

AP U.S. HISTORY

PRACTICE EXAM 1

Section I

Part A (Multiple Choice)

Time: 35 minutes

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

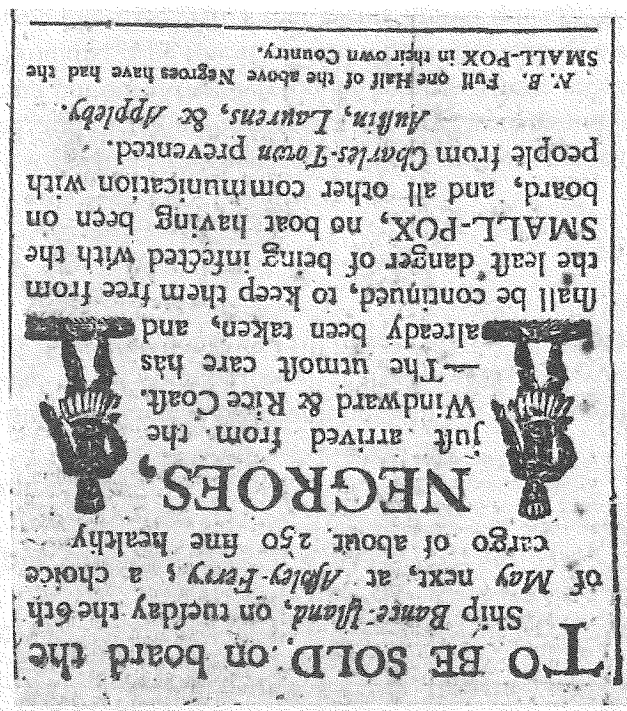
Questions 1.1-1.4 refer to the following quotation:

At a meeting of working girls held at Hull House during a strike in a large shoe factory, the discussions made it clear that the strikers who had been most easily frightened, and therefore the first to capitulate, were naturally those girls who were paying board and were afraid of being put out if they fell too far behind. After a recital of a case of peculiar hardship one of them exclaimed: "Wouldn't it be fine if we had a boarding club of our own, and then we could stand behind each other in a time like this?" After that events moved quickly. We ... discussed all the difficulties and fascinations of such an undertaking, and on the first of May, 1891, two comfortable apartments near Hull House were rented and furnished. The Settlement was responsible for the furniture and paid the first month's rent, but beyond that the members managed the club themselves. ... At the end of the third year the club occupied all of the six apartments which the original building contained, and numbered fifty members.

—Jane Addams, *Twenty Years at Hull House*, 1912

- 1.1 Which of the following *best* reflects the perspective of Jane Addams in the passage above?
- A. Poor people need the leadership of reformers like herself.
 - B. Poor people need support in helping themselves.
 - C. Poor people don't need outside help.
 - D. Poor people don't deserve help.
- 1.2 Settlement houses like Hull House expressed a desire of reformers to do which of the following?
- A. Convert immigrants to Christianity.
 - B. Prevent political radicalism.
 - C. Provide cheap labor for industry.
 - D. Improve conditions in urban neighborhoods.
- 1.3 A settlement house worker was most likely to be motivated by which of the following?
- A. The Social Gospel
 - B. Social Darwinism
 - C. Communism
 - D. The support of an urban political machine
- 1.4 The perspective of the passage above would most directly support which of the following political goals?
- A. Women's suffrage
 - B. Trust-busting
 - C. Greater rights for unions
 - D. Weakening political machines

Question 2.1 refers to the following image:



Advertisement, Charleston, South Carolina, 1780s

2.1 Which of the following *best* reflects the perspective of the above image?

- A. Slaves represent a public health threat.
- B. The importation of slaves is a legitimate enterprise.
- C. The importation of slaves needs to be halted.
- D. Smallpox is a major danger to Charleston.

Questions 3.1-3.4 refer to the following quotation:

Those who came before us made certain that this country rode the first waves of the industrial revolutions, the first waves of modern invention, and the first wave of nuclear power, and this generation does not intend to flounder in the backwash of the coming age of space. We mean to be a part of it—we mean to lead it. For the eyes of the world now look into space, to the moon, and the planets beyond, and we have vowed that we shall not see it governed by a hostile flag of conquest, but by a banner of freedom and peace. We have vowed that we shall not see space filled with weapons of mass destruction, but with instruments of knowledge and understanding. . . . We choose to go to the moon. We choose to go to the moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard, because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills, because that challenge is one that we are willing to accept, one we are unwilling to postpone, and one which we intend to win, and the others, too.

—John F. Kennedy, September 12, 1962

2.2 During the 1780s, which of the following was the most widespread crop cultivated by slaves in North America?

- A. Wheat
- B. Sugar
- C. Tobacco
- D. Cotton

2.3 Following the American Revolution, many Founding Fathers believed which of the following?

- A. Slavery would gradually disappear in the United States.
- B. The freeing of slaves should be outlawed.
- C. Slavery would be the foundation of the American economy.
- D. Freed slaves deserved government reparations for their suffering.

2.4 Which of the following was a reference to slavery in the Constitution?

- A. The banning of slavery in the Northwest Territory.
- B. Slavery was outlawed above the Mason-Dixon Line.
- C. Slavery could not be outlawed.
- D. A prohibition for 20 years of any law banning the importation of slaves.

- 3.1 John F. Kennedy in this passage is urging his fellow Americans to emulate which of the following?
- A. The pioneers
 - B. Progressive reformers
 - C. Captains of industry
 - D. The Green Berets
- 3.2 Kennedy's statement *best* reflects which of the following?
- A. American unease in a time of troubles
 - B. American confidence in a time of prosperity
 - C. A liberal concern for social justice
 - D. A conservative fear of big government
- 3.3 Kennedy's speech can *best* be compared to which of the following?
- A. Dwight Eisenhower's speech on the "military-industrial complex"
 - B. George Washington's Farewell Address
 - C. Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address
 - D. Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Arsenal of Democracy" speech
- 3.4 Kennedy's speech most directly led to which of the following?
- A. The Vietnam War
 - B. The Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) nuclear strategy
 - C. The Apollo space program
 - D. The Great Society social programs
- Questions 4.1–4.4 refer to the following quotation:

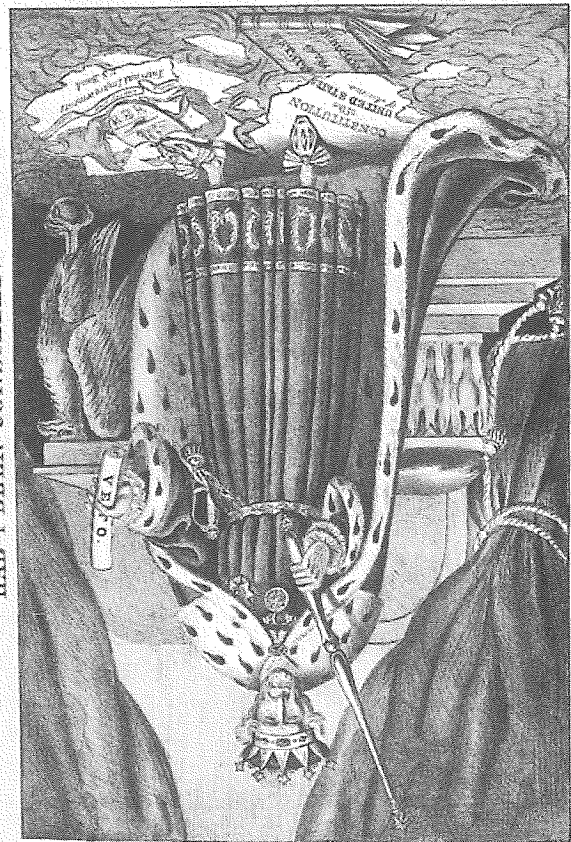
I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not; During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, "Logan is the friend of the white man." I had even thought to have lived with you but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, in cold blood and unprovoked; murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it; I have killed many; I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one.

—Address attributed to Logan, an Indian leader, 1774

- 4.1 Which of the following *best* expresses the perspective of Logan in the passage above?
- A. Logan believes the expansion of British settlements must be stopped
 - B. Logan laments the loss of his family
 - C. Logan opposes a new peace treaty
 - D. Logan believes that Indians need to find strength in unity
- 4.2 Which of the following most directly expresses why Logan's Address became very popular in the early United States?
- A. Many Americans believed that the Indians had been treated badly.
 - B. Many Americans believed that the only good Indian was a dead Indian.
 - C. Many Americans believed that Indians were a noble people who were disappearing.
 - D. Many Americans believed that Indians should abandon their way of life.
- 4.3 Which of the following in later years would be most likely to see themselves in Logan's position?
- A. An opponent of big government in the 1930s
 - B. An opponent of consumerism in the 1950s
 - C. A supporter of liberalism in the 1960s
 - D. A supporter of feminism in the 1970s
- 4.4 A sympathetic reader of Logan's Address in the early years of the United States would be most likely to support which of the following Indian policies?
- A. Exterminating all Indians
 - B. Respecting Indian territory and sovereignty
 - C. Encouraging Indians to migrate to Canada and Mexico
 - D. Building reservations and encouraging Indians to change their ways

Questions 5.1-5.2 refer to the following cartoon:

- 5.1 Which of the following groups would be most likely to support the perspective of the cartoon?
- A. Democrat supporters of Andrew Jackson
 - B. Whig opponents of Andrew Jackson
 - C. Know-Nothing opponents of immigration
 - D. Anti-Masonic opponents of special privilege
- 5.2 The cartoon most likely refers to which of the following policies of Andrew Jackson?
- A. The "war" against the Bank of the United States
 - B. Opposition to nullification threats in South Carolina
 - C. Indian removal
 - D. Support for the spoils system
- 5.3 Though a supporter of "strict construction" of the Constitution, Jackson was notable for which of the following?
- A. Weakening the presidency
 - B. Spending on internal improvements
 - C. Strengthening the presidency
 - D. Weakening the party system
- 5.4 Andrew Jackson saw himself as a champion of which of the following continuities in United States history?
- A. The struggle for civil rights for all
 - B. Government assistance for the underprivileged
 - C. The cooperation of government and big business
 - D. The democratization of American life



Political cartoon, 1832

Questions 6.1-6.4 refer to the following quotation:

The 1980s have been born in turmoil, strife, and change. This is a time of challenge to our interests and our values and it's a time that tests our wisdom and skills. At this time in Iran, 50 Americans are still held captive, innocent victims of terrorism and anarchy. Also at this moment, massive Soviet troops are attempting to subjugate the fiercely independent and deeply religious people of Afghanistan. These two acts—one of international terrorism and one of military aggression—present a serious challenge to the United States of America and indeed to all the nations of the world. Together we will meet these threats to peace. . . .

Three basic developments have helped to shape our challenges: the steady growth and increased projection of Soviet military power beyond its own borders; the overwhelming dependence of the Western democracies on oil supplies from the Middle East; and the press of social and religious and economic and political change in the many nations of the developing world, exemplified by the revolution in Iran.

Each of these factors is important in its own right. Each interacts with the others. All must be faced together, squarely and courageously. We will face these challenges, and we will meet them with the best that is in us. And we will not fail.

—Jimmy Carter, State of the Union Address, January 23, 1980

Questions 7.1-7.4 refer to the following advertisement:



Ford advertisement, 1952
Used with permission of Ford Motor company.

- 7.1 Which of the following *best* expresses the message of the advertisement?
- A. Ford cars are for the well-off
 - B. Ford cars are great work vehicles
 - C. Ford cars are for the whole family
 - D. Ford cars are for the lower classes
- 7.2 The advertisement most directly reflects which of the following?
- A. The growing prosperity and leisure of Americans in the 1950s
 - B. The materialistic excesses of the rich in the 1950s
 - C. A push for social conformity in the 1950s
 - D. The recreational limits imposed by a poor economy in the 1950s

- 6.1 Which of the following has some of its roots in the conditions discussed by Jimmy Carter in this passage?
- A. The War on Terror
 - B. High unemployment
 - C. Tensions with China
 - D. High budget deficits

- 6.2 The problems that Carter faced in 1980 can *best* be compared to those of which of the following?
- A. Abraham Lincoln in the 1860s
 - B. Theodore Roosevelt in the 1900s
 - C. Warren Harding in the 1920s
 - D. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s

- 6.3 The situation Carter described led most directly to which of the following?
- A. The creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - B. Carter's defeat in the next presidential election
 - C. An American invasion in the Middle East
 - D. Carter's victory in the next presidential election

- 6.4 Which of the following *best* expresses Carter's approach to foreign policy in the passage above?
- A. Isolationism
 - B. Appeasement
 - C. Containment
 - D. A call for war

7.3 The American embrace of the automobile in the twentieth century most directly reflects which continuity in U.S. history?
 A. A desire for social justice
 B. A desire for economic equality
 C. A desire for higher social status
 D. A desire for more personal freedom

7.4 In the 1950s the widespread availability of the automobile most directly helped make possible which of the following?
 A. The rise of international corporations
 B. The rapid growth of suburbs
 C. The prevalence of stay-at-home moms
 D. The baby boom generation

Questions 8.1–8.4 refer to the following quotation:

Let us not, I beseech you sir, deceive ourselves. Sir, we have done everything that could be done, to avert the storm which is now coming on. We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated ourselves before the throne, and have implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and Parliament. Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded; and we have been spurned, with contempt, from the foot of the throne. In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope. . . . It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace, but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!

8.1 The sentiments expressed by Patrick Henry led most directly to which of the following?
 A. The Declaration of Independence
 B. The Albany Plan
 C. The Boston Tea Party
 D. The Constitution of the United States

8.2 In this passage, Henry expresses an abiding American concern about which of the following?
 A. No entangling alliances with foreign countries
 B. The dangers of standing armies
 C. Self-government
 D. The separation of church and state

8.3 Which of the following nineteenth-century groups most directly saw themselves as following in the tradition of Patrick Henry?
 A. Supporters of Manifest Destiny
 B. Members of the Republican Party
 C. Abolitionists
 D. Southern secessionists

8.4 The “storm” that Henry refers to was most directly the result of which of the following?
 A. American efforts to trade with Spain and France
 B. British efforts to shrink a budget deficit after the French and Indian War
 C. British unwillingness to fight Indian tribes on the frontier
 D. British impressments of American sailors and interference with American trade

—Patrick Henry, March 23, 1775

Questions 9.1–9.4 refer to the following quotation:

Of all the band of adventurous cavaliers, whom Spain, in the sixteenth century, sent forth on the career of discovery and conquest, there was none more deeply filled with the spirit of romantic enterprise than Hernando Cortes. Dangers and difficulties, instead of deterring, seemed to have a charm in his eyes. . . . He conceived, at the first moment of his landing in Mexico, the design of its conquest. When he saw the strength of its civilization, he was not turned from his purpose. . . . This spirit of knight-errantry might lead us to undervalue his talents as a general, and to regard him merely in the light of a lucky adventurer. But this would be doing him injustice; for Cortes was certainly a great general, if that man be one, who performs great achievements with the resources which his own genius has created. There is probably no instance in history, where so vast an enterprise has been achieved by means apparently so inadequate. . . . He brought together the most miscellaneous collection of mercenaries who ever fought under one standard: adventurers from Cuba and the Isles, craving for gold; hidalgos, who came from the old country to win laurels; . . . wild tribes of the natives from all parts of the country, who had been sworn enemies from their cradles, and who had met only to cut one another's throats, and to procure victims for sacrifice; men, in short, differing in race, in language, and in interests, with scarcely anything in common among them. Yet this motley congregation was assembled in one camp, compelled to bend to the will of one man, to consort together in harmony, to breathe, as it were, one spirit, and to move on a common principle of action!

—William Hickling Prescott, *History of the Conquest of Mexico*, 1843

- 9.1 Given the perspective of the passage above, William Hickling Prescott believed which of the following about the conquest of the Aztec Empire?
- A. The actions of Hernando Cortes were irrational.
- B. The conquest of Mexico was a racist atrocity.
- C. Cortes was chiefly motivated by a desire for wealth.
- D. The Aztec Empire had to give way to the superior civilization of Spain.
- 9.2 As Prescott makes clear in the passage above, an important reason for Cortes's military success was which of the following?
- A. The advantage of superior numbers
- B. The superior military skill of mercenaries
- C. Taking advantage of divisions among the Indians
- D. Effective use of European artillery
- 9.3 The Spanish in America were interested in which of the following?
- A. Escaping oppression at home
- B. Expanding territories under Spanish control
- C. Seeking religious freedom for themselves
- D. Creating independent principalities for themselves
- 9.4 Prescott's interpretation of the conquest of Mexico resembles which contemporary nineteenth-century American political movement?
- A. Support for Manifest Destiny
- B. Support for Southern secessionism
- C. Support for abolitionism
- D. Support for Know-Nothingism

ANSWERS TO PRACTICE EXAM 1

Multiple Choice

1.1 B	3.2 B	5.3 C	7.4 B
1.2 D	3.3 D	5.4 D	8.1 A
1.3 A	3.4 C	6.1 A	8.2 C
1.4 C	4.1 B	6.2 D	8.3 D
2.1 B	4.2 C	6.3 B	8.4 B
2.2 C	4.3 A	6.4 C	9.1 D
2.3 A	4.4 D	7.1 C	9.2 C
2.4 D	5.1 B	7.2 A	9.3 B
3.1 A	5.2 A	7.3 D	9.4 A

Explanations for the Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1.1. B. Poor people need support in helping themselves *best* reflects the perspective of Jane Addams in the passage. Jane Addams was a pioneering social worker who became famous for her work with the poor. She was a leader in the settlement house movement, which established social centers in disadvantaged urban neighborhoods. Addams founded Hull House in Chicago.
- 1.2. D. Settlement houses like Hull House expressed a desire of reformers to improve conditions in urban neighborhoods. Settlement houses provided a variety of social services such as childcare for working mothers and English language classes. Settlement workers also helped the people in their neighborhoods lobby government for better living conditions and city services.
- 1.3. A. A settlement house worker was most likely to be motivated by the Social Gospel. The Social Gospel was a liberal strain of American Protestantism that called on the church to battle injustices in society and to work for social betterment as a way of saving souls.
- 1.4. C. The perspective of the passage would most directly support greater rights for unions. In the passage, Jane Addams helps young women workers find secure communal housing so they can safely strike for better working conditions. Settlement house workers often helped immigrants and the poor organize to protect their rights in their working places and elsewhere.
- 2.1. B. The image reflects the perspective that the importation of slaves is a legitimate enterprise. The image is a notice for a slave auction in Charleston, South Carolina, in the 1780s. Slavery was believed to be crucial to South Carolina's plantation economy.
- 2.2. C. During the 1780s, the most widespread crop cultivated by slaves in North America was tobacco. Cotton did not become the chief cash crop in the South until after Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin in the 1790s.
- 2.3. A. Following the American Revolution, many Founding Fathers believed that slavery would gradually disappear in the United States. Economically, tobacco was losing some of its importance as new sources appeared elsewhere in the world. Also the human rights ideals of
- 3.1. A. President John F. Kennedy in this passage is urging his fellow Americans to emulate the pioneers. Kennedy ran for the presidency on a program that he termed the New Frontier. He wanted Americans to emulate their pioneer forebears and surmount a number of challenges, from domestic problems to the cold war. Taking the lead in the space race with the Soviets and landing the first men on the moon would be a dramatic way of demonstrating this pioneering spirit.
- 3.2. B. Kennedy's statement best reflects American confidence in a time of prosperity. The early 1960s were a time of prosperity that had endured since the end of World War II. Kennedy and his successor, Lyndon B. Johnson, believed that the United States could achieve any task it set out to accomplish, whether it was landing a man on the moon, ending poverty in the United States, or winning a war in Vietnam.
- 3.3. D. Kennedy's speech can *best* be compared to Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Arsenal of Democracy" speech. In the "Arsenal of Democracy" speech, Roosevelt also set a challenge for the American people, producing weapons and supplies for the nations resisting Axis aggression during World War II.
- 2.4. D. A ban on the importation of slaves after 20 years was a reference to slavery in the Constitution. This was part of the growing consensus in the years after the Revolution that slavery was a weakening institution, for both economic and ideological reasons. Slavery was gradually outlawed in the Northern states. George Washington and others freed their slaves upon their deaths. Then the invention of the cotton gin made slavery highly profitable again in the South.
- 3.1. A. President John F. Kennedy in this passage is urging his fellow Americans to emulate the pioneers. Kennedy ran for the presidency on a program that he termed the New Frontier. He wanted Americans to emulate their pioneer forebears and surmount a number of challenges, from domestic problems to the cold war. Taking the lead in the space race with the Soviets and landing the first men on the moon would be a dramatic way of demonstrating this pioneering spirit.
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- 3.4. C. Kennedy's speech most directly led to the Apollo space program. The Apollo space missions focused on landing men on the moon. *Apollo 8* circled the moon in December 1968. The *Apollo 11* mission set a lunar module down on the moon. Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin became the first and second men to walk on the moon.
- 4.1. B. In the passage, Logan laments the loss of his family. Logan was an Indian war chief. After members of his family were murdered by settlers, Logan led a series of retaliatory raids. This began Lord Dunmore's War in 1774, named after the Governor of Virginia. Logan refused to attend the talks that led to a peace treaty but sent the message in the passage instead.
- 4.2. C. Logan's Address became very popular in the early United States because many Americans believed that Indians were a noble people that were disappearing. As Indians became perceived as a minor and fading threat, many Americans expressed sympathy for their plight. They were sometimes portrayed as "noble savages" free of the corruptions of society. A good example of this is the character of Uncas in James Fenimore Cooper's novel *The Last of the Mohicans* (1825).
- 4.3. A. In later years, an opponent of big government in the 1930s would be most likely to sympathize with Logan. Like Logan, an opponent of big government during the years of the New Deal and the rapid expansion of the welfare state would feel as if events were moving in the wrong direction.
- 4.4. D. A reader of Logan's Address in the early years of the United States would most likely support building reservations and encouraging Indians to change their ways. Thomas Jefferson believed that the only hope for Indians was for them to adopt American culture. Until they did so, he thought that they should be moved away from the settlements, giving them time to "civilize" themselves. The consensus of American policymakers during the nineteenth century was that the key to Indian survival was a combination of reservations and eventual assimilation into American society.
- 5.1. B. Whig opponents of Andrew Jackson would be most likely to support the perspective of the cartoon. The Whigs saw Jackson as an overbearing and tyrannical chief executive, most notably for his veto of the rechartering of the Bank of the United States. Hence, the portrayal of Jackson in the cartoon as "King Andrew." The cartoon most likely refers to the "war" against the Bank of the United States. President Jackson believed that the privately run Bank of the United States had too much power over the nation's finances. He thought its power was undemocratic. When Henry Clay and Bank supporters passed a rechartering bill through Congress, Jackson vetoed it. He also pulled federal funds from the Bank of the United States, depositing the money in state banks that came to be known as "pet banks." These banks soon began issuing large amounts of paper money. Hoping to rein in inflation, Jackson issued the Specie Circular, requiring gold or silver coins in payment for public lands. This spurred a financial panic and depression in 1837.
- 5.3. C. Though a supporter of "strict construction" of the Constitution, Jackson was notable for strengthening the presidency. While philosophically a believer in limited government, temperamentally, Jackson could not resist vigorously using the powers of his office in instances as varied as his defiance of the Supreme Court over Indian removal or taking a strong stand against advocates of nullification in South Carolina. Jackson's veto of the recharter of the Bank of the United States because he thought this would be bad policy was unprecedented. Previous presidential vetoes had been based on the perceived unconstitutionality of bills. Jackson here expanded the range of presidential prerogative.
- 5.4. D. Andrew Jackson saw himself as the champion of the democratization of American life. Jackson portrayed himself as the representative of the common man. During the period of his political ascendancy in the 1820s and 1830s most property qualifications for voting disappeared. The emergence of a vigorous two-party political system encouraged politicians to court and celebrate ordinary Americans. Historians use the term "Jacksonian Democracy" to describe this new era.

became an attainable reality for millions of Americans.

7.3. D. The American embrace of the automobile in the twentieth century most directly reflects a desire for more personal freedom. From the beginning, Americans desired the easy and affordable mobility provided by automobiles. As early as 1929, there was one automobile for every five Americans, more cars than in all the rest of the world. By the 1950s, cars symbolized the prosperity and openness of American society.

7.4. B. In the 1950s, the widespread availability of the automobile most directly helped make possible the rapid growth of suburbs. The rapid spread of new roads, facilitated in part by the 1956 Interstate Highway Act, encouraged developers like the Levitt brothers to create extensive suburban housing developments outside cities. Suburbanites could enjoy the amenities of single family dwellings in attractive surroundings while using their automobiles to commute to work in the cities.

8.1. A. The sentiments expressed by Patrick Henry led most directly to the Declaration of Independence. Speaking in March 1775, shortly before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in April, Henry pointed out the unwillingness of the British authorities to compromise with the American colonists. Once fighting began, the British continued to show little inclination to address American concerns. This led more and more Americans to contemplate independence. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia submitted a resolution to the Second Continental Congress calling for independence.

8.2. C. In this passage, Henry expresses an abiding American concern for self-government. Unlike the Spanish and French colonies, the English colonies had been largely self-governing from the time of their founding. The Virginia House of Burgesses dated back to 1619. That meant that by the 1770s some of the American colonies had been governing themselves for close to 150 years. This tradition of self-governance led the American colonists to resent new British taxation after 1763 and to stand up for what they believed were their rights as Englishmen.

6.1. A. The War on Terror has some of its roots in the conditions discussed by President Jimmy Carter in this passage. The difficulties with revolutionary Iran and the Iranian hostage crisis, as well as concerns about the free flow of Middle Eastern oil, spurred increased American involvement in the region. Resentment of this American role played a part in motivating the Al Qaeda attacks on September 11, 2001.

6.2. D. The problems that Carter faced in 1980 can best be compared to Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s. Roosevelt also had to deal with great powers, such as Japan, Italy, and Germany launching wars of aggression, and the resulting international instability. Carter was responding to the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan and the problems caused by the new revolutionary regime in Iran. Within a few months, Saddam Hussein's Iraq would start a long and bloody war with Iran.

6.3. B. The situation Carter described led most directly to his defeat in the next presidential election. Carter's inability to secure the release of the Americans held hostage in Iran and the perception that American foreign policy was ineffective contributed to his defeat by Ronald Reagan in the 1980 election.

6.4. C. Containment best expresses Carter's approach to foreign policy in the passage. The containment of the Soviet Union and the spread of communism had been a centerpiece of American foreign policy since the late 1940s. Carter's determination to confront the Soviet Union over the invasion of Afghanistan was consistent with the policy of containment.

7.1. C. Ford cars are for the whole family best expresses the message of the advertisement. The 1950s were a time of general prosperity. The baby boom was underway, and popular culture celebrated family togetherness. The Ford ad addresses this by showing a family vacationing in their new Ford convertible.

7.2. A. The advertisement most directly reflects the growing prosperity and leisure of Americans in the 1950s. The United States was enjoying a postwar economic boom. This prosperity and government programs such as the G.I. Bill facilitated the movement of many Americans to new levels of affluence. Family vacations such as that pictured in the advertisement

- 8.3. D. The nineteenth-century group of Americans that most directly saw themselves in the tradition of Patrick Henry were Southern secessionists. The secessionists of 1860–1861 saw themselves as people whose states' rights were being threatened by a federal government headed by a man that they regarded as a "radical" Republican. They saw their secession from the Union as equivalent to the American colonies withdrawing from the British Empire.
- 8.4. B. The "storm" that Henry refers to was most directly the result of British efforts to shrink a budget deficit after the French and Indian War. Faced with enormous debts after the expensive war with the French, the British government looked to the American colonies as a new revenue source, leading Parliament to pass a series of taxes on the Americans. The American colonists resented this "taxation without representation," provoking a series of political crises that ended with a war.
- 9.1. D. Given the perspective of the passage, William Hickling Prescott believed that the Aztec Empire had to give way to the superior civilization of Spain. Prescott, like most nineteenth-century Americans, was convinced that the European conquest of America was part of the upward march of human progress. He saw Hernando Cortes as a hero whose actions were justified by history.
- 9.2. C. As Prescott makes clear in the passage, an important reason for Cortes's military success was taking advantage of divisions among the Indians. Cortes never had enough Spanish troops to overthrow the Aztec Empire. He built a coalition with other Indian peoples who resented the rule of the Aztecs. This provided him with the manpower to achieve victory.
- 9.3. B. The Spanish in America were interested in expanding territories under Spanish control. This was a major goal of Cortes and other conquistadors. They were also anxious to spread the Christian religion and win riches for themselves. But whatever they conquered became part of the Spanish Empire, under the rule of the Spanish king.
- 9.4. A. Prescott's interpretation of the conquest of Mexico resembles the contemporary nineteenth-century support for Manifest Destiny just as Prescott believed that the Spanish conquest of Mexico represented human progress and demonstrated the superiority of European civilization, the supporters of Manifest Destiny argued that the inevitable spreading of American settlement to the Pacific Ocean and beyond was a measure of the glorious role that the United States would play in the future.
1. A. This is a passage from Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* (1963), a major work of the "Second Wave" feminism that emerged in the 1960s. Friedan argued that women were facing an existential crisis in the "comfortable concentration camp" of their homes and could not find personal fulfillment in their role as housewives. She believed women needed to express themselves outside the home. Inspired by the African-American civil rights movement of the 1960s, "Second Wave" feminists (to distinguish them from the "First Wave" feminists who fought for the vote) worked to ensure equality for women in all fields of life from the

Explanations for the Short-Answer Questions

workplace to politics. Inspired by these ideas and by changing economic circumstances, millions of women entered the workforce in the 1960s and 1970s.

B. Phyllis Schlafly headed the conservative Eagle Forum. She defended the importance of the traditional role of women as mothers and housewives. She argued that modern feminists were "bitter women" who were inflicting their personal maladjustment on everyone else. She believed that feminism was hurting children and weakening the family. Schlafly led the successful opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment.