

UNITED STATES HISTORY

SECTION I, Part A

Time—55 minutes

49 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 fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Questions 1 - 3 refer to the excerpt below.

“The reason why we find ourselves in a position of impotency is not because our only powerful potential enemy has sent men to invade our shores . . . but rather because of the traitorous actions of those who have been treated so well by this Nation. It has not been the less fortunate, or members of minority groups who have been traitorous to this Nation, but rather those who have had the benefits that the wealthiest Nation on earth has had to offer . . . the finest homes, the finest college education, and the finest jobs in government we can give. This is glaringly true in the State Department. There the bright young men who are born with silver spoons in their mouths are the ones who have been most traitorous.”

Senator Joseph McCarthy, speech in Wheeling, West Virginia, 1950

1. The claims McCarthy made in the speech heightened debates over which of the following issues?
 - (A) Policies and methods to root out possible communists within the United States
 - (B) The emergence of a military-industrial complex in the United States
 - (C) The expansion of the United States nuclear arsenal
 - (D) United States intervention in the Korean War
2. The political climate during McCarthy’s era had the most in common with which of the following?
 - (A) The efforts to limit immigrants’ political and economic power in the 1840s and 1850s
 - (B) The attacks on radicals and immigrants following the First World War
 - (C) The isolationism in United States foreign policy during the 1930s
 - (D) The decline in public confidence and trust in government in the 1970s
3. McCarthy’s accusations in the excerpt best reflect which of the following?
 - (A) Support for seeking new Cold War allies among nonaligned nations
 - (B) Resistance to efforts to achieve racial desegregation
 - (C) Ideological concerns over United States involvement in the Middle East
 - (D) Anxieties about Soviet influence at home and abroad

Questions 4 - 6 refer to the 1966 cartoon below by Bill Mauldin.

THE STRATEGISTS



Copyright by Bill Mauldin (1966). Courtesy of the Bill Mauldin Estate LLC.

4. The situation depicted in the cartoon came into existence as a result of the pursuit of which of the following policy goals?
- (A) Decolonization in Asia
 - (B) Containment of communism
 - (C) Détente with China and the Soviet Union
 - (D) Nuclear supremacy
5. The cartoon was primarily a response to the
- (A) increasing popularity of isolationism among United States policy makers
 - (B) ongoing controversy over the appropriate use of executive branch authority in conducting foreign policy
 - (C) expanding opposition to the Korean War
 - (D) growing debate over the Vietnam War

6. The issues depicted in the cartoon most closely resemble which of the following issues facing the United States in the nineteenth century?
- (A) Whether to acquire new territory in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific
 - (B) Whether to limit migration from other countries
 - (C) Whether to allow slavery to expand to newly acquired territories
 - (D) Whether to compromise with Southern leaders to avoid civil war

Questions 7 - 9 refer to the excerpt below.

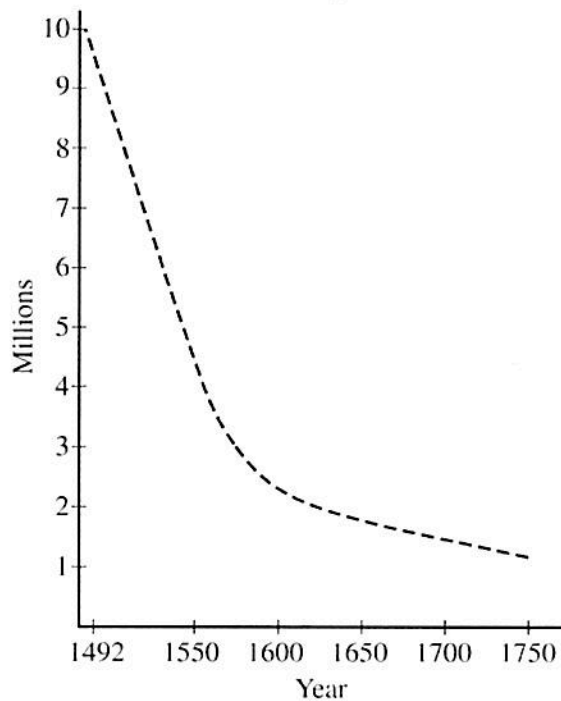
“Mr. Jay’s treaty [which reestablished trade and diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain following the Revolutionary War] has at length been made public. So general a burst of dissatisfaction never before appeared against any transaction. Those who understand the particular articles of it, condemn these articles. Those who do not understand them minutely, condemn it generally as wearing a hostile face to France. This last is the most numerous class, comprehending the whole body of the people, who have taken a greater interest in this transaction than they were ever known to do in any other. It has in my opinion completely demolished the monarchical party here.”

Thomas Jefferson, letter to James Monroe, September 6, 1795

7. Which of the following was an important consequence of the debate over the Jay Treaty?
- (A) The United States adopted a policy of isolationism.
 - (B) Sectional tensions between the West and the South increased.
 - (C) Federalists introduced legislation in Congress to establish a constitutional monarchy on the British model.
 - (D) Strong disagreements over policy promoted the development of political parties.
8. Thomas Jefferson’s reaction to the Jay Treaty as expressed in the letter was most directly a reflection of ongoing debates in the United States over
- (A) economic policy
 - (B) expansion to the west
 - (C) the impact of the French Revolution
 - (D) the return of a monarchy
9. Which of the following was a reason the United States government believed it necessary to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain following the American Revolution?
- (A) British activities and landholdings in North America were an impediment to western settlement and peace along the frontier.
 - (B) Northerners hoped that Britain’s antislavery position would pressure southern states to abolish slavery.
 - (C) The Washington administration wanted to improve relations to encourage France to sell the Louisiana Territory.
 - (D) The government wanted to mediate a better relationship between France and Britain to help bring peace to the European continent.

Questions 10 - 11 refer to the graph below.

ESTIMATE OF NATIVE AMERICAN
POPULATION IN THE TERRITORY
THAT BECAME THE
UNITED STATES, 1492-1750



10. Which of the following contributed most to the changes shown in the graph?
- (A) Loss of territory and access to natural resources
 - (B) The introduction of new plants and animals
 - (C) The introduction of new diseases
 - (D) Warfare with Europeans
11. Which of the following was the most direct effect of the changes shown in the graph?
- (A) European settlers relied mainly on indentured servants and enslaved Africans for labor.
 - (B) Trade between European settlers and Native Americans expanded.
 - (C) Conflicts among Native American groups became more intense.
 - (D) European settlers were able to gain control over Native American lands.

Questions 12 – 14 refer to the excerpt below.

“The Vigilance Committee of Boston inform you that the MOCK TRIAL of the poor Fugitive Slave has been further postponed. . . .

Come down, then, Sons of the Puritans: for even if the poor victim is to be carried off by the brute force of arms, and delivered over to Slavery, you should at least be present to witness the sacrifice, and you should follow him in sad procession with your tears and prayers, and then go home and take such action as your manhood and your patriotism may suggest.

Come, then, by the early trains on MONDAY, and rally. . . . Come with courage and resolution in your hearts; but, this time, with only such arms as God gave you.”

Proclamation addressed “To the Yeomanry of New England,” Boston, 1854

12. The proclamation most clearly provides evidence for which of the following?
- (A) The spreading of violence associated with the Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - (B) The failure of the Compromise of 1850 to lessen sectional tensions
 - (C) The abolitionist roots of the Republican Party
 - (D) The absence of racism in antebellum New England
13. The sentiments expressed in the proclamation would have been most widely condemned by White residents of
- (A) coastal South Carolina
 - (B) northern California
 - (C) western New York
 - (D) western Virginia
14. The issuing of documents such as the proclamation generally had which of the following effects?
- (A) Accumulating support for the theory of slavery as a positive good
 - (B) Encouraging armed rebellions by enslaved people in the South
 - (C) Increasing the visibility of organized opposition to slavery
 - (D) Improving relations between native-born residents and recent Catholic immigrants

Questions 15 - 17 refer to the excerpt below.

“We believe that the Negro should adopt every means to protect himself against barbarous practices inflicted upon him because of color.

“We believe in the freedom of Africa for the Negro people of the world, and by the principle of Europe for the Europeans and Asia for the Asiatics, we also demand Africa for the Africans at home and abroad. . . .

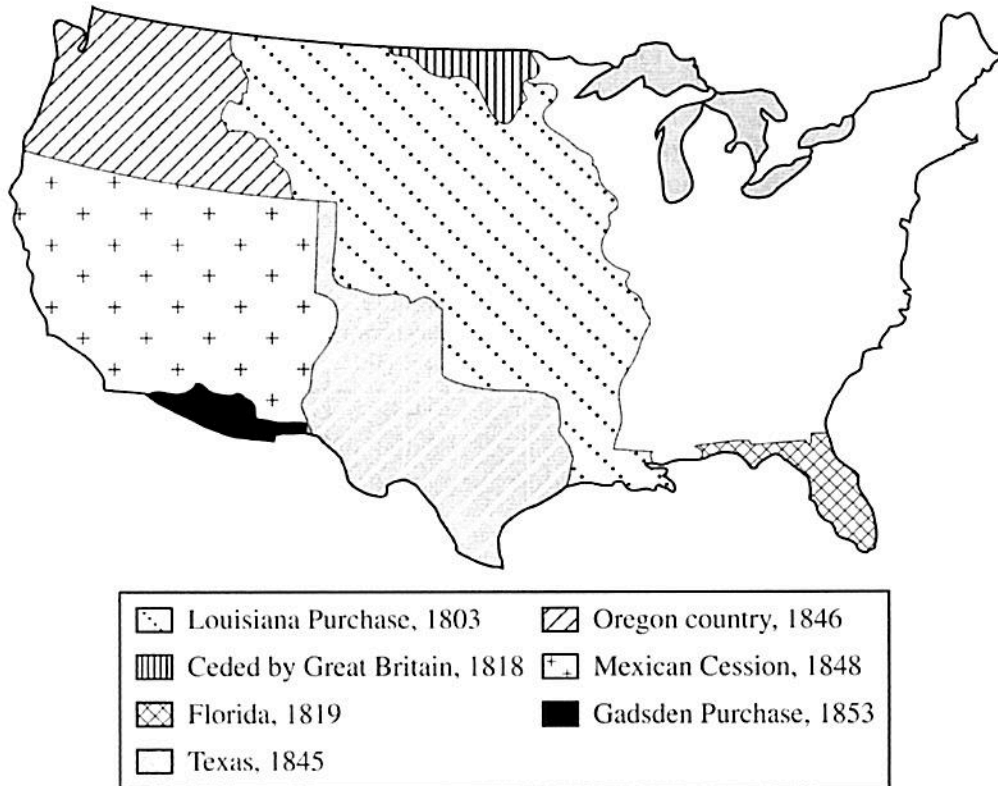
“We strongly condemn the cupidity of those nations of the world who, by open aggression or secret schemes, have seized the territories and inexhaustible natural wealth of Africa, and we place on record our most solemn determination to reclaim the treasures and possession of the vast continent of our forefathers.”

Marcus Garvey, Declaration of Rights of the Negro Peoples of the World,
adopted at the first convention of the Universal Negro Improvement
Association (UNIA), August 1920

15. Which of the following most plausibly influenced Garvey’s argument in the excerpt?
- (A) The emerging support for United States intervention in the affairs of Asia and Latin America
 - (B) Calls for integration of the United States armed forces
 - (C) New cultural expressions that emerged from the Harlem Renaissance
 - (D) The concept of self-determination debated at the Treaty of Versailles peace talks
16. The ideas expressed in Garvey’s declaration drew the most significant support from which of the following?
- (A) Presidents favoring colonization efforts
 - (B) Participants in the Great Migration
 - (C) Urban Progressive reformers
 - (D) Former slaves
17. Which of the following later movements held ideas closest to those expressed by Garvey in the excerpt?
- (A) A. Philip Randolph’s organizing of Black railroad workers into the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
 - (B) Thurgood Marshall and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People’s legal efforts to desegregate schools in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
 - (C) Martin Luther King, Jr.’s efforts to win equal rights for African Americans through nonviolent civil disobedience
 - (D) Malcolm X’s Black nationalism emphasizing racial pride and economic self-sufficiency

Questions 18 - 21 refer to the map below.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES, 1783–1853



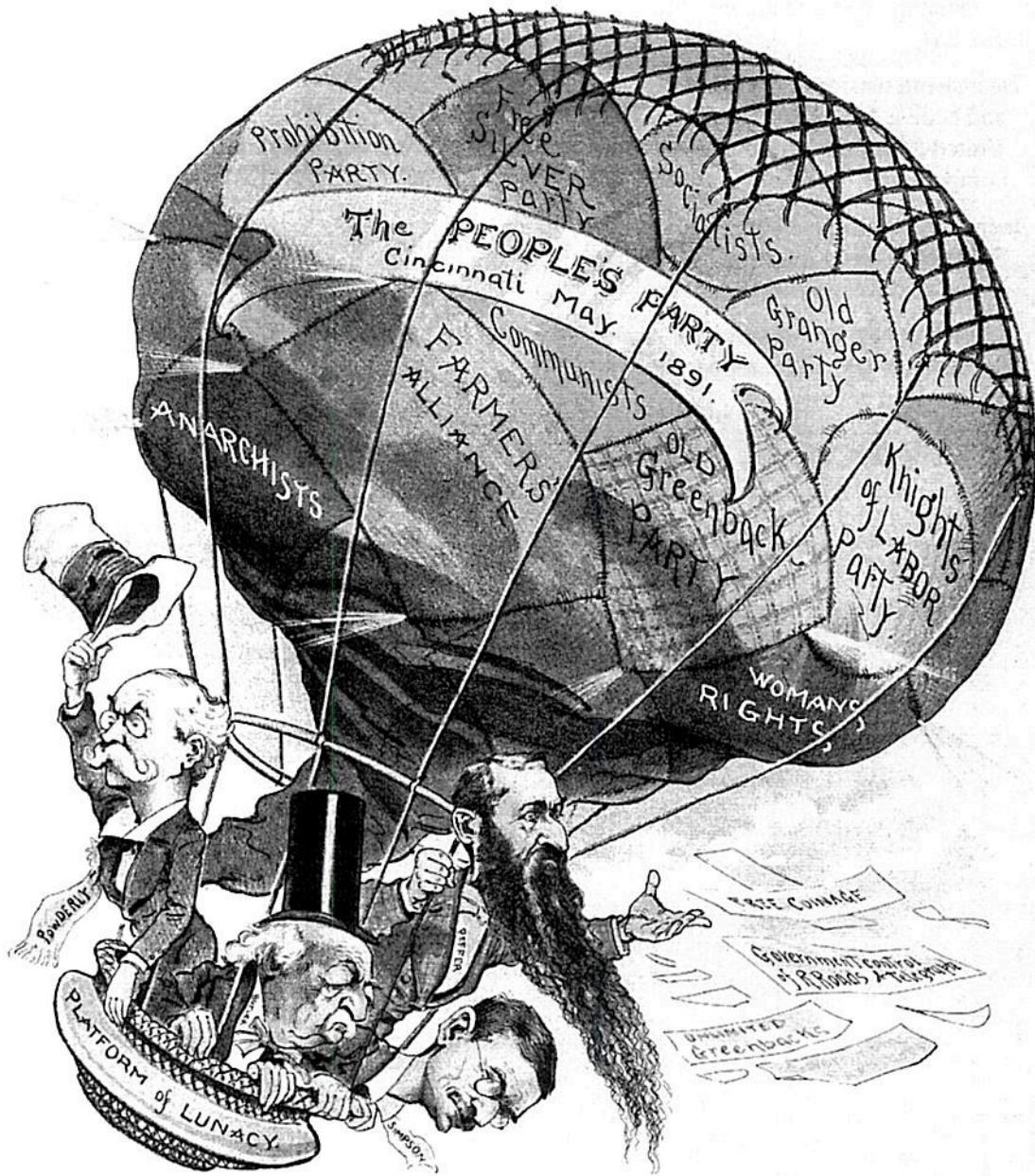
18. Which of the following was a common justification in the United States for the trend depicted in the map?
- (A) The interest in greater access to trade with the British colonies in the Americas
 - (B) The desire for better relations with Mexico
 - (C) The intention to assimilate Plains Indians into White society
 - (D) The belief in White cultural and political superiority

19. In the mid-nineteenth century, the process shown in the map was advocated by supporters of which of the following ideologies?
- (A) Republicanism
 - (B) Abolitionism
 - (C) Progressivism
 - (D) Manifest Destiny

20. The trend shown in the map led most directly to which of the following?
- (A) A decreasing gap in wealth because land ownership increased among White citizens
 - (B) Decreasing tensions between White settlers and Native Americans because expanded United States territory undercut competition
 - (C) Increasing divisions between North and South because of questions about the status of slavery in new territories
 - (D) Increasing legal immigration for Asians because the United States became a Pacific Rim country
21. The ideology that supported the trend depicted in the map is most similar to the ideology that supported which of the following?
- (A) Opposition to the international slave trade
 - (B) Involvement in the Spanish-American War
 - (C) Participation in the First World War
 - (D) Isolationism prior to the Second World War

Questions 22 - 25 refer to the 1891 cartoon below.

"A PARTY OF PATCHES"



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22. The cartoon suggests that the disparate groups that favored the People's (Populist) Party typically shared which of the following?
- (A) The idea that wealthy people had some obligation to help people living in poverty
 - (B) Belief in a stronger federal government role in the United States economic system
 - (C) Support for United States expansionism
 - (D) Advocacy of individual rights
23. The People's (Populist) Party emerged most directly in response to which of the following late-nineteenth-century trends?
- (A) The efforts of businesses to gain control over markets and resources abroad
 - (B) The influx of migrants from Asia and southern and eastern Europe
 - (C) The growth of corporate power in agriculture and the economy
 - (D) The development of political machines
24. Which of the following groups would be most likely to support the Populist Party?
- (A) Sharecroppers
 - (B) Industrialists
 - (C) Immigrants
 - (D) Bankers
25. The cartoonist most likely supported
- (A) reform of local government
 - (B) women's political equality
 - (C) redistribution of wealth
 - (D) government policies favoring corporations

Questions 26 - 28 refer to the excerpt below.

"We are the people of this generation, bred in at least modest comfort, housed now in universities, looking uncomfortably to the world we inherit.

"When we were kids, the United States was the wealthiest and strongest country in the world; the only one with the atom bomb, the least scarred by modern war, an initiator of the United Nations. . . .

"As we grew, however, our comfort was penetrated by events too troubling to dismiss. . . .

"The conventional moral terms of the age, the politician moralities—'free world,' 'people's democracies' reflect realities poorly, if at all, and seem to function more as ruling myths than as descriptive principles. . . .

"The bridge to political power, though, will be built through genuine cooperation, locally, nationally, and internationally, between a new left of young people, and an awakening community of allies."

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Port Huron Statement, 1962

26. Which of the following post-1945 developments contributed most strongly to the discomfort that members of SDS felt?
- (A) The efforts of Congress to adopt legislation to deal with domestic social problems
 - (B) The disillusionment with United States domestic values and Cold War events
 - (C) The *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* decision on school desegregation
 - (D) The support for collective security through international organizations
27. SDS best exemplifies which of the following?
- (A) The success of the Civil Rights movement in achieving greater racial integration
 - (B) The development of new concerns about environmental pollution and the overuse of natural resources
 - (C) The increased influence of conservatives who opposed expansive social welfare policies and higher taxes
 - (D) The emergence of radical groups claiming that liberals were doing too little to address racial and economic inequality
28. What did SDS have most in common with the youth counterculture of the 1960s?
- (A) A rejection of many of the values of their parents' generation
 - (B) A commitment to reforming society through direct political action
 - (C) A desire to remove themselves from mainstream society and experiment with drugs
 - (D) A determination to establish gender equality throughout the United States

Questions 29 - 31 refer to the excerpt below.

“Thus, fellow citizens, have I pointed out what I thought necessary to be amended in our Federal Constitution. I beg you to call to mind our glorious Declaration of Independence, read it, and compare it with the Federal Constitution; what a degree of apostacy will you not then discover. Therefore, guard against all encroachments upon your liberties so dearly purchased with the costly expense of blood and treasure.”

A Georgian, *Gazette of the State of Georgia*, November 15, 1787

29. The opinion expressed in the excerpt would most likely have been held by
- (A) an advocate of republican motherhood
 - (B) an Anti-Federalist
 - (C) a Loyalist
 - (D) an abolitionist
30. Which of the following factors contributed most directly to the views expressed in the excerpt?
- (A) The limitations placed on the federal government by the Articles of Confederation
 - (B) The fear of excessive centralized authority
 - (C) The efforts made to increase economic growth in the new nation
 - (D) The desire to settle new territory controlled by American Indians
31. The views expressed in the excerpt contributed most directly to
- (A) the addition of the Bill of Rights shortly after the Constitution was adopted
 - (B) a series of rebellions and revolutions in France, Haiti, and Latin America
 - (C) the elimination of the international slave trade
 - (D) the creation of a strong central government

Questions 32 - 33 refer to the excerpt below.

“There remains, then, only one mode of using great fortunes; but in this we have the true antidote for the temporary unequal distribution of wealth, the reconciliation of the rich and the poor—a reign of harmony. . . . Under its sway we shall have an ideal state, in which the surplus wealth of the few will become, in the best sense, the property of the many, because administered for the common good, and this wealth, passing through the hands of the few, can be made a much more potent force for the elevation of our race than if it had been distributed in small sums to the people themselves. Even the poorest can be made to see this, and to agree that great sums gathered by some of their fellow-citizens and spent for public purposes, from which the masses reap the principal benefit, are more valuable to them than if scattered among them through the course of many years in trifling amounts.”

Andrew Carnegie, “Wealth,” 1889

32. The “temporary unequal distribution of wealth” that Carnegie refers to in the excerpt resulted most directly from the
- (A) growth of cities in both size and number
 - (B) consolidation of corporations into trusts and holding companies
 - (C) efforts by workers to organize local and national unions
 - (D) government policy of reducing tariffs to promote free trade
33. Which of the following policies would Carnegie most likely have supported?
- (A) The use of federal power to redistribute wealth
 - (B) Government creation of jobs for unemployed people
 - (C) Increased regulation of corporations
 - (D) Laissez-faire economics

Questions 34 - 36 refer to the excerpt below.

“In 1680 Pueblo leaders united most of their communities against the European intruders. . . . In a matter of weeks, the Pueblos had eliminated Spaniards from New Mexico above El Paso. The natives had killed over 400 of the province’s 2,500 foreigners, destroyed or sacked every Spanish building, and laid waste to the Spaniards’ fields. There could be no mistaking the deep animosity that some natives, men as well as their influential wives and mothers, held toward their former oppressors. . . . Some Pueblo leaders . . . urged an end to all things Spanish as well as Christian. After the fighting subsided, they counselled against speaking Castilian or planting crops introduced by the Europeans.”

David J. Weber, historian. *The Spanish Frontier in North America*. 1992

34. Which of the following most shaped the events described in the excerpt?
- (A) The establishment of African slavery in the Spanish colonies
 - (B) The demands of the *encomienda* system in the Spanish colonies
 - (C) The amount of Spanish intermarriage with Native Americans
 - (D) The importance of Old World crops to the subsistence of Spanish colonial subjects
35. The conflict described in the excerpt led primarily to which of the following changes in Spanish colonial policy?
- (A) Scaling back of the Spanish presence in North America
 - (B) Widespread use of warfare to maintain control of Native Americans
 - (C) Removal of Native Americans to reservations
 - (D) Greater accommodation to Native American cultures
36. English colonization patterns in North America differed most from Spanish colonization in that the English
- (A) more often settled as families and rarely intermarried with Native Americans
 - (B) relied more on coerced labor from Native Americans
 - (C) enjoyed relatively peaceful relations with Native Americans
 - (D) adopted some of Native Americans’ more egalitarian views on the roles of women

Questions 37 - 39 refer to the excerpts below.

"I conceive there lies a clear rule . . . that the elder women should instruct the younger and then I must have a time wherein I must do it.

"If any come to my house to be instructed in the ways of God what rule have I to put them away?"

"The power of the Holy Spirit dwelleth perfectly in every believer, and the inward revelations of her own spirit, and the conscious judgment of her own mind are of authority paramount to any word of God."

Anne Hutchinson, 1630s

37. The excerpts from Anne Hutchinson best represent which of the following developments in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the 1630s?
- (A) Growing challenges by dissenters to civil authorities
 - (B) Efforts to raise the level of education for young girls and women
 - (C) Growing disagreement over the expansion of legal rights in the colonial charter
 - (D) Efforts by colonial women to establish independent communities separate from men
38. The ideas expressed in the excerpts have the most in common with which of the following?
- (A) The Civil Rights movement of the 1960s, when African American women asserted their right to vote in federal elections
 - (B) The flapper culture of the 1920s, when women challenged gender roles through dress
 - (C) The women's liberation movement of the 1970s, when women sought to achieve gender equality in the workplace
 - (D) The antislavery movement of the 1840s, when women asserted their right to speak on behalf of the cause
39. The emphasis on personal salvation, which Hutchinson articulated in the 1630s, was most strongly echoed in which later movement?
- (A) Second Great Awakening in the 1830s
 - (B) Social Gospel in the 1890s
 - (C) Anticommunism in the 1950s
 - (D) New conservatism in the 1980s

Questions 40 - 43 refer to the excerpt below.

“Americans faced an overwhelming task after the Civil War and emancipation: how to understand the tangled relationship between two profound ideas—*healing and justice*. . . . [T]hese two aims never developed in historical balance. One might conclude that this imbalance between outcomes of sectional healing and racial justice was simply America’s inevitable historical condition. . . . But theories of inevitability . . . are rarely satisfying. . . . The sectional reunion after so horrible a civil war was a political triumph by the late nineteenth century, but it could not have been achieved without the resubjugation of many of those people whom the war had freed from centuries of bondage. This is the tragedy lingering on the margins and infesting the heart of American history from Appomattox to World War I.”

David W. Blight, historian, *Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory*, 2001

40. One key change immediately following the Civil War aimed at achieving the “racial justice” that Blight describes was the
- (A) establishment of a constitutional basis for citizenship and voting rights
 - (B) creation of new agencies to ensure racial integration in employment
 - (C) campaign by the federal government to eliminate poverty
 - (D) desegregation of the United States armed forces
41. Which of the following most directly supports Blight’s argument in the excerpt?
- (A) The Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - (B) The election of seventeen African Americans to Congress between 1869 and 1877
 - (C) The industrialization of some segments of the southern economy in the late nineteenth century
 - (D) The emergence of the first national civil rights organizations, such as the Afro-American League and the NAACP
42. Which of the following best explains the reason for the reconciliation described by Blight?
- (A) Mass immigration from abroad and internal migration of African Americans reduced racial tensions in the North and South.
 - (B) The federal government established a limited social welfare state that reduced regional differences between the North and South.
 - (C) Efforts to change southern racial attitudes and culture ultimately failed because of the South’s determined resistance and the North’s waning resolve.
 - (D) The theory of Social Darwinism encouraged political and business leaders to reduce efforts to create racial equality in the South.

43. Which of the following best characterizes the "sectional reunion" Blight describes?
- (A) Gilded Age financial policies encouraged economic growth in the North and the South.
 - (B) The federal government removed troops from the South and eliminated aid for former slaves.
 - (C) New political alliances united northern and southern members of the Democratic Party to win control of both houses in Congress.
 - (D) White laborers in the North and African American farmers in the South joined together in the Populist movement.

Questions 44 - 46 refer to the excerpt below.

"I said everything to them I could to divert them from their idolatries, and draw them to a knowledge of God our Lord. Moctezuma replied, the others assenting to what he said, that they had already informed me they were not the aborigines of the country, but that their ancestors had emigrated to it many years ago; and they fully believed that after so long an absence from their native land, they might have fallen into some errors; that I having more recently arrived must know better than themselves what they ought to believe; and that if I would instruct them in these matters, and make them understand the true faith, they would follow my directions, as being for the best. Afterwards, Moctezuma and many of the principal citizens remained with me until I had removed the idols, purified the chapels, and placed the images in them, manifesting apparent pleasure."

Letter from Hernán Cortés to Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain, on his interaction with the Mexica (Aztecs), 1520

44. The interaction between Cortés and Moctezuma most strongly demonstrates Cortés'
- (A) desire for increased power and status
 - (B) support for the European shift from feudalism to capitalism
 - (C) promotion of long-distance trade
 - (D) consolidation of plantation-based agriculture
45. Moctezuma's statement that the Mexica "were not the aborigines of the country" most likely refers to which of the following developments?
- (A) Widespread deadly epidemics before the arrival of the Spanish
 - (B) The presence of different and complex societies before European contact
 - (C) Use of the encomienda system by the Mexica before the arrival of the Spanish
 - (D) The development of African slavery in the Spanish colonies
46. Which of the following was a primary feature of social relations established in the Spanish colonies in the Western Hemisphere?
- (A) The development of a rigid racial hierarchy
 - (B) The growth of friendship and cooperation with native peoples
 - (C) The emergence of racially mixed populations mingling European settlers, Native Americans, and Africans
 - (D) A close-knit, homogeneous society with a thriving mixed economy of agriculture and commerce based on export crops

Questions 47 - 49 refer to the excerpt below.

"Now, we can see a new world coming into view. . . . In the words of Winston Churchill, a world order in which 'the principles of justice and fair play protect the weak against the strong. . . .' A world where the United Nations . . . is poised to fulfill the historic vision of its founders. A world in which freedom and respect for human rights find a home among all nations. The Gulf War put this new world to its first test. And my fellow Americans, we passed that test."

President George H. W. Bush, address to Congress, March 6, 1991

47. Which of the following events most directly led to President Bush believing that a new "world order" was emerging?
- (A) United States military forces withdrawing from Vietnam
 - (B) The spread of computers and global information networks
 - (C) The end of the Cold War with the Soviet Union
 - (D) Terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon
48. Which of the following most directly represents an attempt to put the principles stated in the excerpt into action?
- (A) Curtailing domestic civil liberties through federal legislation to improve security against terrorism
 - (B) Participating in peacekeeping interventions in the Balkans to stop ethnic cleansing
 - (C) Constructing the Star Wars missile defense system to reduce the nuclear threat
 - (D) Creating a powerful military-industrial complex
49. The principles on human rights articulated by President Bush are most similar to
- (A) the ideas expressed by President George Washington in his 1796 Farewell Address
 - (B) President James K. Polk's support for Manifest Destiny in the 1840s
 - (C) the ideas expressed by President Woodrow Wilson during and after the First World War
 - (D) President Ronald Reagan's support for reinvigoration of anticommunism in the 1980s