobby for political reform.
   (C) Western farmers resisted the mechanization of agriculture and resented government interference in rural affairs.
   (D) After the Civil War, westward migration slowed, causing a long-term recession in many Western territories.

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Questions 33 - 34 refer to the excerpt below.

"With 78 percent of the Union electorate casting ballots, Lincoln was reelected in an Electoral College landslide, 212 to McClellan's 21. The 55% popular vote for the president was the third largest in the nineteenth century, surpassed only by Jackson's first victory in 1828 and Grant's reelection in 1872. McClellan won only New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky. Republicans drew support from native-born farmers, skilled and professional workers, those of New England descent, younger voters, and military personnel. Democrats were strongest in the cities and among Irish- and German-Americans (the most populous immigrant groups). It has been estimated that Lincoln received 78% of the vote of Union soldiers and sailors. The figure was not necessary for his reelection, but was perhaps the margin of victory in a few close states and, more importantly, of great symbolic value. Republicans also gained seats in Congress to retain unassailable control, 149 to 42 in the House and 42 to 10 in the Senate; took back several state legislatures; and lost only the governorship of New Jersey (McClellan's home state)."

Election of 1864, Harpweek.com

33. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the excerpt above?

(A) Lincoln received more votes in the heavily populated states of the North, while McClellan won more sparsely populated states.
(B) Lincoln won the Election of 1864 due to Union successes during the Civil War.
(C) The Emancipation Proclamation mobilized black voters in the South to vote for Lincoln in the Election of 1864.
(D) Republicans managed to gain control of Congress through the efforts of Lincoln to campaign on their behalf.

34. Which of the following provides the best explanation for why Radical Republicans opposed Lincoln in 1861?

(A) Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation was done without congressional oversight.
(B) The Radical Republicans wanted immediate emancipation of slaves, but Lincoln refused to cooperate.
(C) Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan provided no assurance of black suffrage.
(D) Lincoln's appointment of Andrew Johnson as vice president clashed with the Reconstruction goals of the Senate.

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Questions 35 - 40 refer to the excerpt below.

"The conscience of the people, in a time of grave national problems, has called into being a new party, born of the nation's sense of justice. We of the Progressive party here dedicate ourselves to the fulfillment of the duty laid upon us by our fathers to maintain the government of the people, by the people and for the people whose foundations they laid. We hold with Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln that the people are the masters of their Constitution, to fulfill its purposes and to safeguard it from those who, by perversion of its intent, would convert it into an instrument of injustice. In accordance with the needs of each generation the people must use their sovereign powers to establish and maintain equal opportunity and industrial justice, to secure which this Government was founded and without which no republic can endure.

"This country belongs to the people who inhabit it. Its resources, its business, its institutions and its laws should be utilized, maintained or altered in whatever manner will best promote the general interest. It is time to set the public welfare in the first place."

Progressive Party Platform, 1912

35. Of the following policies, which was NOT a main objective of American Progressives?
   (A) Passage of the Pure Food and Water Act
   (B) Creation of national forests and protected wildlife reserves
   (C) Initiation of antitrust lawsuits against various corporate monopolies
   (D) Intervention in the affairs of Central American governments

36. "Muckraking" author Jacob A. Riis's *How the Other Half Lives* best exemplifies which of the following quotes from the excerpt above?
   (A) "the duty laid upon us by our fathers"
   (B) "masters of their Constitution"
   (C) "an instrument of injustice"
   (D) "without which no republic can endure"

37. Which of the following regulatory laws was passed as a result of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*?
   (A) The Clayton Antitrust act
   (B) The Hepburn Act
   (C) The Sherman Antitrust Act
   (D) The Pure Food and Drug Act

38. In harmony with the sentiments of the excerpt above, which of the following best characterizes the "Square Deal" of Theodore Roosevelt?
   (A) Conservation, trust-busting, consumer protection
   (B) Protective tariffs, centralized banking, conservation
   (C) Equal opportunity, women's suffrage, laissez-faire economics
   (D) Laissez-faire economics, support of labor unions, conservation

39. Progressive Theodore Roosevelt's "Big Stick" policy in Latin America was best characterized by his
   (A) repudiation of the Monroe Doctrine
   (B) belief that European nations had the right to protect their economic interests in any remaining colonies throughout the region
   (C) recognition of the sovereignty of newly independent nations in the Western hemisphere
   (D) belief that the United States had an obligation to protect security and stability by assuming a protective role throughout the Western hemisphere

40. Would the Underwood-Simmons Tariff of 1913 be generally endorsed by Progressives of that era?
   (A) Yes, because they were largely supporters of Teddy Roosevelt's "Square Deal"
   (B) Yes, because most Democrats advocated lower duties
   (C) No, because they were largely supporters of Teddy Roosevelt's "New Nationalism"
   (D) No, because they were largely opponents of Woodrow Wilson

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Questions 41 - 45 refer to the cartoon below.

41. The 1933 political cartoon shown above makes the point that
   (A) infighting within and among unions prevented their rise to economic power
   (B) government inspectors turned their backs to illegal repression of labor unions
   (C) attacks on unions were so well concealed that the government did not know where to begin its investigations
   (D) from their beginnings, labor unions were controlled by organized crime

42. Which of the following acts was the most beneficial to the labor movement?
   (A) The Clayton Antitrust Act, which legalized strikes and picketing
   (B) The Sherman Antitrust Act, which prevented corporations from monopolizing markets
   (C) The Elkins Act, which provided greater regulation of railroads
   (D) The Hepburn Act, which regulated public modes of transportation

43. Which of the following best accounts for the successes of labor unions?
   (A) Throughout the early 1900s, Congress promoted the interests of labor unions over captains of industry.
   (B) Immigrants helped to promote a more diverse workforce less reliant on child labor.
   (C) Sharecroppers in the South largely voted for Democrats who championed labor causes.
   (D) Locally and nationally, organizations such as the American Federation of Labor negotiated directly with corporations to effect change in the workplace.
44. Which of the following best describes the conflict between management and labor illustrated in the cartoon?

(A) Tradition vs. innovation
(B) Native-born vs. immigrant
(C) Christian vs. atheist
(D) Urban vs. rural

45. How was the Red Scare in post-World War I America connected to organized labor movements?

(A) Unrestricted immigration after World War I flooded the job markets with low-wage workers, leading to resentment by union members and accusations of communist sympathies.
(B) California migrant workers were largely Italian immigrants, many of whom had anarchist leanings.
(C) Labor unions were largely thought to be controlled by liberals with Marxist sympathies.
(D) Senator Joseph McCarthy, a Wisconsin Republican, was hostile to both Communism and labor unions, fueling suspicion among American Conservatives.
Questions 46 - 49 refer to the excerpt below.

“We conclude that, in the field of public education, the doctrine of “separate but equal” has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.”

*Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954

46. In which decision did the Supreme Court validate the practice of “separate but equal” facilities for blacks and whites?
   (A) *Marbury v. Madison*
   (B) *Bradwell v. Illinois*
   (C) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
   (D) *Holden v. Hardy*

47. Which of the following best represents an effect of the legal decision described above?
   (A) Continuing white resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking a series of social conflicts throughout the South.
   (B) The Supreme Court decision *Brown v. the Board of Education* led to increased enrollment in colleges and universities.
   (C) During the 1960s, increasing numbers of high school graduates rejected the notion that a college education was desirable.
   (D) In the twentieth century, jobs in advanced technical and medical industries generally require postgraduate degrees.

48. All of the following are social movements inspired by the Civil Rights movement EXCEPT
   (A) women’s rights
   (B) gay and lesbian rights
   (C) states’ rights
   (D) Native American rights

49. Desegregation of schools was, in part, a response to unfulfilled promises from which of the following initiatives?
   (A) The Great Society
   (B) The Square Deal
   (C) The New Deal
   (D) Reconstruction

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Questions 50 - 51 refer to the excerpt below.

"If you analyze it I believe the very heart and soul of conservatism is libertarianism. I think conservatism is really a misnomer just as liberalism is a misnomer for the liberals—if we were back in the days of the Revolution, so-called conservatives today would be the Liberals and the liberals would be the Tories. The basis of conservatism is a desire for less government interference or less centralized authority or more individual freedom and this is a pretty general description also of what libertarianism is. Now, I can't say that I will agree with all the things that the present group who call themselves Libertarians in the sense of a party say, because I think that like in any political movement there are shades, and there are libertarians who are almost over at the point of wanting no government at all or anarchy. I believe there are legitimate government functions. There is a legitimate need in an orderly society for some government to maintain freedom or we will have tyranny by individuals. The strongest man on the block will run the neighborhood. We have government to ensure that we don't each one of us have to carry a club to defend ourselves. But again, I stand on my statement that I think that libertarianism and conservatism are traveling the same path."

Ronald Reagan, Interview published in *Reason* magazine, 1975

50. All of the following are factors that contributed to the prominence of conservatism in the late 1970s and 1980s EXCEPT
   (A) the success of the Libertarian party in national elections
   (B) the growth of religious fundamentalism
   (C) perceived economic and foreign policy failures under President Carter
   (D) social changes following the Civil Rights movement and Vietnam War

51. Which of the following groups would be most opposed to the sentiments expressed in the excerpt above?
   (A) Neoconservatives
   (B) Reagan Democrats
   (C) Progressive Liberals
   (D) Populists
Questions 52 - 55 refer to the excerpt below.

"The challenge of the next half century is whether we have the wisdom to use wealth to enrich and elevate our national life, and to advance the quality of our American civilization.... The Great Society rests on abundance and liberty for all. It demands an end to poverty and racial injustice, to which we are totally committed in our time. But that is just the beginning. The Great Society is a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and to enlarge his talents. It is a place where leisure is a welcome chance to build and reflect, not a feared cause of boredom and restlessness. It is a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community. It is a place where man can renew contact with nature. It is a place which honors creation for its own sake and for what it adds to the understanding of the race. It is a place where men are more concerned with the quality of their goals than the quantity of their goods. But most of all, the Great Society is not a safe harbor, a resting place, a final objective, a finished work. It is a challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor."

Lyndon Johnson, Remarks at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1964

52. All of the following were part of Johnson’s Great Society program EXCEPT
(A) the Civil Rights Act of 1964
(B) Medicare and Medicaid
(C) the establishment of the Department of Housing and Urban Development
(D) the balanced budget mandate

53. Along with his goals of establishing a Great Society, Johnson was also engaged in which of the following initiatives?
(A) Undermining Communism in Cuba with the Bay of Pigs Invasion
(B) Undermining Communism in Vietnam after the Tet Offensive
(C) Undermining Communism in Turkey and Greece using economic aid
(D) Undermining Communism in the Eastern Block by demanding a removal of the Berlin Wall

54. Johnson’s Great Society most represented an extension of which of the following initiatives?
(A) The New Deal
(B) The Square Deal
(C) The Truman Doctrine
(D) The Monroe Doctrine

55. Which one of the following was an unintended consequence of the liberal successes of the 1960s?
(A) Liberal Democrats abandoned anti-war protests in a show of support for President Johnson.
(B) Conservative Republicans mobilized to defend traditional mores and curb government authority.
(C) Economic recession catalyzed by increased government spending causing "stagflation."
(D) A majority of Northern black voters abandoned the Democrat party, siding with Republicans.