

AP U.S. HISTORY
PRACTICE EXAM 2

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 you to make 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.

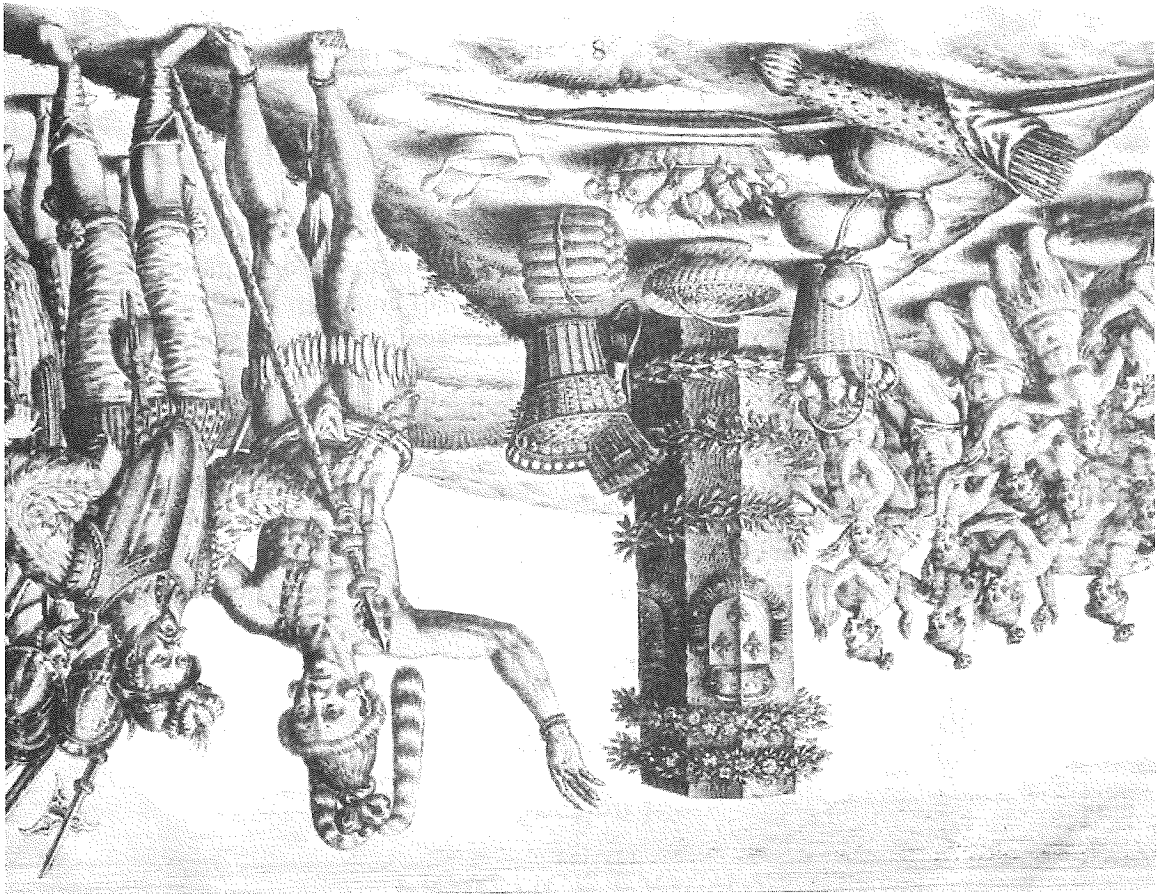
Questions 1.1–1.4 refer to the following quotation:

One of the rights which the freeman has always guarded with most jealous care is that of enjoying the rewards of his own industry. Realizing that the power to tax is the power to destroy and that the power to take a certain amount of property or of income is only another way of saying that for a certain proportion of his time a citizen must work for the government, the authority to impose a tax on the people has been most carefully guarded. . . . A government which lays taxes on the people not required by urgent necessity and sound public policy is not a protector of liberty, but an instrument of tyranny. It condemns the citizen to tyranny. One of the first signs of the breaking down of free government is a disregard by the taxing power of the right of the people to their own property. . . . Unless the people can enjoy that reasonable security in the possession of their property, which is guaranteed by the Constitution, against unreasonable taxation, freedom is at an end. . . . With us economy is imperative. It is a full test of our national character. . . . It is always the people who toil that pay.

—Calvin Coolidge, “Economy in the Interest of All,” June 30, 1924

- 1.1. Which of the following political ideas *best* reflects the perspective of Calvin Coolidge in the passage above?
- A. Taxation is an effective means of redistributing wealth.
 - B. Government should be limited.
 - C. A bigger government can ensure social justice.
 - D. Government has the final say on what people do with their property.
- 1.2. Which of the following presidents would be most likely to share Coolidge’s sentiments?
- A. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - B. Lyndon B. Johnson
 - C. Ronald Reagan
 - D. Barack Obama
- 1.3. The ideas expressed above were influenced by which of the following?
- A. Widespread prosperity in the 1920s
 - B. Widespread economic hardship in the 1920s
 - C. The rapid growth of the welfare state in the 1920s
 - D. Highly publicized antitrust prosecutions
- 1.4. In the passage above Coolidge is reacting against which of the following?
- A. The economic policies of his predecessor Warren G. Harding
 - B. The growing strength of radical politics in America following the Russian Revolution
 - C. Populist agitation in the West
 - D. The governmental policies of the Progressive Era

Questions 2.1–2.4 refer to the following image:



Theodor de Bry, "The Natives of Florida Worship the Column Erected by the Commander on His First Voyages," *Grand Voyages*, 1591

- 2.1. Which of the following most directly reflects the perspective of de Bry in the image above?
- A. The natives of Florida are primitive and superstitious.
 - B. The natives of Florida are highly religious.
 - C. The Europeans are unjustly exploiting the natives of Florida.
 - D. Conflict is inevitable between the natives of Florida and the Europeans.
- 2.2. The image above is an expression of which of the following?
- A. European fear of native peoples
 - B. European religious fervor
 - C. European doubts about the value of exploration
 - D. European curiosity about the wider world
- 2.3. The column erected by the commander signified which of the following?
- A. European intentions to convert the Indians to Christianity
 - B. European desires for trade and new products
 - C. European desires to establish political control over new territories
 - D. European interest in sharing the culture of the Indians
- 2.4. European rivalries would lead to the French depicted above being driven from Florida by which of the following?
- A. The natives of Florida
 - B. The Spanish
 - C. The English
 - D. The Dutch

Questions 3.1–3.4 refer to the following quotation:

Here is the case of a woman employed in the manufacturing department of a Broadway house. It stands for a hundred like her own. She averages three dollars a week. Pay is \$1.50 for her room; for breakfast she has a cup of coffee; lunch she cannot afford. One meal a day is her allowance. This woman is young; she is pretty. She has "the world before her." Is it anything less than a miracle if she is guilty of nothing less than the "early and provident marriage," against which moralists exclaim as one of the prolific causes of the distresses of the poor? Almost any door might seem to offer a welcome escape from such slavery as this. "I feel so much healthier since I got three square meals a day," said a lodger in one of the Girls' Homes. Two young sewing-girls came in seeking domestic service, so that they might get enough to eat. They had been only half-fed for some time, and starvation had driven them to the one door at which the pride of the American-born girl will not permit her to knock, though poverty be the price of her independence.

—Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*, 1890

- 3.1. Which of the following would be *most* likely to support the perspective expressed by Riis in the passage above?
- A. A supporter of Social Darwinism
 - B. A Progressive
 - C. A businessman
 - D. An opponent of immigration
- 3.2. The situation faced by the young women in the passage above is *most* directly comparable to which of the following?
- A. American revolutionaries in the 1770s
 - B. Slaves in the antebellum South
 - C. Populist farmers in the 1890s
 - D. Detroit autoworkers in the 1930s
- 3.3. Concerns like those expressed by Riis in the passage above led *most* directly to which of the following?
- A. Laws regulating the working conditions of women
 - B. Restrictions on immigration
 - C. Women's suffrage
 - D. Antitrust legislation
- 3.4. Riis's work as an investigator of the lives of the poor can *most* directly be associated with which of the following?
- A. Yellow Journalism
 - B. Abolitionism
 - C. The muckrakers
 - D. Socialism

Questions 4.1–4.4 refer to the following quotation:

It is natural, it is a privilege, I will go farther, it is a right, which all free men claim, that they are entitled to complain when they are hurt. They have a right publicly to remonstrate against the abuses of power in the strongest terms, to put their neighbors upon their guard against the craft or open violence of men in authority, and to assert with courage the sense they have of the blessings of liberty, the value they put upon it, and their resolution at all hazards to preserve it as one of the greatest blessings heaven can bestow. . . . But to conclude: The question before the Court and you, Gentlemen of the jury, is not of small or private concern. It is not the cause of one poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are now trying. No! It may in its consequence affect every free man that lives under a British government on the main of America. It is the best cause. It is the cause of liberty. And I make no doubt but your upright conduct this day will not only entitle you to the love and esteem of your fellow citizens, but every man who prefers freedom to a life of slavery will bless and honor you as men who have baffled the attempt of tyranny, and by an impartial and uncorrupt verdict have laid a noble foundation for securing to ourselves, our posterity, and our neighbors, that to which nature and the laws of our country have given us a right to liberty of both exposing and opposing arbitrary power (in these parts of the world at least) by speaking and writing truth.

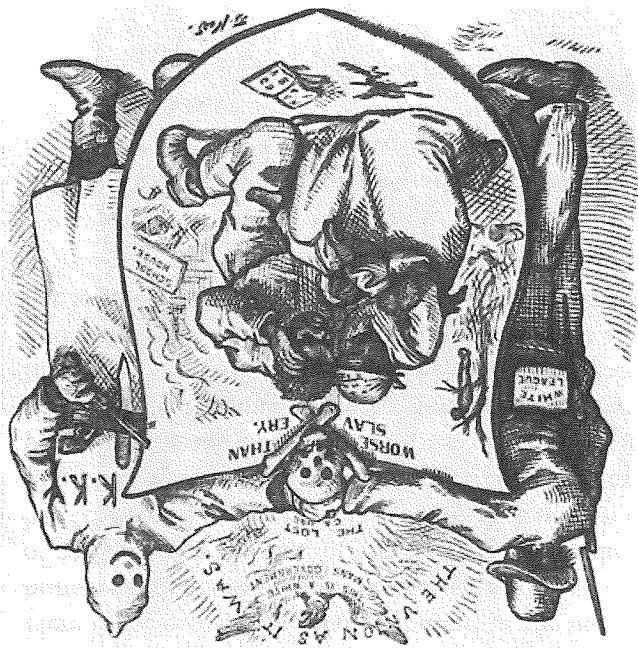
—Andrew Hamilton, concluding argument, libel trial of newspaper editor John Peter Zenger, August 4, 1735

- 4.1. Which of the following *best* describes the significance of the Zenger Trial?
- A. An important incident in opposing British taxation policy
 - B. An early attack on the institution of slavery
 - C. A landmark case concerning voting rights
 - D. A landmark case concerning freedom of expression

- 4.2. Andrew Hamilton assumes which of the following?
- A. Americans have more freedoms than people in other countries.
 - B. People in other countries have more rights than Americans.
 - C. Natural rights are merely ideas that don't really exist.
 - D. Rights are granted by the government.
- 4.3. The Zenger Case can *best* be compared to which of the following?
- A. Abraham Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus during the Civil War
 - B. Government efforts to prevent the publication of the Pentagon Papers in 1971
 - C. The trial of the accused Haymarket Square bombers in 1886
 - D. The *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court decision of 1954

- 4.4. Hamilton's success in the Zenger case *most* directly reflects which of the following?
- A. American desires for independence from Great Britain
 - B. American rejection of Enlightenment ideals
 - C. A long tradition of self-rule in the American colonies
 - D. The weakening of economic ties between America and Great Britain

Questions 5.1–5.4 refer to the following cartoon:



Thomas Nast, "The Union as It Was / The Lost Cause, Worse Than Slavery," *Harpers Weekly*, October 24, 1874

- 5.1. Which of the following *best* expresses the perspective of Thomas Nast in the cartoon above?
- A. The Reconstruction of the South is going well.
 - B. The government is not adequately protecting freed slaves.
 - C. White people in the South need to stand together.
 - D. The Reconstruction of Southern society was a bad idea.

- 5.2. The situation described in the cartoon above *most* directly resulted in which of the following?
- A. The passage of the Fifteenth Amendment
 - B. The passage of the Homestead Act offering settlers free land in the West
 - C. Efforts to create an industrialized New South
 - D. The *Plessy v. Ferguson* Supreme Court decision

- 5.3. The Southerners in the cartoon above wanted a "Union" characterized by which of the following?
 A. Sovereignty centered in the federal government.
 B. An "American System" of internal improvements.
 C. Sovereignty centered in the states.
 D. The anti-nullification nationalism of Andrew Jackson.

- 5.4. The ideas in the cartoon above *most* directly reflect which of the following continuities in U.S. history?
 A. Debates about civil rights
 B. Debates about the use of military power
 C. Debates about gun control
 D. Debates about the role of political parties

Questions 6.1–6.4 refer to the following quotation:

Tonight, the daughter of a woman whose highest goal was a future for her children talks to our nation's oldest political party about a future for us all. Tonight, the daughter of working Americans tells all Americans that the future is within our reach, if we're willing to reach for it. Tonight, the daughter of an immigrant from Italy has been chosen to run for (vice) president in the new land my father came to love. . . . Americans want to live by the same set of rules. But under this administration, the rules are rigged against too many of our people. It isn't right that every year the share of taxes paid by individual citizens is going up, while the share paid by large corporations is getting smaller and smaller. . . . It isn't right that young couples question whether to bring children into a world of 50,000 nuclear warheads. That isn't the vision for which Americans have struggled for more than two centuries. . . . Tonight, we reclaim our dream. We're going to make the rules of American life work for all Americans again. . . . The issue is not what America can do for women, but what women can do for America.

—Geraldine Ferraro, Vice Presidential Nomination Acceptance Address, July 19, 1984

- 6.1. The nomination of Geraldine Ferraro for vice president was most directly a continuation of which of the following?
 A. The successful assimilation of immigrants to the United States
 B. The struggle for civil rights for ethnic minorities
 C. Increased economic and political opportunities for women
 D. The increasing democratization of the political nomination process
- 6.2. The political ideas expressed by Ferraro in the passage above *most* directly reflect those of which of the following?
 A. Colonial opponents of British taxation in the 1760s and 1770s
 B. Abolitionists of the antebellum period
 C. Republicans of the 1920s
 D. New Dealers of the 1930s
- 6.3. The ideas expressed in the passage above would *most* directly have strengthened which of the following during the 1980s?
 A. Opposition to the administration's arms buildup
 B. Efforts to deregulate many industries
 C. Efforts to reform the welfare system
 D. Support for the administration's cold war policies
- 6.4. Geraldine Ferraro can be most directly compared to which of the following women?
 A. Abigail Adams
 B. Sandra Day O'Connor
 C. Jane Addams
 D. Rosa Parks

Questions 7.1–7.4 refer to the following quotation:

These were the first emigrants that we had found abundant and melancholy traces of their progress throughout the whole course of the journey. Sometimes we passed the grave of one who had sickened and died on the way. The earth was usually torn up and covered thickly with wolf-tracks. Some had escaped this violation. One morning a piece of plank, standing upright on the summit of a grassy hill, attracted our notice, and riding up to it we found the following words very roughly traced upon it, apparently by a red-hot piece of iron:

MARY ELLIS DIED MAY 7th, 1845
Aged two months.

Such tokens were of common occurrence, nothing could speak more for the hardship, or rather infatuation, of the adventurers, or the sufferings that await them upon their journey. . . . We were late in breaking up our camp on the following morning, and scarcely had we ridden a mile when we saw, far in advance of us, drawn against the horizon, a line of objects stretching at regular intervals along the level edge of the prairie. An intervening swell soon hid them from sight, until, ascending it a quarter of an hour after, we saw close before us the emigrant caravan, with its heavy white wagons creeping on in their slow procession, and a large drove of cattle following behind. . . . Many were murmuring against the leader they had chosen, and wished to depose him. . . . The women were divided between regrets for the homes they had left and apprehension of the deserts and savages before them. . . . As we left the ground, I saw a tall slouching fellow with the nasal accent of "down east," contemplating the contents of his tin cup, which he had just filled with water.

"Look here, you," he said: "it's chock full of animals!"
The cup, as he held it out, exhibited in fact an extraordinary variety and profusion of animal and vegetable life.

—Francis Parkman, *The Oregon Trail: Sketches of Prairie and Rocky-Mountain Life*, 1849

- 7.1. The situation described in the passage above led *most* directly to which of the following?
- A. Passage of the Homestead Act
B. Passage of the Northwest Ordinance
C. The *Dred Scott* Supreme Court decision
D. Passage of the Indian Removal Act
- 7.2. The actions of the people in the passage above *most* directly reflect the influence of which of the following political ideals?
- A. Popular sovereignty
B. Jacksonian Democracy
C. Manifest Destiny
D. Progressivism
- 7.3. The experiences of the people encountered by Francis Parkman can be *most* directly compared to those of which of the following?
- A. The Spanish conquistadors
B. The Pilgrims
C. The Apollo astronauts
D. Cowboys on the first cattle drives of the 1860s
- 7.4. Which of the following had *most* directly anticipated and desired the movement described by Parkman?
- A. Benjamin Franklin
B. James Madison
C. Alexander Hamilton
D. Thomas Jefferson

Questions 8.1–8.4 refer to the following quotation:

Our leaders talk about stopping aggression from the north, but this was a struggle among groups of Vietnamese until we intervened. We seem bent upon saving the Vietnamese from Ho Chi Minh even if we have to kill them and demolish their country to do it. As the native people survey bombed-out villages, women and children burned by napalm, rice crops destroyed and cities overrun with our military personnel, they are doubtless saying secretly of the Vietcong guerrillas and of the American forces, "A plague on both your houses." . . . Stop the bombing, north and south, end search and destroy offensive sweeps, and confine our military action to holding operations on the ground. Bombing the north has failed to halt or seriously check the flow of troops to the south and may, in fact, have prompted a much greater war effort by Hanoi.

—Senator George McGovern, "The Lessons of Vietnam," April 25, 1967

- 8.1. Which of the following opinions from the 1960s *most* directly reflects the perspective of George McGovern's speech?
- A. Americans must maximize their technological edge in Vietnam.
 - B. American bombing in Vietnam is step by step leading to progress in the war.
 - C. American bombing in Vietnam is a failure.
 - D. America must not give in to defeatism about the war in Vietnam.
- 8.2. The sentiments expressed in the speech above *most* directly influenced which of the following?
- A. The passage of the War Powers Act of 1973
 - B. The Tet Offensive of 1968
 - C. The resignation of Richard Nixon in 1974
 - D. The emergence of a youth counterculture
- 8.3. The sentiments expressed in the speech *most* directly reflect which popular attitude that became widespread in the 1960s?
- A. The United States should embrace isolationism.
 - B. The United States should use force to spread American ideals abroad.
 - C. American commanders were not being given enough weapons in Vietnam.
 - D. Government statements about Vietnam could not be trusted.
- 8.4. Political discord during the Vietnam War most closely resembled the political dissensions during which of the following?
- A. The Spanish-American War
 - B. The Mexican War
 - C. World War I
 - D. World War II

Questions 9.1–9.4 refer to the following quotation:

On Being Brought from Africa to America

'Twas mercy brought me from my Pagan land,
 Taught my benighted soul to understand
 That there's a God, that there's a Saviour too;
 Once I redemption neither sought nor knew.
 Some view our sable race with scornful eye,
 "Their colour is a diabolic die."
 Remember, Christians, Negroes, black as Cain,
 May be refin'd, and join th' angelic train.

—Phillis Wheatley, *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral*, 1773

9.1. The ideas expressed in Phillis Wheatley's poem *most* directly reveal the influence of which of the following?

- A. The First Great Awakening
- B. The natural rights theory of John Locke
- C. British ideas about social hierarchy
- D. Eighteenth century scientific racism

9.2. The sentiments expressed in Wheatley's poem *most* directly reflect which of the following

- A. Debates over religious freedom
- B. Debates over social justice
- C. Debates over immigration
- D. Debates over freedom of expression

9.3. The literary success of Phillis Wheatley led *most* directly to questions about which of the following?

- A. The granting of political rights to women
- B. The harsh treatment of pro-British Loyalists
- C. The moral justification of slavery
- D. The legitimacy of established churches in the states

9.4. The point of Wheatley's poem can *best* be compared to which of the following?

- A. The Declaration of Independence
- B. Jonathan Edwards's sermon "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"
- C. The Seneca Falls Declaration of Rights and Sentiments
- D. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech

Part B (Short Answer)

Time: 50 minutes

Directions: Answer the following four questions. Carefully read and follow the directions for each question. Some will refer to historical sources. These questions will require you to make use of your historical analytical skills and your familiarity with historical themes. These questions do *not* require you to develop a thesis in your responses.

Question 1 is based on the following passages:

The following are among the principal advantages of a bank: First. The augmentation of the active or productive capital of a country. Gold and Silver, when they are employed merely as the instruments of exchange and alienation, have been not improperly denominated dead Stock; but when deposited in Banks, to become the basis of a paper circulation, which takes their character and place, as the signs or representatives of value, they then acquire life, or, in other words, an active and productive quality. . . . It is evident, for instance, that the money which a merchant keeps in his chest, waiting for a favourable opportunity to employ it, produces nothing, { }till that opportunity arrives. But if instead of locking it up in this manner, he either deposits it in a Bank, or invests in the Stock of a Bank, it yields a profit, during the interval.

—Alexander Hamilton

If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children wake up homeless on the continent their Fathers conquered. . . . I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. . . . The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the people, to whom it properly belongs.

—Thomas Jefferson

ANSWERS TO PRACTICE EXAM 2

Multiple Choice

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

Explanations for the Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1.1. B.** The political idea that *best* reflects the perspective of President Calvin Coolidge in the passage is that government should be limited. A limited government would be an inexpensive government. Hence Coolidge opposed heavy taxes on citizens. He believed overtaxation hurt taxpayers, took money out of the private economy, and encouraged wasteful government spending.
- 1.2. C.** The president most likely to share Coolidge's sentiments would be Ronald Reagan. President Reagan also worked to limit the size of government and cut taxes. Reagan admired Coolidge and prominently displayed a portrait of him in the White House.
- 1.3. A.** The ideas expressed by Coolidge were influenced by the widespread prosperity in the 1920s. Coolidge believed that the growing prosperity of most Americans was the result of keeping government out of the way of business and allowing people to keep more of their money by reducing taxes. His ideas proved popular with voters. Taking office after the death of President Warren Harding in 1923, he won election to the presidency in his own right in 1924. His Republican party kept control of Congress throughout the 1920s.
- 1.4. D.** In the passage, Coolidge is reacting against the governmental policies of the Progressive Era. The Progressives greatly expanded the role of the government in the economy and in American life. This culminated in the policies of President Woodrow Wilson during World War I, when the government coordinated much of the economy and monitored what people said about the war. Following the war, there was a reaction against such control. Warren Harding successfully appealed to this sentiment with his call for a "return to normalcy" in 1920. Coolidge was Harding's vice president and continued his policies.
- 2.1. A.** de Bry in the image reflects the perspective that the natives of Florida are primitive and superstitious. The image shows the Indians worshipping a column erected by the French explorers, indicating that they thought the Europeans possessed special powers. The Europeans tended to regard the natives of America as heathens who had to be Christianized and subjected to the tutelage of their more advanced civilization.
- 2.2. D.** The image is an expression of European curiosity about the wider world. This illustration is one of many that de Bry made picturing the peoples of the New World. In addition to looking for lands to conquer and new sources of trade, Europeans were interested in learning more about the world. This desire for learning was inspired by the Renaissance and the Scientific Revolution.
- 2.3. C.** The column erected by the French commander signified European desires to establish political control over new territories. The European powers competed to acquire new territories in the New World, which they hoped would be rich sources of valuable goods and trade.
- 2.4. B.** European rivalries would lead to the French being driven from Florida by the Spaniards. In 1564, French Protestants, called Huguenots, built Fort Caroline, near modern-day Jacksonville. The following year Spanish forces from St. Augustine destroyed the settlement. The French retaliated with an attack of their own but were never able to reestablish themselves in Florida.
- 3.1. B.** A Progressive would be most likely to support the perspective expressed by Riis in the passage. The Progressives were middle-class reformers interested in addressing the problems created by the rapid industrialization and urbanization of the United States during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Many Progressives worked to ameliorate labor conditions for workers.
- 3.2. D.** The situation faced by the young women in the passage is most directly comparable to that of Detroit autoworkers in the 1930s. The autoworkers also needed better wages and working conditions. They staged famous sit-down strikes in 1936 and 1937 to win recognition of the United Auto Workers (UAW) union.

leaked a secret Pentagon study of the origins of the Vietnam War to the *New York Times*. The Nixon administration went to court to stop the newspaper from publishing these documents. Ultimately, the Supreme Court upheld the right of the newspaper to publish the Pentagon Papers in *New York Times Co. v. United States* (1971). This decision was a strong affirmation of First Amendment protections for a free press.

4.4. C. Hamilton's success in the Zenger case most directly reflects a long tradition of self-rule in the colonies. Hamilton's argument to the jury assumed a lack of deference on the part of the jurors toward established authority. This reflected a century during which the colonies had been largely self-governing. Hamilton correctly expected that the jurors knew that they had rights and would feel free to defend them. This tradition of self-government would be very important during the political crisis leading to American independence.

5.1. B. The perspective of Thomas Nast's cartoon is that the government is not adequately protecting freed slaves. Nast was worried that Southern whites working through organizations like the Ku Klux Klan were returning the South to places where African Americans were oppressed. He notes that in some ways the situation is worse than it was under slavery, with the terrorist Klan lynching freedmen and burning schools.

5.2. D. The situation described in the cartoon most directly resulted in the *Plessy v. Ferguson* Supreme Court decision. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) ruled that separate but equal facilities for whites and African Americans were constitutional. This court case reflected a retreat on the part of the government in protecting African-American rights in the South that began with the end of Reconstruction in 1877. Many in the North grew tired of trying to force Southern whites to accept African-American rights. While *Plessy v. Ferguson* paid lip service to equality, in reality Southern whites were able to impose Jim Crow laws on African Americans.

3.3. A. Concerns like those expressed by Riis in the passage led most directly to laws regulating the working conditions of women. During the Progressive Era, laws were passed to protect women in the workplace. The great lawyer Louis Brandeis persuaded the Supreme Court to uphold a law mandating an eight-hour workday for women in *Miller v. Oregon* (1908).

3.4. C. Riis's work as an investigator of the lives of the poor can most directly be associated with the muckrakers. Muckrakers were Progressive Era journalists who exposed corruption and social injustice in American life. Examples of muckrakers were Lincoln Steffens, who wrote about urban political machines, Ida Tarbell, who documented the history of John Rockefeller's Standard Oil, and Ray Stannard Baker, who explored the living conditions of African Americans.

4.1. D. The Zenger Trial was a landmark case concerning freedom of expression. Zenger was a newspaper editor who had published criticisms of the royal governor of New York. Brought to trial for seditious libel, the judge instructed the jury that the truth or falsity of what Zenger wrote was immaterial; the law held that printing unflattering commentary on a royal governor was enough to declare the defendant guilty. The defense lawyer Andrew Hamilton appealed to the jurors' love of liberty and asked them to oppose governmental tyranny. The jury voted to acquit Zenger. This case helped ensure freedom of the press and freedom of speech in colonial America.

4.2. A. Andrew Hamilton assumes that Americans have more freedoms than people in other countries. Hamilton appeals to the natural rights enjoyed by free men and to the liberties accorded to British subjects. He urges the jurors to vindicate these rights against arbitrary power "in these parts of the world at least," indicating a sense that Americans are freer than people living elsewhere.

4.3. B. The Zenger case can best be compared to the Pentagon Papers in 1971. Daniel Ellsberg, a former Defense Department official, government efforts to prevent the publication of the Pentagon Papers in 1971. Daniel Ellsberg, a former Defense Department official,

- 5.3. C. The Southerners in the cartoon wanted a "Union" characterized by sovereignty centered in the states. The doctrine of states' rights had been used before the Civil War to protect the institution of slavery. Following the end of Reconstruction, Southerners would invoke states' rights to justify the enforcement of Jim Crow laws.
- 5.4. A. The ideas in the cartoon reflect controversies in debates about civil rights. Thomas Nast, at a late stage in Reconstruction, was worried about African-American rights. His cartoon was a plea for the enforcement of laws passed to protect African Americans, including the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.
- 6.1. C. The nomination of Geraldine Ferraro for vice president was most directly a continuation of increased economic and political opportunities for women. The women's movement of the 1960s was remarkably successful in altering people's expectations for women. Large numbers of women entered the workforce in the 1970s and 1980s and flourished in fields that had previously been largely closed to them. Ferraro's nomination was an emblematic first for women in politics.
- 6.2. D. The political ideas expressed by Ferraro in the passage most directly reflect those of New Dealers of the 1930s. Ferraro was a liberal Democrat. Like the New Dealers of Franklin Roosevelt's day, she believed that government could be used to help the ordinary in a country dominated by the wealthy and big business. She opposed President Ronald Reagan's efforts to limit the size of government and deregulate business.
- 6.3. A. The ideas expressed by Ferraro would have most directly strengthened opposition to the administration's arms buildup. During the 1980s, President Ronald Reagan increased the size of the American military to carry on the cold war with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. Like many liberal Democrats, Ferraro opposed the size of this increase in military spending, preferring to spend money on domestic social programs.
- 6.4. B. Geraldine Ferraro can most directly be compared to Sandra Day O'Connor. In 1981,
- 7.1. A. The situation described in the passage led most directly to the Homestead Act. Like the people Parkman met on the Oregon Trail, many Americans regarded the West as a land of opportunity. In 1862, Congress passed the Homestead Act. This law encouraged western settlement, giving people title to 160 acres of land if they lived on it for five years and made improvements.
- 7.2. C. The actions of the people in the passage most directly reflect the influence of Manifest Destiny. During the 1840s publicists popularized the idea of Manifest Destiny, that Americans would spread their democratic institutions across the North American continent. This idea helped inspire American settlement in the Oregon Territory, where the United States disputed a boundary line with Great Britain. Thousands of settlers followed the Oregon Trail to the Oregon Territory.
- 7.3. B. The experiences of the people encountered by Francis Parkman can most directly be compared to the Pilgrims. The people Parkman met suffered many hardships as they traveled west. The Pilgrims also suffered a great deal, including a starving time, before their colony began to prosper.
- 7.4. D. Thomas Jefferson had most directly anticipated and desired the movement described by Parkman. Jefferson wanted to see a United States dominated by independent farmers. Land was necessary to fulfill this vision, so Jefferson was intensely interested in the West. Jefferson swallowed his constitutional scruples to purchase the Louisiana Territory in 1803 and then sent Lewis and Clark on an epic journey to explore it.
- 8.1. C. The perspective of Senator George McGovern's speech reflects the opinion that American bombing in Vietnam was a failure. Operation Rolling Thunder began in 1965 as a carefully calibrated bombing campaign designed to pressure the North Vietnamese
- on the Supreme Court, after being nominated by President Ronald Reagan. Like O'Connor, Ferraro was blazing new trails for women in the 1980s.

opposed the Mexican War included Congressman Abraham Lincoln and writer Henry David Thoreau.

9.1. A. The ideas expressed in Phillis Wheatley's poem most directly reflect the influence of the First Great Awakening. The First Great Awakening was a revival of religious fervor in the American colonies during the middle of the eighteenth century. It emphasized the need for salvation and a direct personal relationship with God. This religious movement spread to many slaves. Wheatley in her poem expresses her gratitude for her conversion to Christianity.

9.2. B. The continuity in American history most directly reflected in Wheatley's poem is debates over social justice. Wheatley makes a gentle case for human rights in her poem. She reminds her readers, almost exclusively white, that Africans can become Christians. The equality of all races in Christ could be a radical message in the 1770s.

9.3. C. The literary success of Phillis Wheatley led most directly to questions about the moral justification of slavery. Wheatley's critically acclaimed poetry contradicted racist assumptions that Africans were intellectually inferior. Wheatley, a slave who benefited from an education, and who wrote poetry modeled on the best English forms, demonstrated that Africans, even slaves, possessed the same potential as white Europeans.

9.4. D. The point of Wheatley's poem can best be compared to Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech. Like King's speech, Wheatley's poem emphasizes the essential equality of all people and reminds readers that skin color should not be a barrier to unity. Just as King wanted all Americans to join together in equal enjoyment of their constitutional rights, so Wheatley urged all people to come together in Christian harmony.

regime to halt its support for its war against the South Vietnamese government. By 1967, it was becoming increasingly clear that bombing would not dissuade the North Vietnamese from carrying on the war. The American intervention into the war with a growing number of troops on the ground led the North Vietnamese to match this with a buildup of their own forces in South Vietnam.

8.2. A. The sentiments expressed in the speech most directly influenced the passage of the War Powers Act of 1973. Congress passed this law over the veto of President Richard Nixon. Hoping to prevent another situation like Vietnam where presidents involved the United States in a war without direct approval by Congress, this act required the president to notify Congress within two days of sending troops into combat. Unless Congress authorized the action, these troops would have to be withdrawn after 60 days.

8.3. D. The sentiments expressed in the speech most directly reflected the widespread popular attitude of the 1960s that government statements about Vietnam could not be trusted. As the war ground on without resolution, despite optimistic statements coming from the administration of President Lyndon Johnson, some commentators began to talk about a "credibility gap." Evoking memories of John F. Kennedy's political campaigning about a perceived "missile gap" with the Soviet Union, some now pointed to a gap between what the administration said and the truth.

8.4. B. Political discord during the Vietnam War most closely resembled the political dissensions during the Mexican War. Just as with Vietnam, there was significant opposition to the Mexican War. Many Americans thought it was an unjust war of aggression, and some thought it was intended to open up new territories to slavery. Prominent Americans who