

AMERICAN HISTORY

SECTION I

Time—1 hour and 15 minutes

100 Questions

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

1. The wealthiest people in pre-Revolutionary America were primarily
 - (A) lawyers, doctors, and other professionals
 - (B) northern merchants and southern planters
 - (C) inland farmers
 - (D) industrialists
 - (E) local government officials

2. The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) heightened the sectional crisis because it
 - (A) repealed the Missouri Compromise
 - (B) repealed the Fugitive Slave Act
 - (C) made Kansas and Nebraska free states
 - (D) stimulated Southern emigration to the territories taken from Mexico
 - (E) signaled acceptance of the principle of the Wilmot Proviso

3. During Reconstruction, Southern Blacks typically did which of the following?
 - (A) Worked as day laborers in towns and cities.
 - (B) Migrated northward, exercising their new freedom.
 - (C) Owned and worked small farms.
 - (D) Worked in mines and factories.
 - (E) Tilled farms as renters and sharecroppers.

4. The public's response to Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle* helped bring about
 - A) antitrust legislation
 - B) the Pure Food and Drug Act
 - C) the Mann Act
 - D) a strengthening of the power of urban political machines
 - E) the Panic of 1907

5. All of the following occurred during the Second World War EXCEPT
 - (A) a dramatic increase of married women entering the paid work force
 - (B) the forced relocation of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast to camps in the interior
 - (C) the prohibition of interstate travel without government permission
 - (D) the federal rationing of gasoline and sugar
 - (E) an increase in Black migration to urban areas

6. In 1954 the Supreme Court ruled in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* that
 - (A) busing to achieve racial balance in public schools was constitutionally acceptable
 - (B) local school boards had no right to censor reading materials in school libraries
 - (C) prayer in the public schools was contrary to the principle of separation of church and state
 - (D) racial segregation in public schools was a denial of the equal protection of the laws
 - (E) schools could teach the theory of evolution without also teaching the creationist account of the origin of life

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

7. The Ordinances of 1785 and 1787 were notable accomplishments because they
- (A) established the principle that western lands are the joint property of all the states
 - (B) initiated a territorial policy that provided for the orderly creation of new states
 - (C) made possible a policy of Native American (Indian) relations that enabled new western areas to be settled peacefully
 - (D) put land into the hands of the actual settler rather than the speculator
 - (E) were the basis for the future settlement of the dispute with Britain over the northwest posts
8. The American Transcendentalists may best be characterized as which of the following?
- (A) A group of Northern intellectuals who shared a belief in the value of human intuition, the presence of divinity in nature, and an emotional comprehension of God
 - (B) A religious sect that believed in the concept of sin and the necessity for forgiveness from God and from fellow worshippers
 - (C) A number of loosely organized communists who engaged in sexual experiments outside the confines of marriage
 - (D) A sect of former Unitarian ministers who expected Christ to descend to earth within their lifetimes
 - (E) A persecuted band who had to flee to the West because of their unpopular ideas about polygamy and other unconventional practices
9. Of the following, which was the most important cause of agrarian discontent in the United States in the last quarter of the nineteenth century?
- (A) The end of free homesteads
 - (B) The end of Republican party efforts to woo the farm vote
 - (C) The exhaustion of the soil by poor farming methods
 - (D) The feeling that the railroads were exploiting the farmers
 - (E) The increase in the number of immigrants
10. The first Great Awakening was
- (A) a religious revival that occurred throughout the American colonies
 - (B) a slave rebellion in colonial South Carolina
 - (C) an eighteenth-century religious movement among Native Americans (Indians) dedicated to reaffirming traditional values
 - (D) the flowering of Enlightenment political thought in colonial America
 - (E) an early colonial protest against English imperial policy
11. "Let me . . . warn you in the most solemn manner against the ruinous effects of the spirit of party. . . . The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension . . . is itself a frightful despotism."
- This statement reflected which of the following political positions?
- (A) Abraham Lincoln's reaction to the Southern threats of secession
 - (B) Ulysses S. Grant's reaction to the disclosures of corruption in the Republican party
 - (C) Andrew Johnson's disparagement of the Anti-Masonic party
 - (D) John C. Calhoun's explanation of the reasons for his withdrawal from the presidential campaign of 1824
 - (E) George Washington's concern about the development of political parties during his administration
12. Which of the following best characterizes the response of Great Britain and France to the American Civil War?
- (A) They saw advantages in a divided Union, but pursued cautious policies toward both sides.
 - (B) They favored restoration of the Union and actively worked to arbitrate the conflict.
 - (C) They favored permanent separation of the Union and openly supported the South.
 - (D) They favored restoration of the Union and openly supported the North.
 - (E) They had no interest in the conflict and remained aloof from it.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

13. Which of the following accurately describes the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920's?
- (A) Its activities were limited to the South.
 - (B) It favored immigration restriction as well as White supremacy.
 - (C) It repudiated fundamentalist Protestantism.
 - (D) Many of its members were elected to Congress.
 - (E) It appeared for the first time during this decade.

14. Franklin D. Roosevelt's farm policy was primarily designed to
- (A) reduce farm prices to make food cheaper for the consumer
 - (B) increase production by opening new lands to farmers
 - (C) reduce production in order to boost farm prices
 - (D) use price and wage controls to stabilize farm prices
 - (E) end federal controls over agriculture

15.

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF
TOTAL PERSONAL MONETARY INCOME AMONG
VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION, 1947-1970
(in percentages)

Year	Poorest Fifth	Second Poorest Fifth	Middle Fifth	Second Wealthiest Fifth	Wealthiest Fifth
1947	3.5	10.6	16.7	23.6	45.6
1950	3.1	10.5	17.3	24.1	45.0
1960	3.2	10.6	17.6	24.7	44.0
1970	3.6	10.3	17.2	24.7	44.1

The data in the table support which of the following conclusions?

- (A) Many families came to depend on two incomes by 1970.
- (B) The living standards of most Americans rose between 1947 and 1970.
- (C) There was little redistribution of income among Americans between 1947 and 1970.
- (D) New Deal and Fair Deal reforms shifted the distribution of income in favor of low-income Americans.
- (E) The nation's gross national product was much higher in 1970 than in 1947.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

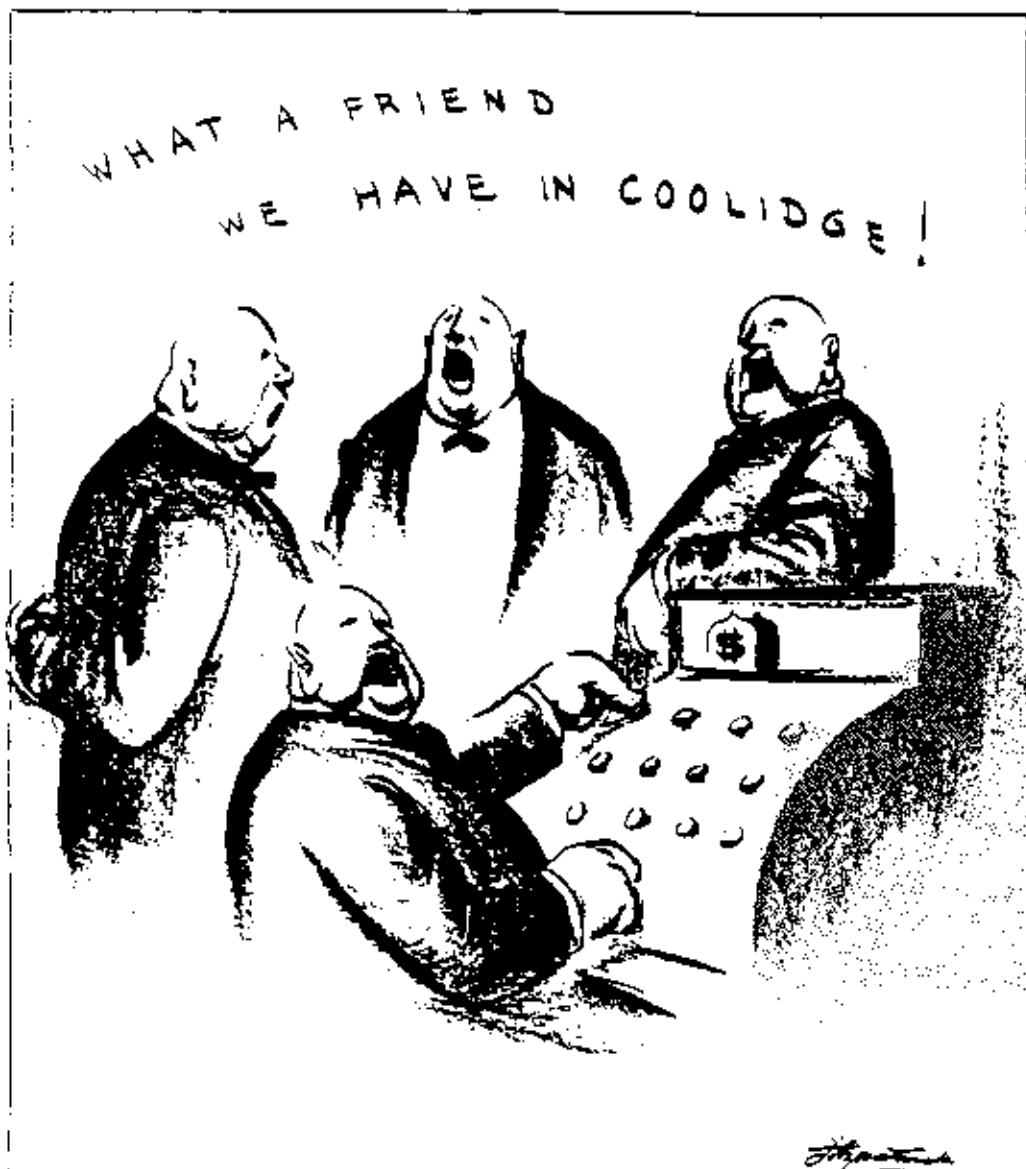
16. France's support for the United States during the American Revolutionary War was motivated primarily by
- (A) enthusiasm for the revolutionary principles espoused by the Americans
 - (B) a desire to weaken its rival, Great Britain
 - (C) a desire to regain Canada and the Floridas
 - (D) pressures from its ally, Spain
 - (E) the hope of converting the United States into a French dependency
17. Thomas Jefferson opposed some of Alexander Hamilton's programs because Jefferson believed that
- (A) the common bond of a substantial national debt would serve to unify the different states
 - (B) the French alliance threatened to spread the violence of the French Revolution to America
 - (C) the federal government should encourage manufacturing and industry
 - (D) Hamilton's programs were weakening the military strength of the nation
 - (E) Hamilton's programs favored wealthy financial interests
18. Which of the following did NOT contribute to the United States decision to declare war against Great Britain in 1812?
- (A) American military and economic preparedness for war
 - (B) American concern for national honor
 - (C) The impressment of American seamen
 - (D) British interference with United States commerce
 - (E) American fears of British aid to Native Americans (Indians) on the frontier
19. Which of the following provided sources of revenue for the federal government in the period from 1800 to 1860?
- I. Income tax
 - II. Sales tax
 - III. Customs duties
 - IV. Land sales
 - V. Real estate taxes
- (A) I and II only
 - (B) I and III only
 - (C) II and V only
 - (D) III and IV only
 - (E) III, IV, and V only
20. The horizontal integration of American industry (i.e., one firm acquiring control of other firms that produce the same product) that occurred at the end of the nineteenth century was primarily a response to
- (A) economic competition
 - (B) high tariffs
 - (C) powerful labor unions
 - (D) federal monetary policy
 - (E) federal regulation of business
21. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor occurred after
- (A) diplomatic negotiations with the United States reached a stalemate
 - (B) the United States declared war on Japan
 - (C) Japan invaded the Philippines
 - (D) Japanese-Americans were forcefully evacuated from the West Coast
 - (E) Germany declared war on the United States

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

22. Which of the following most accurately describes the attitude of seventeenth-century Puritans toward religious liberty?
- (A) Having suffered persecution in England, they extended toleration to everyone.
 - (B) They tolerated no one whose expressed religious views varied from their own views.
 - (C) They tolerated all Protestant sects, but not Catholics.
 - (D) They tolerated Catholics, but not Quakers.
 - (E) They had no coherent views on religious liberty.
23. In part, President Lincoln refrained from taking action to emancipate slaves until the Civil War had been in progress for almost two years because
- (A) he sought to retain the loyalty of the border states
 - (B) slavery still existed in most Northern states
 - (C) Congress had not granted him the authority
 - (D) he was preparing a plan to send all of the slaves to Liberia
 - (E) he feared a hostile reaction on the part of the British and French
24. Which of the following would have been most likely to support the presidential campaign of William Jennings Bryan in 1896?
- (A) A Kansas farmer
 - (B) A Chicago industrial worker
 - (C) A Philadelphia merchant
 - (D) A university professor of economics
 - (E) A New York Republican party member
25. The principal foreign policy issue confronting the Wilson administration between the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 and United States involvement in the conflict in 1917 was the
- (A) future of United States overseas possessions
 - (B) territorial and political integrity of Poland
 - (C) freedom of the seas
 - (D) question of a Pan-American collective security organization
 - (E) issue of war debt repayment by the Allies

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

THE CASH REGISTER CHORUS



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

26. The political cartoonist who drew this picture probably believed that
- (A) European nations were pleased with aid given them by the Coolidge administration
 - (B) governmental agencies were receiving too much financial support from the Coolidge administration
 - (C) American industrial and commercial leaders approved of the Coolidge administration's business policies
 - (D) consumers had benefited from the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy from 1925 through 1928
 - (E) Congress was pleased by President Coolidge's accommodating stance toward pork barrel legislation

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

27. An important factor contributing to the Great Depression in the United States in the 1930's was the
- (A) large military expenditure in the 1920's
 - (B) decline in farm prosperity during the 1920's
 - (C) rapid depletion of the nation's mineral resources
 - (D) increased importation of foreign goods
 - (E) increase in population due to immigration
28. "I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes."
- The statement above is taken from
- (A) Woodrow Wilson's request for a declaration of war against Germany (1917)
 - (B) Herbert Hoover's statement on Japanese aggression in China (1931)
 - (C) a joint statement by the United States, Great Britain, and France with regard to the Spanish Civil War (1936)
 - (D) Franklin D. Roosevelt's request for a declaration of war against Japan (1941)
 - (E) Harry S. Truman's request for funds to support Greece and Turkey against communism (1947)
29. Which of the following statements is true about immigration to the United States during the last two decades of the nineteenth century?
- (A) United States immigration laws sharply reduced the number of eligible immigrants.
 - (B) Irish immigrants came in larger numbers than earlier in the century.
 - (C) Nativist agitation brought about a decline in immigration.
 - (D) The United States government entered into a "gentleman's agreement" to ban immigrants from certain countries.
 - (E) Southern and Eastern Europeans came in larger numbers than earlier in the century.
30. By the time of the Revolution, the American colonists had generally come to believe that creation of a republic would solve the problems of monarchical rule because a republic would establish
- (A) a highly centralized government led by a social elite
 - (B) a strong chief executive
 - (C) a small, limited government responsible to the people
 - (D) unlimited male suffrage
 - (E) a society in which there were no differences of rank and status
31. All of the following conditions influenced the development of American agriculture during the first half of the nineteenth century EXCEPT
- (A) a government policy favoring rapid settlement of the public domain
 - (B) a widespread interest in conserving soil and natural resources
 - (C) the trend toward regional economic specialization
 - (D) the enthusiasm for land speculation
 - (E) improvements in transportation by water
32. President Jackson's Native American (Indian) policy resulted in which of the following?
- (A) Jackson's loss of popularity in the country
 - (B) The first efforts to grant citizenship to Native Americans
 - (C) The division of tribal lands into small units and their allotment to heads of families in each tribe
 - (D) Widespread uprisings among the Sioux in the Dakota Territory
 - (E) The removal of the Cherokee from the Southeast to settlements across the Mississippi

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

33. "... the descendants of Africans who were imported into this country, and sold as slaves ... are not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word 'citizens' in the Constitution, and can therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provides for and secures to citizens of the United States."

The passage above is from which of the following?

- (A) *Marbury v. Madison*
 (B) The Liberty party platform
 (C) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 (D) *Dred Scott v. Sanford*
 (E) The Freedmen's Bureau act of 1865

34. "In 1800 schoolchildren (ages 5-19) spent an average of only fourteen days in school each year. By 1850 this figure had nearly doubled, going to twenty-six days, and by 1860 it had risen to forty days per year, almost triple the figure for 1800. By 1860 the literacy rate at age twenty had attained modern levels, exceeding ninety percent among Whites."

This passage describes results brought about chiefly through

- (A) state and local efforts in behalf of public schools
 (B) the work of private philanthropists
 (C) the extension of federally supported school systems
 (D) the increasing ability of families to afford tutors
 (E) the establishment of church-supported schools

35. In which year would the population of an Atlantic seacoast city most likely have appeared as follows?

Categories (selected groups of total population)	Number
Born in United States of parents born in United States (White)	70,352
Born in Ireland (White)	25,282
Born in United States of parents born in Ireland (White)	2,017
Born in Russia (White)	10
Born in United States of parents born in Russia (White)	2
Non-White born in United States	2,317

- (A) 1790 (B) 1820 (C) 1850
 (D) 1890 (E) 1930

36. All of the following were considered legitimate functions of the federal government in the late nineteenth century EXCEPT

- (A) promoting industrial growth by means of a protective tariff
 (B) granting subsidies to encourage the construction of railroads
 (C) regulating immigration
 (D) assuring the welfare of the poor and unemployed
 (E) regulating the nation's currency

37. In the history of American transportation, the canal era occurred during which of the following periods?

- (A) 1600-1625
 (B) 1750-1775
 (C) 1790-1810
 (D) 1820-1850
 (E) 1865-1890

38. All of the following were factors in the failure of the United States to join the League of Nations after the First World War EXCEPT

- (A) fear of further involvement in foreign wars
 (B) personal and political rivalries between President Woodrow Wilson and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge
 (C) President Woodrow Wilson's illness
 (D) a group of United States senators who opposed American participation on any terms
 (E) the influence of the Soviet Union within the League

39. Which of the following celebrated trials best illustrates the cultural conflict in the 1920's between fundamentalism and modernism?

- (A) The Scottsboro trial
 (B) The Leopold-Loeb trial
 (C) The John T. Scopes trial
 (D) The Albert B. Fall trial
 (E) The Sacco-Vanzetti trial

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

40. Which of the following is true about the concept of isolationism?
- (A) It emphasized the avoidance of binding political commitments to other nations.
 - (B) It usually stressed the avoidance of commercial as well as political ties to other nations.
 - (C) It had almost no influence on United States foreign policy after 1900.
 - (D) It was generally applied to Europe and Latin America but not to Asia.
 - (E) It became obsolete with the formulation of the Monroe Doctrine.
41. Which of the following is a correct statement about the use of slave labor in colonial Virginia?
- (A) It was forced on reluctant White Virginians by profit-minded English merchants and the mercantilist officials of the Crown.
 - (B) It was the first case in which Europeans enslaved Blacks.
 - (C) It fulfilled the original plans of the Virginia Company.
 - (D) It first occurred after the invention of Eli Whitney's cotton gin, which greatly stimulated the demand for low-cost labor.
 - (E) It spread rapidly in the late seventeenth century, as Blacks displaced White indentured servants in the tobacco fields.
42. The French and Indian War was a pivotal point in America's relationship to Great Britain because it led Great Britain to
- (A) encourage colonial manufactures
 - (B) impose revenue taxes on the colonies
 - (C) restrict emigration from England
 - (D) ignore the colonies
 - (E) grant increased colonial self-government
43. Deists of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries believed that
- (A) natural laws, set by the Creator, govern the operation of the universe
 - (B) prayer has the power to make significant changes in a person's life
 - (C) the idea of God is merely the childish imagining of simple minds
 - (D) the universe was created by a natural, spontaneous combining of elements
 - (E) intuition rather than reason leads human beings to an awareness of the divine
44. *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) is famous for establishing the principle of
- (A) the sanctity of contracts
 - (B) the supremacy of the executive over the legislative branch
 - (C) judicial review
 - (D) due process of law
 - (E) equal access by any citizen to federal courts
45. A proposal for the uncompensated emancipation of American slaves was advanced by
- (A) Thomas Jefferson in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787
 - (B) James Madison in *The Federalist* in 1788
 - (C) the American Colonization Society in 1817
 - (D) William Lloyd Garrison in *The Liberator* in 1831
 - (E) the Republican party platform of 1860
46. The "Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions" issued by the Seneca Falls Convention demanded
- (A) greater rights for women
 - (B) the immediate termination of slavery
 - (C) enlightened treatment of the insane
 - (D) a new role for women in the antislavery movement
 - (E) improvement in prison conditions
47. In the pre-Civil War era, the railroad's most important impact on the economy was the
- (A) creation of a huge new market for railway equipment
 - (B) creation of the basis for greater cooperation between Southern planters and Northern textile manufacturers
 - (C) generation of new employment opportunities for unskilled urban workers
 - (D) participation of the federal government in the financing of a nationwide transportation network
 - (E) accessibility to Eastern urban markets provided to Midwestern farmers
48. The North's advantages over the South at the outbreak of the Civil War included all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) greater agreement over war aims
 - (B) more substantial industrial resources
 - (C) a more extensive railroad network
 - (D) dominance in foreign trade
 - (E) naval supremacy

Questions 49-50 refer to the following historical obit.

It is popularly believed that Patrick Henry, in his speech against the Stamp Act of 1765, implied that George III would be assassinated, and then concluded with the phrase, "If this be treason, make the most of it." Four differing reports of this speech, two of which omit the concluding phrase, are found in the following sources: the diary of a Frenchman who was an eyewitness and described the event the same day; a letter printed in a London newspaper about six weeks later; a history of Virginia written in 1805; and a note written in 1817 by Thomas Jefferson, who also was an eyewitness.

49. The main issue raised for historians by the differing reports of Henry's speech is the
- (A) formation of hypotheses about historical causation
 - (B) validity of historical metaphor
 - (C) credibility of historical evidence
 - (D) use of anachronisms
 - (E) form of historical citation
50. Which of the following facts casts the greatest doubt on the accuracy of Jefferson's note confirming the concluding phrase in Henry's speech?
- (A) Jefferson and Henry had each served as governor of Virginia.
 - (B) Jefferson was only twenty-two in 1765.
 - (C) Jefferson's note was written to a man who was writing a biography of Henry.
 - (D) Jefferson was not actually a member of the House of Burgesses in 1765.
 - (E) Jefferson's note was written fifty-two years after the speech was delivered.
51. The mercantilist system in the eighteenth century led to
- (A) the restriction of governmental intervention in the economy
 - (B) the protection of Native Americans (Indians) from European economic exploitation
 - (C) the expansion of colonial manufacturing
 - (D) the subordination of the colonial economy to that of the mother country
 - (E) noncompetitive commercial relations among nations
52. The tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy were distinctive in that they
- (A) were less militant than other Native American (Indian) tribes
 - (B) all allied themselves with the American colonists against Great Britain during the Revolutionary War
 - (C) successfully resisted incorporation into the English fur-trading system
 - (D) were converted to Anglicanism
 - (E) formed the most important Native American political organization to confront the colonists
53. A major defect in the national government established by the Articles of Confederation was that it lacked
- (A) a means of amending the Articles
 - (B) the authority to tax
 - (C) the power to declare war
 - (D) the authority to make treaties
 - (E) a legislative branch

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

OCCUPATIONS OF DELEGATES
IN PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONVENTION, 1787

	<u>Federalists</u>		<u>Anti-Federalists</u>	
Merchants	6		2	
Large Manufacturers	3		1	
Lawyers	9		1	
Large Landowners	3		0	
Doctors	2		0	
Ministers	<u>2</u>		<u>1</u>	
Subtotal	25	54%	5	22%
Innkeepers	2		1	
Millers	8		4	
Artisans	1		0	
Miscellaneous	<u>4</u>		<u>2</u>	
Subtotal	15	33%	7	30%
Farmers	6	13%	11	48%
TOTAL	46	100%	23	100%

All of the following statements about the delegates to the Pennsylvania state convention to ratify the United States Constitution are supported by the data in the table above EXCEPT:

- (A) A majority of the farmers opposed ratification.
- (B) Federalists outnumbered Anti-Federalists by two to one.
- (C) The size of each occupational group was probably proportionate to its size in the Pennsylvania population.
- (D) The majority of the supporters of the Constitution were drawn from the upper social and economic classes.
- (E) The Federalists probably won the ratification vote.

55. Early American diplomats to European nations often gained advantages for the United States by
- (A) sending America's strong military and naval forces against those of the European powers
 - (B) convincing the people of European nations to exert pressure on their governments
 - (C) using confidential information effectively
 - (D) exploiting European rivalries
 - (E) using America's vast wealth in order to obtain favorable diplomatic settlements

56. The hostility of the Know-Nothing party was directed primarily against
- (A) the growth of cities and industrial manufacturing
 - (B) Irish and German Catholic immigrants
 - (C) Free Masons and members of other fraternal orders
 - (D) abolitionists
 - (E) slaveholders

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

57. The term "cult of domesticity" refers to
- (A) an aspect of the Salem witchcraft trials of 1692, in which mainly middle-aged matrons were accused of practicing evil magic
 - (B) the Shakers, a religious sect founded by Mother Ann Lee in the eighteenth century
 - (C) the idealization of women in their roles as wives and mothers during the early nineteenth century
 - (D) the defense given by antebellum apologists for slavery, who argued that bondage was a form of benevolent paternalism
 - (E) the Puritans' insistence on the importance of the family as the cornerstone of their social order
58. An important reason for the proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine was to
- (A) end the United States alliance with France
 - (B) displace England as the chief creditor of the Latin-American countries
 - (C) counter British objections that would arise in any future United States effort to annex the West Indies or Canada
 - (D) protect republican institutions of government in the Western Hemisphere
 - (E) prevent French interference in the internal affairs of Mexico
59. Which of the following most likely increased Mexican suspicion of United States territorial objectives in the 1830's and 1840's?
- (A) Abolitionist agitation in the North
 - (B) Jackson's policy toward the annexation of Texas (1836-37)
 - (C) The Webster-Ashburton Treaty
 - (D) Clay's speeches in the campaign of 1844
 - (E) Rhetoric on "manifest destiny" in the American press
60. Which of the following would most likely have said, "... children should be children as long as they can"?
- (A) A New England Puritan
 - (B) A Southern slaveholder
 - (C) A mid-nineteenth-century educational reformer
 - (D) An Irish immigrant in the Lowell mills
 - (E) A parent of a pioneer family in the West
61. In the presidential campaign of 1860, which of the following positions was asserted by the Republican party platform with respect to slavery?
- (A) Slavery should be abolished immediately by the federal government.
 - (B) The extension of slavery to other countries should be prohibited.
 - (C) The Missouri Compromise line (36° 30') should be extended to the Pacific Ocean, and slavery should be prohibited in territories above that line.
 - (D) The gradual emancipation of the slaves should begin, and the federal government should compensate slave owners for the loss of slave property.
 - (E) The extension of slavery to United States territories should be prohibited by the federal government, but slavery should be protected in the states where it already existed.
62. All of the following elements of the Radical Republican program were implemented during Reconstruction EXCEPT
- (A) provision of 40 acres to each freedman
 - (B) enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment
 - (C) military occupation of the South
 - (D) punishment of the Confederate leaders
 - (E) restrictions on the power of the President
63. The second Sioux War (1875-1876), which saw the defeat of Custer at the Battle of the Little Big Horn, was caused by all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the extension of the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad
 - (B) the gold rush in the Black Hills
 - (C) a concentrated effort on the part of the major Protestant denominations to convert the Sioux to Christianity
 - (D) corruption within the Department of the Interior
 - (E) overland migration of settlers to the Pacific Northwest

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

64. "... the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

This quotation is part of the

- (A) Burlingame Treaty
 - (B) Open Door notes
 - (C) Boxer Protocol
 - (D) Kellogg-Briand Pact
 - (E) Stimson Doctrine
65. Which of the following accurately describe(s) the Harlem Renaissance?
- I. It flourished during the 1920's.
 - II. It was centered among Blacks in the South.
 - III. It consisted of a period of dramatic Black intellectual and artistic creativity.
 - IV. It brought about significant gains in civil rights.
- (A) I only
 - (B) I and III only
 - (C) II and IV only
 - (D) I, II, and IV only
 - (E) I, III, and IV only
66. The main purpose of the Wagner Labor Relations Act of 1935 was to
- (A) end the sit-down strike in Flint, Michigan
 - (B) settle the struggle between the AFL and the CIO
 - (C) guarantee workers a minimum wage
 - (D) ensure workers' right to organize and bargain collectively
 - (E) exempt organized labor from the Sherman Antitrust Act
67. The principal reason for the economic boom in the United States after the Second World War was
- (A) full employment, because the United States kept ten million men in the armed services as a precautionary measure
 - (B) the continued production of war materials on a round-the-clock basis
 - (C) a shortage of consumer goods combined with a reserve of purchasing power in the form of accumulated savings
 - (D) the continuance of the federal government's operation of some basic industries, such as railroads
 - (E) strong action by the federal government in behalf of organized labor

68. Which of the following is correct about United States involvement in the Vietnam War?

- (A) It was justified by an appeal to the Open Door policy.
- (B) It was the exclusive responsibility of the Johnson and Nixon administrations.
- (C) It came about only after a formal declaration of war.
- (D) It was primarily anti-Soviet in purpose.
- (E) It grew out of policy commitments and assumptions since the Second World War.

69. Which of the following was a widely held belief among the Founding Fathers of the United States?

- (A) Direct democracy is superior to representative government.
- (B) Widespread ownership of property is a bulwark of republican government.
- (C) Political parties are an inevitable outgrowth of republican government.
- (D) Universal manhood suffrage is essential to a free government.
- (E) The separation of legislative, executive, and judicial functions leads to governmental chaos.

70. Which of the following is correct about the tariffs passed during the period 1816-1828?

- (A) They reduced barriers to free trade.
- (B) They were supported by all sections of the nation.
- (C) Their constitutionality was tested in the courts.
- (D) They were primarily intended as revenue-raising measures.
- (E) They were the first tariffs whose major purpose was protection.

71. Which of the following had the greatest impact on the institution of slavery in the United States in the first quarter of the nineteenth century?

- (A) Demands of Southern textile manufacturers for cotton
- (B) Introduction of crop rotation and fertilizers
- (C) Use of more stringent techniques of slave control
- (D) Invention of the cotton gin
- (E) The "three-fifths" compromise

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

72. The nullification controversy of 1832-1833 was significant, in part, because it
- (A) signaled the triumph of protectionist forces
 - ✓ (B) strengthened support for the Missouri Compromise
 - (C) weakened the Whig party throughout the South
 - (D) enhanced Andrew Jackson's reputation as a strong President
 - (E) cemented the alliance between Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun
73. The establishment of Brook Farm and the Oneida Community in the antebellum United States reflected
- (A) the influence of Social Darwinism on American thinkers
 - (B) the continued impact of Calvinist ideas on American thought
 - (C) the blossoming of perfectionist aspirations
 - (D) attempts to foster racial integration
 - (E) the implementation of Masonic schemes for social improvement
74. "From the beginning of the settlement of America, the frontier regions have exercised a steady influence toward democracy. . . . American democracy is fundamentally the outcome of the experience of the American people in dealing with the West. . . ."
- These statements are part of a historical theory known as
- (A) manifest destiny
 - (B) Jeffersonian democracy
 - (C) the Turner thesis
 - (D) Jacksonian democracy
 - (E) liberal republicanism
75. The Reconstruction Acts of 1867 provided for
- (A) temporary Union military supervision of the ex-Confederacy
 - (B) federal monetary support of the resettlement of American Blacks in Africa
 - (C) denial of Black property-holding and voting rights
 - (D) implementation of anti-Black vagrancy laws in the South
 - (E) lenient readmission of the ex-Confederate states to the Union
76. In the late nineteenth-century controversy over the social and religious implications of Darwinian theory, all of the following popular beliefs were felt to be threatened by Darwin EXCEPT the
- (A) theological doctrine of "design"
 - (B) accuracy of the Old Testament
 - (C) reality of change in the world
 - ⊕ (D) uniqueness of man in nature
 - ⊖ (E) concept of the deserving poor
77. All of the following help to explain the presence of large numbers of expatriate American intellectuals in Europe during the 1920's EXCEPT the
- (A) repressive effects of Prohibition and the resurgence of conservatism in the United States
 - ⊖ (B) attraction of European cities, especially Paris, as centers of innovation and creativity
 - ⊕ (C) tradition among American writers of taking up temporary residence in Europe
 - ⊖ (D) claims of young American writers and critics that American culture was materialistic and hostile to the development of their art
 - (E) European tradition of wealthy patrons supporting struggling American artists and writers
78. Which of the following immigrants were often forced to return to their country of origin?
- (A) Irish during the 1850's
 - (B) Germans during the First World War
 - (C) Italians during the 1920's
 - (D) Mexicans during the 1930's
 - (E) Japanese during the Second World War
79. Which of the following is true about the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928?
- (A) It created an alliance between the United States and France.
 - ⊖ (B) It was a bilateral pact for naval disarmament.
 - (C) It was rejected by the Senate.
 - (D) It was a multilateral pact condemning recourse to war.
 - (E) It contained provisions ("teeth") for enforcement of peace.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

80. Following the Second World War, President Truman was unable to expand significantly his predecessor's New Deal programs primarily because of

- (A) the domination of Congress by Republicans and conservative Democrats
- (B) the need to maintain a large military force in Asia
- (C) budget expenditures required to rebuild Europe
- (D) controversy surrounding the Truman Doctrine
- (E) the continuation of the Great Depression

81. The Whigs of the 1830's and 1840's differed from the Jacksonian Democrats in that the Whigs

- (A) won the support of Irish immigrants
- (B) secured the removal of Native Americans (Indians) to lands west of the Mississippi
- (C) supported the American System of Henry Clay
- (D) favored a laissez-faire economy
- (E) urged the annexation of Texas

82. All of the following statements about pre-Civil War American slavery are true EXCEPT:

- (A) Although experience varied from one plantation to another, investments in slaves generally yielded rates of return equal to or better than other forms of investments of comparable risk in the pre-Civil War American economy.
- (B) Although Southern legal codes did not uniformly provide for the legalization and stability of slave marriage, slaves were generally able to marry, and the institution of marriage was common on Southern plantations.
- (C) Although slaves were mainly employed in agriculture, by the 1850's they also were employed as construction workers and industrial laborers.
- (D) Because of the relative ease with which slaves could gain their freedom by manumission or by purchase, the proportion of freedmen to slaves was almost equal in many areas of the South.
- (E) Despite the geographical diffusion of slavery throughout the South, at no time did the majority of White families in the South own slaves.

83. The anticompetition laws passed by numerous states in the late 1880's were a response to which of the following organizational innovations?

- (A) The creation and growth of international cartels
- (B) The development of industry-wide trade associations
- (C) The joining of skilled and unskilled workers in industrial unions
- (D) The formation of agricultural marketing cooperatives
- (E) The use of stockholding trusts to create business oligopolies



Reprinted by permission of Brown Brothers

84. The cartoon above concerns President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to

- (A) submit all senatorial legislation to the Supreme Court for an opinion on its constitutionality
- (B) increase the number of justices on the Supreme Court
- (C) join the Supreme Court and the Senate to the "Roosevelt coalition"
- (D) abandon the custom of senatorial courtesy in the matter of federal court appointments
- (E) seek a favorable decision from the Supreme Court to break the logjam of bills awaiting action by the Senate

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

85. Which of the following is correct about the Washington Naval Conference of 1921-1922?

- (A) It was convened to equalize naval strength among the five major powers.
- (B) It imposed specific limitations on the number of battleships allowed to the signatory nations.
- (C) It outlawed the use of submarines in warfare.
- (D) It confirmed the isolationist nature of United States foreign policy during the 1920's.
- (E) It underscored the Harding administration's indifference to Japanese expansion in the Far East.

86. Which of the following contributed the LEAST to the growth of McCarthyism in the early 1950's?

- (A) Fears over Soviet development of an atomic weapon
- (B) Revelations about Soviet spies in Great Britain and the United States
- (C) President Truman's use of anticommunism to build support for his foreign policy
- (D) A large influx of immigrants following the Second World War
- (E) Political recriminations over the success of the Chinese Communist revolution

87. "The problem with hatred and violence is that they intensify the fears of the White majority, and leave them less ashamed of their prejudices toward Negroes. In the guilt and confusion confronting our society, violence only adds to chaos. It deepens the brutality of the oppressor and increases the bitterness of the oppressed. Violence is the antithesis of creativity and wholeness. It destroys community and makes brotherhood impossible."

During the 1960's all the following Black leaders would probably have supported this view EXCEPT

- (A) Stokely Carmichael
- (B) Martin Luther King, Jr.
- (C) James Farmer
- (D) Roy Wilkins
- (E) Whitney M. Young, Jr.

88. Which of the following is a correct statement about the Gilded Age?

- (A) The average real wages of blue-collar workers declined.
- (B) The average number of hours people worked increased.
- (C) Prices of farm products rose sharply, causing the cost of living to rise steeply.
- (D) Business activity expanded and contracted frequently.
- (E) The federal debt from the Civil War required heavy federal taxes.

89. During the New Deal, President Franklin D. Roosevelt recommended legislation to achieve all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) nationalization of the banks
- (B) legal protection for workers who sought collective bargaining
- (C) government payments to farmers who plowed up their crops
- (D) the development of public power-generating facilities
- (E) government-business cooperation in formulating "codes" of fair competition

90. President Eisenhower's economic policy can be best characterized as

- (A) the adoption of deficit financing to promote economic growth, but the repudiation of the progressive income tax
- (B) the rejection of the New Deal and an attempt to restore laissez-faire policies
- (C) the acceptance of the New Deal, but moderation in the expansion of governmental social programs
- (D) a vigorous effort to increase defense spending and federal funds for health care
- (E) a continuation of his predecessors' efforts to expand the role of the federal government

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

The Only Way We Can Save Her



Reprinted courtesy of the *Chicago Tribune*.

91. This cartoon from the 1930's suggests that the cartoonist
- (A) wished to see Europe destroyed
 - (B) believed that Japan was a greater threat to the United States than Germany was
 - (C) did not distinguish among the European belligerents in terms of war aims or forms of government
 - (D) believed that the United States must enter the war to make the world safe for democracy
 - (E) believed that Europe was doomed to communism

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

92. The Employment Act of 1946 did which of the following?

- (A) Guaranteed the right of collective bargaining for labor unions.
- ~~(B) Provided for retraining of veterans of the armed forces.~~
- (C) Declared it the objective of the federal government to foster full employment.
- (D) Provided for large-scale public works to prevent a postwar depression.
- (E) Created goals for the hiring of women and minorities by the federal government.

93. "The productive methods and facilities of modern industry have been completely transformed. . . . Skilled artisans make up only a small proportion of the workers. Obviously the bargaining strength of employees, under these conditions, no longer rests in organizations of skilled craftsmen. It is dependent upon a national union representing all employees—whether skilled or unskilled, or whether working by brain or brawn—in each basic industry."

This statement best represents the views of

- (A) Samuel Gompers
- (B) John L. Lewis
- (C) William Green
- (D) Bernard M. Baruch
- (E) Henry Ford

94. After 1763, changes in the British imperial system threatened the interests of which of the following groups of American colonists?

- I. Land speculators with interests west of the Appalachians
- II. Newspaper editors and lawyers
- III. Farmers wishing to settle in the Ohio River valley
- IV. Boston smugglers

- (A) III only
- (B) IV only
- (C) I and III only
- (D) I, III, and IV only
- (E) I, II, III, and IV

95. Which of the following has NOT been offered by historians as an explanation for the United States entry into the war with Spain in 1898?

- (A) President McKinley was too weak to withstand the multitude of pressures forcing him toward a decision for war.
- (B) Yellow journals created an irresistible war fever by publicizing atrocities allegedly being committed by the Spanish in Cuba.
- (C) American businessmen wanted to protect their investments in Cuba and assure a Cuban market for their products.
- (D) By the late 1890's the United States had assumed a world role that made it seem necessary to dominate the Caribbean.
- ~~(E) Spain was blatantly interfering with United States maritime rights as a nonbelligerent power.~~

96. Which of the following statements was NOT a part of the pragmatic philosophy as formulated by William James?

- (A) Beliefs are instruments to be tested by experience.
- (B) Ideas are true to the extent that they are useful.
- (C) The ultimate test of truth is the conduct it inspires.
- (D) Absolute truth exists, and we can know it.
- (E) Ideas are best understood in their effects.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

97. In the early twentieth century the largest American cities were characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) corrupt alliances between machine politicians and transit and utility interests
 - (B) neighborhoods that were increasingly mixed in their economic composition
 - (C) transportation systems that expanded the distance people could live from their work
 - (D) settlement houses and institutional churches that addressed the problems of the urban poor
 - (E) municipal reform movements based on "scientific" government
98. The ideas and ideals of Progressive reformers were NOT represented in which of the following?
- (A) The Keating-Owen Child Labor Act
 - (B) The Fourteen Points
 - (C) The Volstead Act
 - (D) The National Origins Act
 - (E) The Taft-Hartley Act
99. During the Manchurian crisis of 1931-1932, the Hoover administration did which of the following?
- (A) Levied an embargo on Japanese goods.
 - (B) Banned the sale of arms to either side.
 - (C) Ordered United States ground forces to Mukden.
 - (D) Withdrew diplomatic representation from Tokyo.
 - (E) Refused to recognize Japan's new conquests.
100. All of the following depicted social conditions in the United States during the Great Depression of the 1930's EXCEPT
- (A) John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*
 - (B) John Dos Passos' *U.S.A.*
 - (C) James T. Farrell's *Studs Lonigan*
 - (D) Erskine Caldwell's *Tobacco Road*
 - (E) Theodore Dreiser's *An American Tragedy*

END OF SECTION I

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON SECTION I.
DO NOT GO ON TO SECTION II UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.