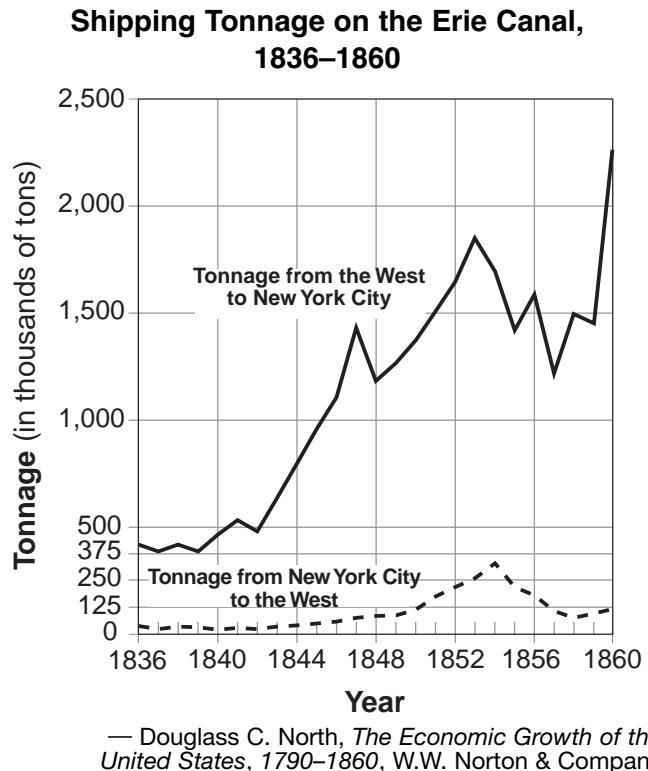


## Part I

**Answer all questions in this part.**

*Directions (1–50):* For each statement or question, record on your separate answer sheet the number of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

Base your answers to questions 1 and 2 on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



- 1 Information on the graph most clearly supports the conclusion that the Erie Canal
  - (1) slowed migration to the Midwest
  - (2) replaced railroads as the main method of transportation
  - (3) improved transportation between the Hudson River and the Great Lakes
  - (4) relied on the development of steamboats for canal use
- 2 One major result of the completion of the Erie Canal was that
  - (1) the population of Rochester fell
  - (2) shipping on Lake Champlain decreased
  - (3) manufacturing along the canal declined
  - (4) New York City became the nation's commercial center

- 3 Which factor most influenced the economic development of the colonial South?
  - (1) plentiful forests
  - (2) warm and wet growing seasons
  - (3) rich deposits of iron ore and coal
  - (4) abundant water power for manufacturing

Base your answer to question 4 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...The Jury withdrew, and in a small time returned, and being asked by the clerk, whether they were agreed of their verdict, and whether John Peter Zenger was guilty of printing and publishing the libels in the information mentioned? They answered by Thomas Hunt, their foreman, Not Guilty. Upon which there were three huzzas [cheers] in the hall which was crowded with people, and the next day I was discharged from my imprisonment.

— John Peter Zenger, 1734

- 4 The court case discussed in this passage was important in the development of colonial America because it helped establish the principle of
  - (1) freedom of the press
  - (2) double jeopardy
  - (3) freedom of assembly
  - (4) judicial independence

- 
- 5 The social contract theory as used in the Declaration of Independence was most directly influenced by the writings of
    - (1) John Locke
    - (2) Adam Smith
    - (3) Voltaire
    - (4) Benjamin Franklin

- 6 Under the Articles of Confederation, the years between 1781 and 1787 are often referred to as the “critical period” because the
- (1) colonies were forced to pay high reparations to England
  - (2) states were fighting the French and Indian War
  - (3) southern states threatened to secede from the Union over the issue of slavery
  - (4) central government lacked the power to deal with major problems
- 7 Which power regarding the federal judiciary was established in *Marbury v. Madison*?
- (1) The president appoints all federal judges.
  - (2) The Congress creates lower federal courts.
  - (3) Members of the federal courts serve life terms.
  - (4) Federal laws may be declared unconstitutional.
- 8 Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton supported the creation of the Bank of the United States because it would
- (1) increase the power of state banks
  - (2) raise revenue to reduce the need for tariffs
  - (3) help ensure the economic stability of the new nation
  - (4) provide low-cost loans to farmers
- 9 President George Washington’s leadership during the Whiskey Rebellion (1794) was important because it
- (1) showed the ability of the new government to enforce federal law
  - (2) helped assure his reelection to a third term
  - (3) forced frontier farmers to limit grain production
  - (4) halted British fort construction in the Northwest
- 10 What is a major result of the Supreme Court decisions in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) and *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)?
- (1) Abuses of power by the president were prevented.
  - (2) The powers of the federal government were expanded.
  - (3) The powers of Congress over the territories were reduced.
  - (4) Freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights were restricted.

Base your answer to question 11 on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- 1803 — Louisiana Purchase Treaty established western boundary of United States.**
- 1818 — Convention with Britain established northern boundary of Louisiana Territory.**
- 1819 — Adams-Onís Treaty granted Florida to United States.**
- 1842 — Webster-Ashburton Treaty established Maine-Canada border.**
- 1846 — Treaty of Oregon established northern boundary of Oregon Territory.**

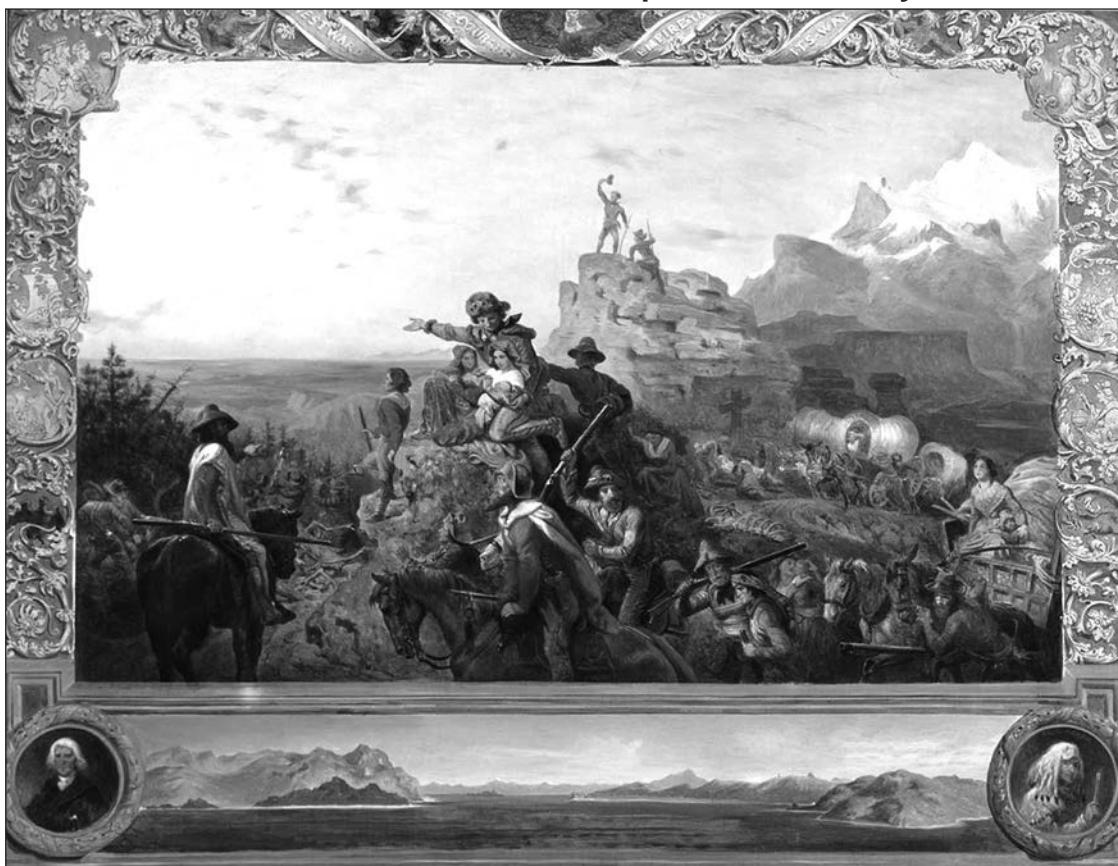
- 11 The time line shows that the major way the United States gained territory in the early 19th century was through

- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| (1) war       | (3) executive orders |
| (2) diplomacy | (4) arbitration      |

- 
- 12 In the 1830s, President Andrew Jackson supported the Indian removal policy because
- (1) white settlers desired the land on which Native American Indians lived
  - (2) Native American Indians were attacking southern cities
  - (3) he wanted to punish Native American Indians for their political opposition
  - (4) he sought complete control of Texas by the United States

Base your answer to question 13 on the painting below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way



Source: Emanuel Leutze, 1861

13 Which point of view is being conveyed by the artist?

- (1) praise for Manifest Destiny
  - (2) opposition to the end of slavery
  - (3) opposition to the purchase of Alaska
  - (4) encouragement of industrial development
-

Base your answers to questions 14 and 15 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*Speaker A:* The right way to settle the question of slavery in the territories is to let the people who live there determine if their state is to be slave or free.

*Speaker B:* The Supreme Court's decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* is exactly what this country needs. Perhaps now the abolitionists will stop their meddling.

*Speaker C:* Secession is unlawful and treasonous.  
Everything possible must be done to  
preserve the Union.

*Speaker D:* The rights of the states must be protected. The federal government is exceeding its authority.





- 16 Black Codes were established in the South immediately after the Civil War in an effort to

  - (1) integrate freedmen into American society
  - (2) enforce the Emancipation Proclamation
  - (3) expand educational opportunities
  - (4) limit the rights of newly freed African Americans

Base your answers to questions 17 and 18 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*Speaker A:* The government should not interfere with business. The market will regulate itself over time. Successful businesses will remain, while inefficient ones will be eliminated.

*Speaker B:* The inequalities resulting from unregulated capitalism are too vast. The individual worker and consumer are at the mercy of business owners. The government must do something to protect the people.

*Speaker C:* Government should own and manage the principal manufacturing, transportation, and banking industries.

*Speaker D:* The workers should control the industries in which they work. Profits should be shared equally among them.

- 17 Which action by the federal government was a step toward the approach to business favored by Speaker B?

- (1) passage of the Transcontinental Railway Act
  - (2) passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act
  - (3) creation of the civil service system
  - (4) decision by the Supreme Court in *United States v. E. C. Knight Co.*

- 18 Which speaker is expressing a viewpoint that is most consistent with the principles of laissez-faire economics?

Base your answer to question 19 on the photographs below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Apache children on arrival at the Carlisle Indian School (Pennsylvania), 1886**



**Apache children at the Carlisle Indian School four months later, 1887**



Source: National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

- 19 This pair of photographs suggests that the major purpose of the Carlisle Indian School was to
- train future leaders in tribal traditions
  - prepare children for life on the reservation
  - teach skills needed for working in factories
  - promote cultural assimilation

20 A major cause of antagonism toward the “new immigrants” who came to the United States after 1880 was the belief that they

- were better educated than native-born Americans
- had a higher standard of living than most Americans
- adapted easily to American culture
- competed with Americans for jobs as unskilled laborers

21 Secretary of State John Hay sent his Open Door Notes (1899–1900) to world powers to

- keep Chinese workers from coming to America
- secure a fair settlement in the Russo-Japanese War
- protect United States trading interests in China
- bring a peaceful end to the Boxer Rebellion

22 “...We therefore formulate, and for ourselves adopt the following pledge, asking our sisters and brothers of a common danger and a common hope, to make common cause with us, in working its reasonable and helpful precepts [principles] into the practice of everyday life.

*I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same....*

— National Woman’s Christian Temperance Union, 1908 (adapted)

According to this passage, those who adopted this pledge believed that

- religion had no place in national politics
- Congress should repeal Prohibition
- alcohol consumption was damaging to society
- only the government can solve social problems

- 23 One major goal of the Progressive movement was to
- (1) balance the federal budget by decreasing spending
  - (2) provide unemployment insurance to workers
  - (3) limit direct citizen control over government
  - (4) pass laws to help solve economic and social problems
- 24 One foreign policy goal of President Theodore Roosevelt was to
- (1) create future states by annexing Pacific island territories
  - (2) restrict European intervention in the Western Hemisphere
  - (3) limit United States investment in Latin America
  - (4) encourage independence movements in Africa
- 25 W. E. B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington most strongly disagreed over which issue?
- (1) the constitutionality of the Sherman Antitrust Act
  - (2) the construction of the Panama Canal
  - (3) methods to achieve racial equality
  - (4) support for the Allies in World War I
- 26 After World War I, senators who opposed United States participation in the League of Nations argued that American membership in the organization would
- (1) limit the power of the president
  - (2) make trade with nonmember nations more difficult
  - (3) force the country to end traditional military alliances
  - (4) involve the nation in future world conflicts
- 27 The Great Migration during World War I refers to the movement of
- (1) factory workers from the Northeast to the Sun Belt
  - (2) communists deported to Russia as undesirable aliens
  - (3) African Americans to northern cities to find work
  - (4) refugees fleeing from eastern Europe to the United States
- 28 What was a major factor leading to the erosion of regional cultural differences in the 1920s?
- (1) development of television
  - (2) growing popularity of radio and motion pictures
  - (3) publication of novels by F. Scott Fitzgerald and Sinclair Lewis
  - (4) expansion of air travel after Charles Lindbergh's flight
- 29 During the 1920s, the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Palmer raids, and the revival of the Ku Klux Klan demonstrate that
- (1) nativist sentiments were on the rise
  - (2) cultural values were similar between urban and rural Americans
  - (3) popular support for international involvement was increasing
  - (4) public support for limiting immigration was declining
- 30 A major difference between the philosophies of President Herbert Hoover and President Franklin D. Roosevelt in responding to the Great Depression is that Roosevelt
- (1) wanted to rely on private charities to provide assistance
  - (2) stressed the need for individual self-reliance
  - (3) supported direct relief to people out of work
  - (4) thought the government should not be involved in economic reform
- 31 Which federal agency, created during the New Deal, was intended to prevent serious problems in the stock market?
- (1) Social Security Administration
  - (2) Works Progress Administration
  - (3) Agricultural Adjustment Administration
  - (4) Securities and Exchange Commission

Base your answers to questions 32 and 33 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Joseph Parrish, *Chicago Tribune*, February 8, 1937

- 32 The main idea of this 1937 cartoon about President Franklin D. Roosevelt is that the president is
- trying to increase the public's respect for the Supreme Court
  - seeking the Supreme Court's help against his political opponents
  - attempting to exercise too much influence over the Supreme Court
  - refusing to allow the Supreme Court to review legislation

- 33 One outcome of the situation referred to in the cartoon was that
- President Roosevelt decided not to seek reelection
  - the Supreme Court ended most New Deal programs
  - President Roosevelt was impeached for abuse of his powers
  - Congress rejected President Roosevelt's effort to pack the Supreme Court

Base your answer to question 34 on the illustrations below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: War Production Board, 1943



Source: Office of War Information, 1943

- 34 These illustrations were used during World War II to encourage women to
- (1) raise revenue by buying war bonds
  - (2) conserve household products to support the war effort
  - (3) donate food to help feed the Allied forces
  - (4) support the war effort by working in defense industries

- 35 After World War II, the legal basis for the criminal trials of German and Japanese wartime officials by the Allies was that these officials had
- (1) overthrown monarchies by force
  - (2) violated nonaggression pacts
  - (3) committed crimes against humanity
  - (4) established communist police states

- 36 The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed in 1949 primarily to
- (1) provide for the mutual defense of the member nations
  - (2) promote social and cultural exchanges between members
  - (3) promote free trade between the United States and Asia
  - (4) rebuild Western Europe's war-ravaged economy

Base your answer to question 37 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale. ....

— President Harry Truman, Executive Order 9981, July 26, 1948

37 According to the passage, the principal goal of President Truman in issuing this executive order was to

- (1) stop the military draft
  - (2) end segregation in the armed forces
  - (3) increase opportunities for women to serve in combat
  - (4) ensure an adequate number of troops to fight in the Cold War
- 

38 **"U.S. Sends Aid to Greece and Turkey"**

**"China Falls to Red Communists"**

**"Senator Joe McCarthy Claims Communists Infest U.S. Government"**

Which generalization regarding these headlines is most valid?

- (1) The Cold War affected United States domestic and foreign policy.
  - (2) The Soviet Union assisted in the rebuilding of Japan after World War II.
  - (3) The United States returned to a foreign policy of neutrality after World War II.
  - (4) The United Nations led the effort to contain fascism.
- 

Base your answers to questions 39 and 40 on the interview below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...[Reporter Mike] WALLACE: All right, sir. A Federal District Court has already ruled that Little Rock [Arkansas] Central High School should be integrated. And the reasons for preventing integration now are anemic [weak]. In view of your promise to the President [Dwight D. Eisenhower], will you respect this decision and give your okay to integration beginning tomorrow morning?

...[Governor Orval] FAUBUS: I've previously given my okay to integration. The Guard was not called out to prevent integration, but to keep the peace and order of the community. And, of course, I disagree with your preliminary statement that we are in defiance of a Federal Court order, based upon the premise that the peace and good order of the community is paramount to all other issues. ....

— Mike Wallace interview with Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus, September 15, 1957

39 The issue discussed in this interview grew out of an effort to enforce the Supreme Court decision in

- (1) *Dred Scott v. Sanford*
- (2) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- (3) *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
- (4) *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States*

40 The confrontation between Governor Faubus and President Eisenhower referred to in this interview was ended by the

- (1) use of federal troops to protect African American students
  - (2) passage of the Voting Rights Act by Congress
  - (3) forced resignation of Governor Faubus
  - (4) immediate desegregation of all Southern schools
-

Base your answer to question 41 on the newspaper headlines below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *New York Daily News*,  
October 23, 1962 (adapted)

- 41 The crisis highlighted in these newspaper headlines was the
- invasion of the Bay of Pigs in Cuba
  - election of Fidel Castro as president of Cuba
  - opposition of Cuba to the Alliance for Progress
  - placement of nuclear missiles in Cuba by the Soviet Union
- 
- 42 Which development was a direct result of the baby boom that followed World War II?
- decrease in school construction
  - increase in suburbanization
  - decline in crime rates
  - rise in immigration
- 43 During the 1960s and 1970s, Cesar Chavez worked to unionize migrant farm workers by
- seizing the land of the lettuce and grape growers
  - securing passage of federal legislation to limit immigration
  - using nonviolent tactics such as boycotts and hunger strikes
  - urging growers to reduce the workforce through mechanization

Base your answer to question 44 on the letter below and on your knowledge of social studies.

CLARK M. CLIFFORD  
815 Connecticut Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20006

May 17, 1965

The President  
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

...I believe our ground forces in South Vietnam should be kept to a minimum, consistent with the protection of our installations and property in that country. My concern is that a substantial buildup of U.S. ground troops would be construed by the Communists, and by the world, as a determination on our part to win the war on the ground.

This could be a quagmire. It could turn into an open end commitment on our part that would take more and more ground troops, without a realistic hope of ultimate victory.

I do not think the situation is comparable to Korea. The political posture of the parties involved, and the physical conditions, including terrain, are entirely different. ....

Respectfully yours,  
Clark

— National Security Archive,  
The George Washington University

- 44 What advice about United States involvement in Vietnam is President Lyndon B. Johnson being given in this letter?
- Escalation of the Vietnam War is necessary to stop communist expansion.
  - Increasing the United States military commitment to Vietnam would be a mistake.
  - Victory in the Vietnam War will be assured if the president continues his policies.
  - Military success in Vietnam is improving the president's chances for reelection.
-

Base your answer to question 45 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**"STRANGE — THEY ALL SEEM TO HAVE SOME CONNECTION WITH THIS PLACE"**



Source: Herblock, *Washington Post*, June 23, 1972  
(adapted)

45 The investigations that are the subject of this cartoon resulted in the

- (1) authorization of public financing of all federal elections
- (2) eventual resignation of President Richard Nixon
- (3) upholding of President Nixon's right to executive privilege by the Supreme Court
- (4) issuance of pardons for presidential aides

46 "Iran Starts Uranium Enrichment Program"

"North Korea Conducts Underground Atomic Tests"  
"Pakistan Accused of Selling Atomic Secrets to Libya"

These headlines are most closely related to United States national security concerns over the

- (1) proliferation of nuclear weapons
- (2) construction of nuclear power plants
- (3) effectiveness of the nuclear test ban treaty
- (4) enforcement of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty

Base your answer to question 47 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...Capitalism, demonstrably the greatest of the constructed economic systems, has in the past decade clearly proved its advantages over the alternative systems. The information highway will magnify those advantages. It will allow those who produce goods to see, a lot more efficiently than ever before, what buyers want, and will allow potential consumers to buy those goods more efficiently. Adam Smith would be pleased. More important, consumers everywhere will enjoy the benefits.

— Bill Gates, 1995

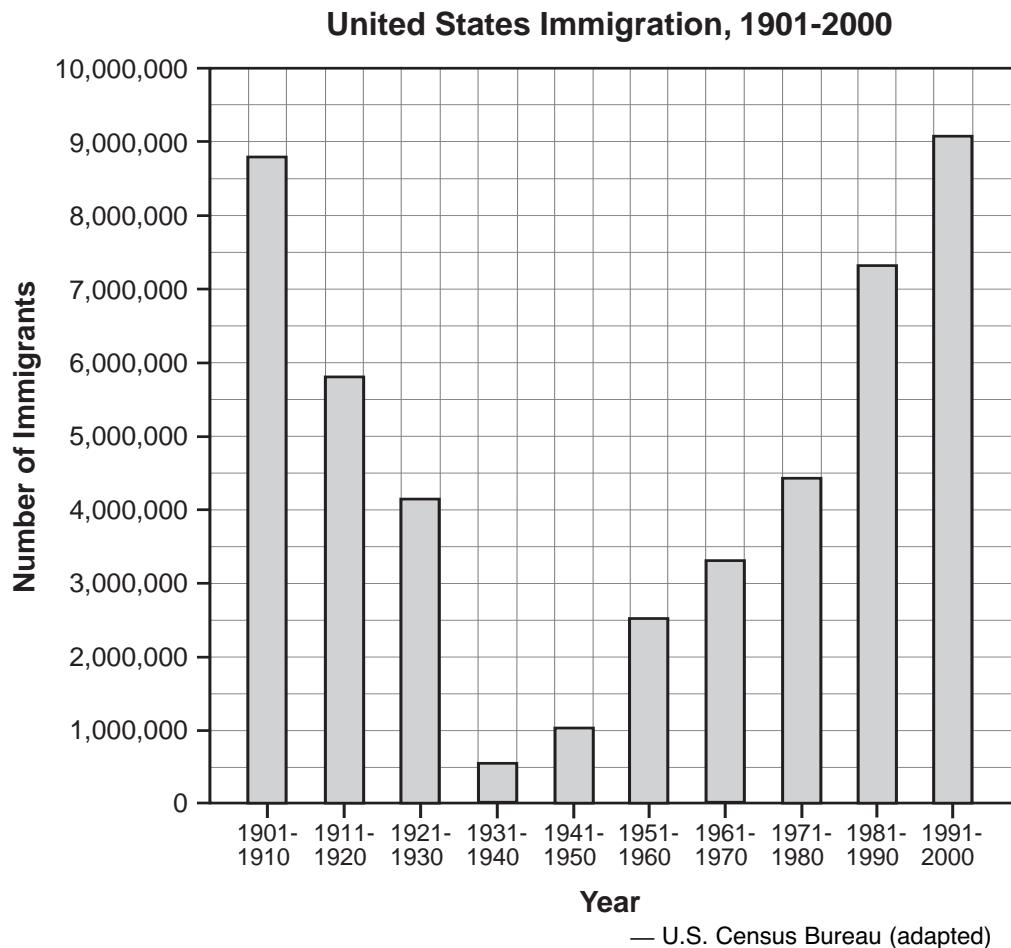
47 Which statement most accurately expresses the main idea of this passage?

- (1) Information technology will make it easier to buy and sell goods.
- (2) Information technology will make capitalism obsolete.
- (3) Government must regulate the information technology industry.
- (4) The costs of information technology will outweigh its benefits.

48 The terms *containment*, *domino theory*, and *massive retaliation* are most closely associated with United States foreign policy efforts to

- (1) maintain neutrality during World War I (1914–1917)
- (2) avoid conflict with Germany and Japan in the 1930s
- (3) wage the Cold War in the 1950s
- (4) increase trade with Latin America in the 1970s

Base your answers to questions 49 and 50 on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



- 49 Which conclusion is most clearly supported by information in the graph?
- Immigration increased in every decade throughout the 1900s.
  - Immigrants have a higher birth rate than native-born Americans.
  - Immigration is likely to decrease significantly in the future.
  - Immigration in the 1990s was about the same as in the first decade of the 1900s.

- 50 The level of immigration shown on the graph for the 1930s and 1940s was mainly due to
- the lack of free land in the United States
  - a worldwide economic crisis and warfare
  - nativist attacks on new immigrants
  - improved political conditions in Europe

## Part I

### Answer all questions in this part.

*Directions (1–50):* For each statement or question, record on your separate answer sheet the *number* of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 During the colonial period, which geographic feature presented the greatest barrier to the westward migration of American settlers?</p> <p>(1) Appalachian Mountains<br/>(2) Ohio River<br/>(3) Great Plains<br/>(4) Rocky Mountains</p> <p>2 Which action by the British government was considered by American colonists to be a violation of their rights as Englishmen?</p> <p>(1) making treaties with Native American Indians<br/>(2) protecting the colonies from foreign invasion<br/>(3) failing to enforce the Navigation Acts<br/>(4) taxing the colonies without representation in Parliament</p> <p>3 Which political feature of the United States developed during the colonial period?</p> <p>(1) two-party system<br/>(2) federalism<br/>(3) representative government<br/>(4) universal suffrage</p> <p>4 In his pamphlet <i>Common Sense</i>, Thomas Paine urged American colonists to</p> <p>(1) establish their own nation<br/>(2) pay their colonial taxes<br/>(3) obey the laws of Parliament<br/>(4) form an alliance with France</p> <p>5 What was the main reason the Federalists wanted to replace the Articles of Confederation?</p> <p>(1) The president did not have the power to veto legislation.<br/>(2) The legislative branch enacted an unfair tax program.<br/>(3) The Supreme Court refused to pay Revolutionary War debts.<br/>(4) The national government was too weak to solve the nation's problems.</p> | <p>6 Antifederalists opposed ratification of the United States Constitution until they were assured that</p> <p>(1) a bill of rights would be added to the original document<br/>(2) their supporters would receive a fair share of federal government jobs<br/>(3) the president would be given increased powers<br/>(4) senators would be elected directly by the people</p> <p>7 What is the most democratic feature of the original Constitution of the United States?</p> <p>(1) role given to the electoral college in presidential elections<br/>(2) appointment of ambassadors by the president<br/>(3) direct election of the members of the House of Representatives<br/>(4) lifetime appointments for Supreme Court justices</p> <p>8 One immediate result of Alexander Hamilton's financial plan was the</p> <p>(1) removal of the tax on exports<br/>(2) creation of a national bank<br/>(3) adoption of free trade<br/>(4) establishment of an income tax</p> <p>9 The Supreme Court case of <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> (1803) strengthened the power of the judicial branch by</p> <p>(1) denying states the right to secede from the Union<br/>(2) providing the president the power to declare war<br/>(3) ruling that Congress has the right to create new territories<br/>(4) granting federal courts the power to declare laws unconstitutional</p> |
|---|--|

- 10 Which action of President Thomas Jefferson was in conflict with his belief in a strict interpretation of the Constitution?
- (1) protesting the impressment of United States sailors
  - (2) purchasing the Louisiana Territory from France
  - (3) pardoning violators of the Alien and Sedition Acts
  - (4) using the United States Navy to subdue the Barbary pirates

- 11 The decisions of the Supreme Court in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) and *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824) are important because they
- (1) clarified constitutional limits on the right to bear arms
  - (2) denied slaves the right to sue in federal courts
  - (3) increased the power of the federal government over the states
  - (4) upheld funding for the Erie Canal

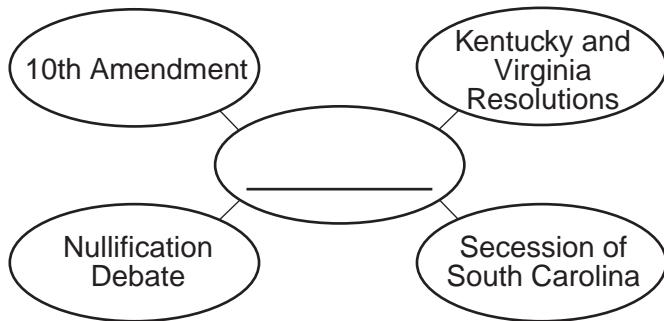
Base your answer to question 12 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...I have no motive, my friends, to deceive you. I am sincerely desirous to promote your welfare. Listen to me, therefore, while I tell you that you cannot remain where you now are. Circumstances that cannot be controlled, and which are beyond the reach of human laws, render it impossible that you can flourish in the midst of a civilized community. You have but one remedy within your reach. And that is, to remove to the West and join your countrymen, who are already established there. And the sooner you do this the sooner you will commence your career of improvement and prosperity....

— President Andrew Jackson, 1835

- 12 Which group of people was President Jackson addressing?
- (1) African Americans
  - (2) Asian Americans
  - (3) Mexican Americans
  - (4) Native American Indians

Base your answer to question 13 on the graphic organizer below and on your knowledge of social studies.



- 13 Which title best completes this graphic organizer?

- (1) Equal Protection Under the Law
- (2) Freedom of Assembly
- (3) States Rights
- (4) Protection of Religious Practice

Base your answer to question 14 on the painting below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: John Gast, "American Progress," 1872

- 14 What is the subject of this 1872 painting?

- (1) invention of the railroad
- (2) evolution of westward migration
- (3) religious influence of the Puritans
- (4) protection of national parks

- 15 After 1877, racial segregation became widespread in the South primarily as a result of the
- decline of the Ku Klux Klan
  - activities of the Freedmen's Bureau
  - stationing of federal troops in the South
  - passage of Jim Crow laws
- 16 Which statement best describes an attitude shared by John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and J. P. Morgan?
- Economic competition is inefficient and wasteful.
  - Strong labor unions are essential to the health of the economy.
  - Natural resources belong to all citizens and should not be used for private gain.
  - Concentrating economic power in the hands of a few individuals is a threat to the country.
- 17 The Granger movement and the formation of the Populist Party were similar in that each was an effort to
- end the practice of sharecropping
  - improve conditions for farmers
  - provide housing for urban dwellers
  - increase profits for railroad companies
- 18 During the late 1800s, an open immigration policy was most strongly supported by
- abolitionists
  - yellow journalists
  - conservationists
  - industrialists
- 19 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?
- I. \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Desire for markets and raw materials
  - B. Closing of the western frontier
  - C. Social Darwinism
  - D. Missionary spirit
- (1) Principles of the Fourteen Points  
(2) Reasons for United States Imperialism  
(3) Causes of World War I  
(4) Adoption of Isolationist Ideals
- 20 The United States established the Open Door policy toward China as a way to
- promote democracy in Asia
  - secure military bases in East Asia
  - protect United States economic interests
  - end the Boxer Rebellion
- 21 Why did construction of the Panama Canal become more important to the United States after the Spanish-American War?
- Congress realized that the key threat to national security came from South America.
  - Great Britain had plans to purchase the canal zone and colonize the territory.
  - Spain had regained control of its former colonies near the canal route.
  - The navy needed a faster way to move ships between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
- 22 In 1906, the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act were passed in an attempt to
- ensure the safety of American consumers
  - establish price controls on the cattle industry
  - limit the power of Congress
  - give big business greater control over the economy
- 23 Primaries, the secret ballot, and the use of referendum and recall were efforts made during the Progressive Era to
- preserve the power of political machines
  - provide equal political rights for Native American Indians
  - protect States rights against federal power
  - increase citizen participation in government
- 24 The major argument of opponents of the 1919 Treaty of Versailles was that the treaty would require the United States to
- become involved in future international conflicts
  - pay for war damages
  - adopt a policy of military alliances
  - keep troops permanently in Europe

Base your answer to question 25 on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**GRANITE CITY**  
**AMERICANIZATION SCHOOLS**

**Monday  
and  
Thursday  
Evenings  
7:30 p. m.**



Underwood & Underwood

These two men are brothers, one is an American Citizen and the other has just come to this country with their old mother. See the difference in the way they dress and look. America is a great country. In America everybody has a chance. Everybody who comes to America from the old country ought to learn the American language and become an American citizen. If the people that come to America do not become Americans, this country will soon be like the old country.

**Beginning  
Monday,  
September  
the 27th,  
1920**

**SCHOOLS:**

HIGH SCHOOL, 20TH AND D STREETS  
LINCOLN PLACE, 917 PACIFIC AVENUE

LIBERTY SCHOOL, 20TH AND O STREETS  
MADISON SCHOOL, 1322 MADISON AVENUE

**Keep America Great.**

**Become an American Citizen**

**Learn The Language.**

Press Record Publishing Co., 1834 D St., Granite City, Ill.

Source: Press Record Publishing Co., Granite City, IL (adapted)

25 The main goal of Americanization schools was to

- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) enforce segregation  | (3) reinforce stereotypes        |
| (2) promote assimilation | (4) encourage cultural diversity |

26 One way in which the economic principles of Republican presidents Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge were similar is that both believed that government should

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) raise income taxes                            | (3) limit its regulation of business activities |
| (2) provide relief payments to unemployed workers | (4) purchase surplus farm products              |

27 During the 1920s, installment buying, income inequality, and stock market speculation contributed to the

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) introduction of supply-side economics       | (3) economic weaknesses that helped bring about the Great Depression |
| (2) return of laissez-faire economic principles | (4) decision to lower tariff rates                                   |

Base your answer to question 28 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...The Congress of the United States notwithstanding, and the Supreme Court of the United States notwithstanding, with all deference and respect, I differ with them all, and know that I am right and that they are wrong. The Constitution of the United States as it is protects me. If I could get a practical application of the Constitution it would protect me and all women in the enjoyment of perfect equality of rights everywhere under the shadow of the American flag....

— Susan B. Anthony, Speech to the Senate Judiciary Committee, January 23, 1880

- 28 The basic problem identified in this speech was addressed in 1920 by
- (1) a constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women
  - (2) an executive order allowing women to serve in the military
  - (3) a Supreme Court decision granting women additional privacy rights
  - (4) a law allowing women to petition the government
- 

- 29 Passage of the Social Security Act (1935) helped American workers by
- (1) creating jobs for the unemployed
  - (2) guaranteeing a minimum wage
  - (3) legalizing the right to join labor unions
  - (4) providing financial assistance after retirement
- 

Base your answer to question 30 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

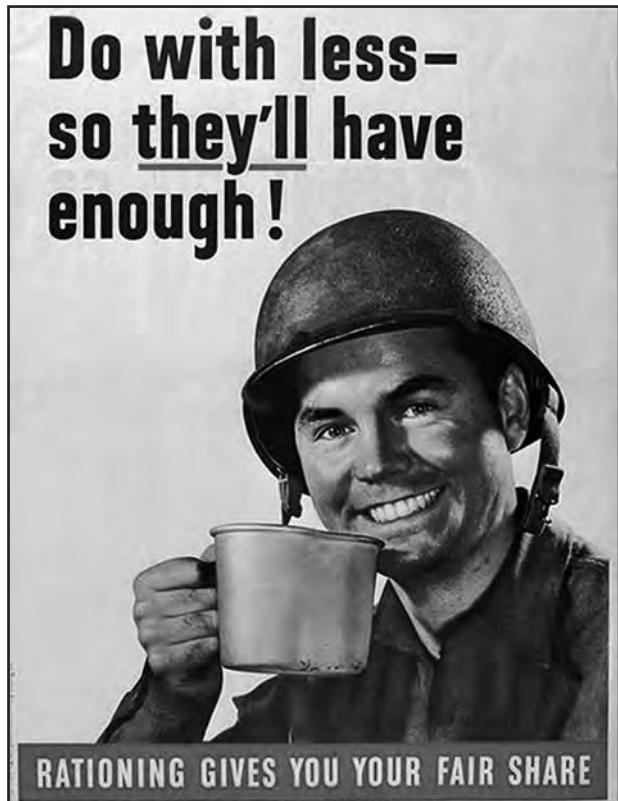
### Step by Step



Source: Billy Warren, *Buffalo News*, February 11, 1937 (adapted)

- 30 Which statement most accurately expresses the main idea of the cartoon?
- (1) President Franklin D. Roosevelt should limit the powers of Congress.
  - (2) Actions by President Franklin D. Roosevelt threaten American democracy.
  - (3) President Franklin D. Roosevelt is more powerful than European dictators.
  - (4) The Supreme Court is helping President Franklin D. Roosevelt reorganize his administration.
-

Base your answer to question 31 on the posters below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Office of War Information, 1943



Source: Office for Emergency Management, 1942

- 31 These posters were trying to convince Americans that winning World War II required
- (1) wage and price freezes
  - (2) the sale of additional war bonds
  - (3) higher levels of taxation and spending
  - (4) the conservation of scarce resources
- 
- 32 The Supreme Court in *Korematsu v. United States* (1944) upheld Executive Order 9066, which had authorized the
- (1) placement of women in combat roles
  - (2) exclusion of Japanese Americans from the West Coast
  - (3) limiting of freedom of speech during wartime
  - (4) adoption of the military draft
- 33 The Manhattan Project led by Robert Oppenheimer was part of the World War II effort to
- (1) develop the atomic bomb
  - (2) supply the Allies with more fighter planes
  - (3) ban the use of chemical and biological warfare
  - (4) coordinate troop movements between New York and Europe

Base your answer to question 34 on the poem below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### How About It, Dixie

The President's Four Freedoms  
Appeal to me.  
I would like to see those Freedoms  
Come to be.

If you believe  
In the Four Freedoms, too,  
Then share 'em with me—  
Don't keep 'em all for you....

Looks like by now  
Folks ought to know  
It's hard to beat Hitler  
Protecting Jim Crow.

Freedom's not just  
To be won Over There.  
It means Freedom at home, too—  
Now—right here!

— Langston Hughes, 1942

- 34 In this poem, what is Langston Hughes's criticism about United States foreign policy during World War II?

- (1) The Four Freedoms cannot help African Americans.
- (2) Claims of fighting for democracy abroad are inconsistent with segregation at home.
- (3) Involvement in World War II is not in the best interest of the United States.
- (4) The democratic principles of the United States are best kept at home.

- 
- 35 The Nuremberg War Crimes trials established the international legal precedent that

- (1) the United States will give refugee status to all victims of war
- (2) individuals who violate human rights can be held responsible for their actions
- (3) invaders must pay to rebuild the areas they destroyed
- (4) territory lost in war cannot be regained

Base your answer to question 36 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...Balanced against this are the facts that Russia, as opposed to the western world in general, is still by far the weaker party, that Soviet policy is highly flexible, and that Soviet society may well contain deficiencies which will eventually weaken its own total potential. This would of itself warrant the United States entering with reasonable confidence upon a policy of firm containment, designed to confront the Russians with unalterable counter-force at every point where they show signs of encroaching upon the interests of a peaceful and stable world....

— George Kennan, "The Sources of Soviet Conduct,"  
*Foreign Affairs*, July 1947

- 36 In this passage, George Kennan is suggesting that the United States should

- (1) abandon Western Europe to Soviet control
  - (2) launch an attack on the Soviet Union
  - (3) pursue policies to limit the spread of Soviet influence
  - (4) admit that the Soviet Union posed no real threat to the United States
- 

- 37 Which statement about the United Nations is an opinion rather than a fact?

- (1) The United Nations is a successful peacekeeping organization.
- (2) The United Nations is supported by contributions of member nations.
- (3) The United Nations Security Council has 15 members.
- (4) The United Nations administers health education programs.

- 38 The Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren (1953–1969) is considered one of the most liberal in United States history because it
- (1) worked effectively with lower courts
  - (2) gained the overwhelming support of the American people
  - (3) expanded civil rights and the rights of the accused
  - (4) favored a strict interpretation of the Constitution

Base your answer to question 39 on the excerpt below from a Supreme Court decision and on your knowledge of social studies.

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

- 39 This Supreme Court decision is based on the idea that segregation in education is likely to
- (1) deny individuals equal opportunities to make social and economic progress
  - (2) interfere with the right to privacy in public schools
  - (3) create excessive burdens on school transportation systems
  - (4) result in high tax increases to support separate school systems
- 

- 40 What was a direct result of the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961?
- (1) Fidel Castro was removed from power.
  - (2) Cold War tensions increased.
  - (3) The United States announced its Good Neighbor policy.
  - (4) The communist government in Nicaragua was overthrown.
- 

Base your answer to question 41 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...In a land of great wealth, families must not live in hopeless poverty. In a land rich in harvest, children just must not go hungry. In a land of healing miracles, neighbors must not suffer and die unattended. In a great land of learning and scholars, young people must be taught to read and write....

— President Lyndon B. Johnson, Inaugural Address, January 20, 1965

- 41 Which program was proposed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to address the problems identified in this passage?
- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Square Deal  | (3) Great Society  |
| (2) New Frontier | (4) New Federalism |
- 

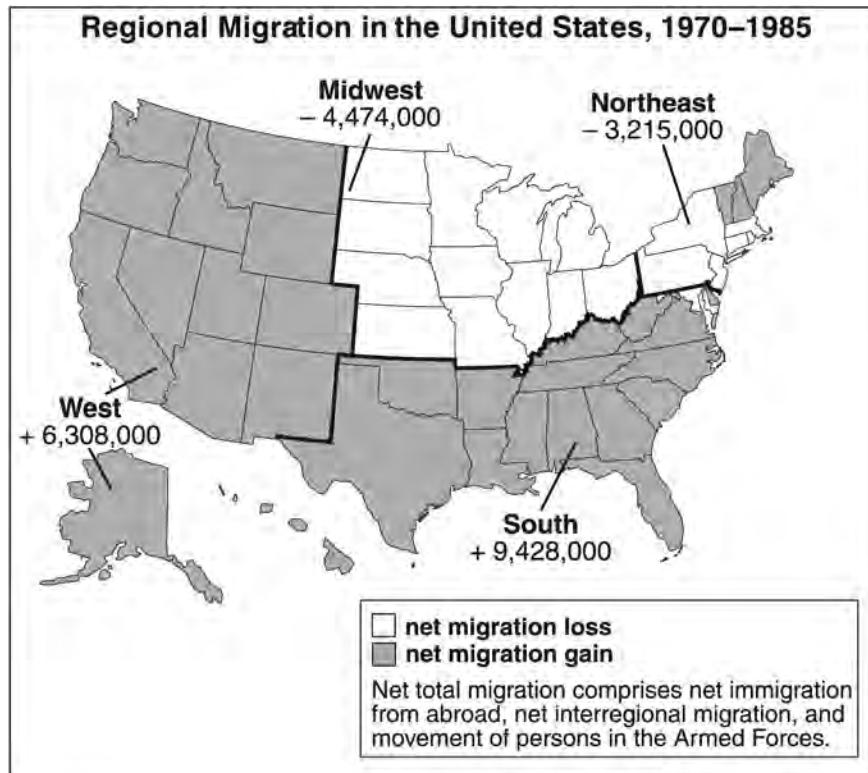
Base your answer to question 42 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

I am asked frequently how Special Olympics was born. It really began in the late 1950s and early '60s, when I traveled through the United States to visit several institutions for people with intellectual disabilities. The conditions in those days were terrible. There was no special education, no physical activity and certainly no opportunity to play sports. My visits left an indelible mark for life—I knew I had found an area of enormous need where I could focus my life's work and energy....

— Eunice Kennedy Shriver, founder of Special Olympics

- 42 Based on this passage, the Special Olympics provides people with disabilities the opportunity to
- (1) obtain job training
  - (2) receive an education
  - (3) participate in competitive athletics
  - (4) live in community institutions
-

Base your answer to question 43 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Dollar and Reichard, eds., *American Issues: A Documentary Reader*, Glencoe, 1994 (adapted)

- 43 One major reason for the migration shown on the map between 1970 and 1985 is the
- (1) increased job opportunities in other parts of the country
  - (2) return of most African Americans to the South
  - (3) immigration of Europeans to areas with similar ethnic groups
  - (4) desire for access to better educational opportunities
-

Base your answer to question 44 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Jimmy Margulies, *Houston Post*, 1985

Base your answer to question 47 on the table below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### Selected Presidential Vetoos

President	Total Vetoos	Vetoos Overridden
George Washington	2	0
James Madison	7	0
Andrew Jackson	12	0
John Tyler	10	1
James Polk	3	0
Abraham Lincoln	7	0
Andrew Johnson	29	15
Ulysses S. Grant	93	4
Theodore Roosevelt	82	1

— United States Senate Library (adapted)

47 Which statement is most clearly supported by the information provided in the table?

- (1) George Washington vetoed all the bills that were sent to him.
- (2) Andrew Jackson was the first president to use the veto power.
- (3) Abraham Lincoln was too occupied with the Civil War to oppose Congress.
- (4) Andrew Johnson faced the most effective opposition from Congress.

48 The Embargo Act of 1807 and the Neutrality Acts of the 1930s were both attempts by the United States to

- (1) assist struggling foreign economies
- (2) halt the flow of immigrants
- (3) avoid foreign conflicts
- (4) reduce trade deficits

Base your answer to question 49 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...And then the dispossessed were drawn west —from Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico; from Nevada and Arkansas families, tribes, dusted out, tractored out. Carloads, caravans, homeless and hungry; twenty thousand and fifty thousand and a hundred thousand and two hundred thousand. They streamed over the mountains, hungry and restless—restless as ants, scurrying to find work to do—to lift, to push, to pull, to pick, to cut—anything, any burden to bear, for food. The kids are hungry. We got no place to live. Like ants scurrying for work, for food, and most of all for land....

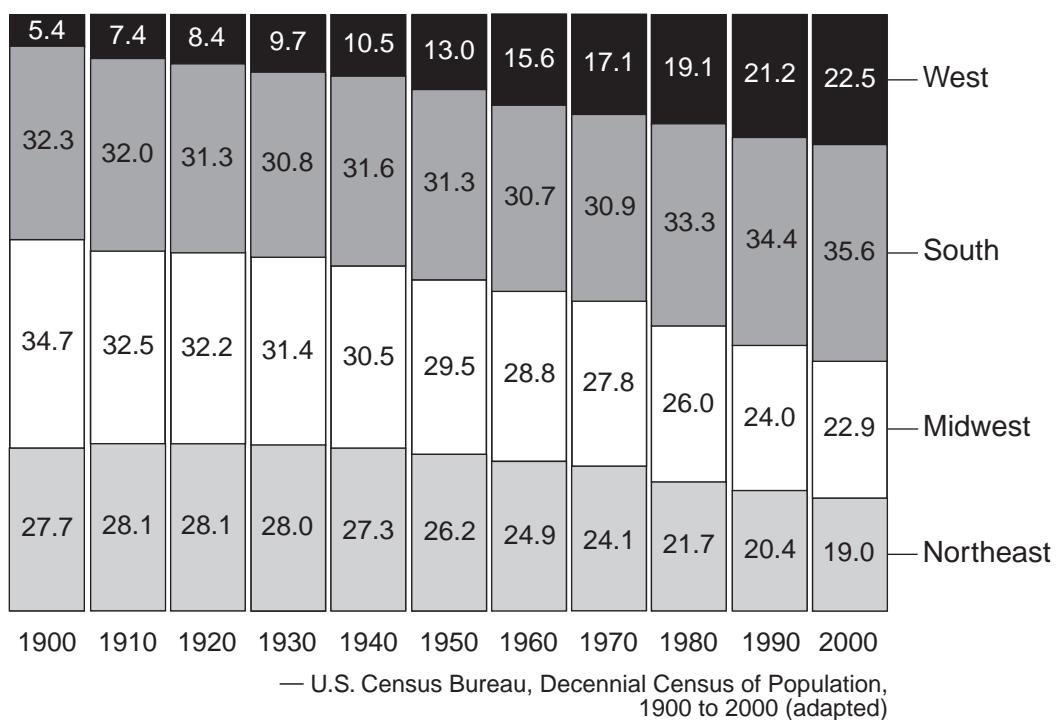
— John Steinbeck, *The Grapes of Wrath*

49 The movement of the people described in this passage was primarily the result of the

- (1) effects of severe drought conditions on the Great Plains
- (2) high cost of the machinery needed to maintain family farms
- (3) overpopulation of the Midwest caused by the Homestead Act
- (4) construction of the interstate highway system

Base your answer to question 50 on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**United States Population Distribution by Region: 1900 to 2000**  
(Percent of Population)



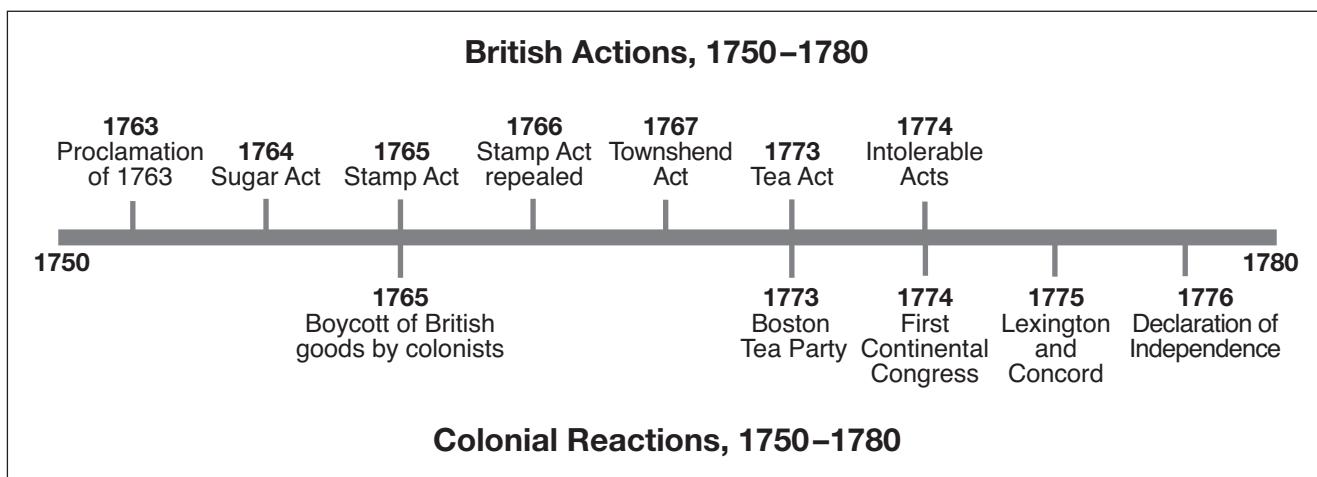
- 50 Which statement about population distribution is best supported by the information provided in the graph?
- Since 1900, the percentage of the population located in the South has steadily declined.
  - Since 1900, the greatest percentage increase in population has occurred in the West.
  - Before 1950, the greatest percentage change in population distribution occurred in the Midwest.
  - Since 1950, the population of the Northeast as a percentage of the nation has remained constant.

## Part I

### Answer all questions in this part.

*Directions (1–50):* For each statement or question, record on your separate answer sheet the *number* of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

Base your answers to questions 1 and 2 on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.



- 1 Which conclusion is best supported by the information on the time line?
  - (1) Britain eventually granted the colonies representation in Parliament.
  - (2) Only elected British officials had the right to levy taxes.
  - (3) Britain's efforts to increase control over the colonies were not successful.
  - (4) Creation of the First Continental Congress was an immediate reaction to the passage of the Stamp Act.
- 2 Which of these events would be placed on the time line before 1763?
  - (1) Boston Massacre
  - (2) French and Indian War
  - (3) Battle of Saratoga
  - (4) passage of Northwest Ordinance

---

- 3 From the 1600s through the 1800s, the major reason for the westward movement of settlers was to
  - (1) escape urban unrest in coastal cities
  - (2) avoid high taxes in the East
  - (3) find manufacturing jobs in the Midwest
  - (4) acquire new areas of fertile soil for agriculture
- 4 Colonial-era New England town meetings and the Virginia House of Burgesses were both
  - (1) early social reform movements
  - (2) attempts to build a strong national government
  - (3) steps in the growth of representative democracy
  - (4) efforts to regulate trade with Native American Indians

- 5 The years between the end of the American Revolution and the ratification of the Constitution are sometimes called the “critical period” because
- (1) the western territories were left ungoverned
  - (2) the United States fought a war with France
  - (3) Spain refused to sell Florida to the United States
  - (4) the central government failed to solve many economic problems

Base your answers to questions 6 and 7 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*Speaker A:* Our national government should be strong. State governments should have only limited powers.

*Speaker B:* A bicameral legislature would protect the power of both the large states and the small states.

*Speaker C:* The expansion of the national government will lead to tyranny.

*Speaker D:* The executive branch should have significant power.

- 6 Which speaker is expressing an idea that was included in the Great Compromise during the drafting of the Constitution in 1787?

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| (1) A | (3) C |
| (2) B | (4) D |

- 7 During the debate over ratification of the Constitution, people who agreed with the statements of *Speakers A* and *D* became known as

- (1) Loyalists
  - (2) Federalists
  - (3) Antifederalists
  - (4) Democratic Republicans
- 

- 8 Which protection guaranteed by the first amendment to the United States Constitution was influenced by the trial of John Peter Zenger (1735)?

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) freedom of the press | (3) right to assemble |
| (2) freedom of religion  | (4) right to petition |

- 9 The term *judicial review* is best defined as the
- (1) right of a defendant to appeal the verdict of a jury
  - (2) ability of Congress to create new federal courts
  - (3) authority of the Senate to confirm Supreme Court justices
  - (4) power of the Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of laws

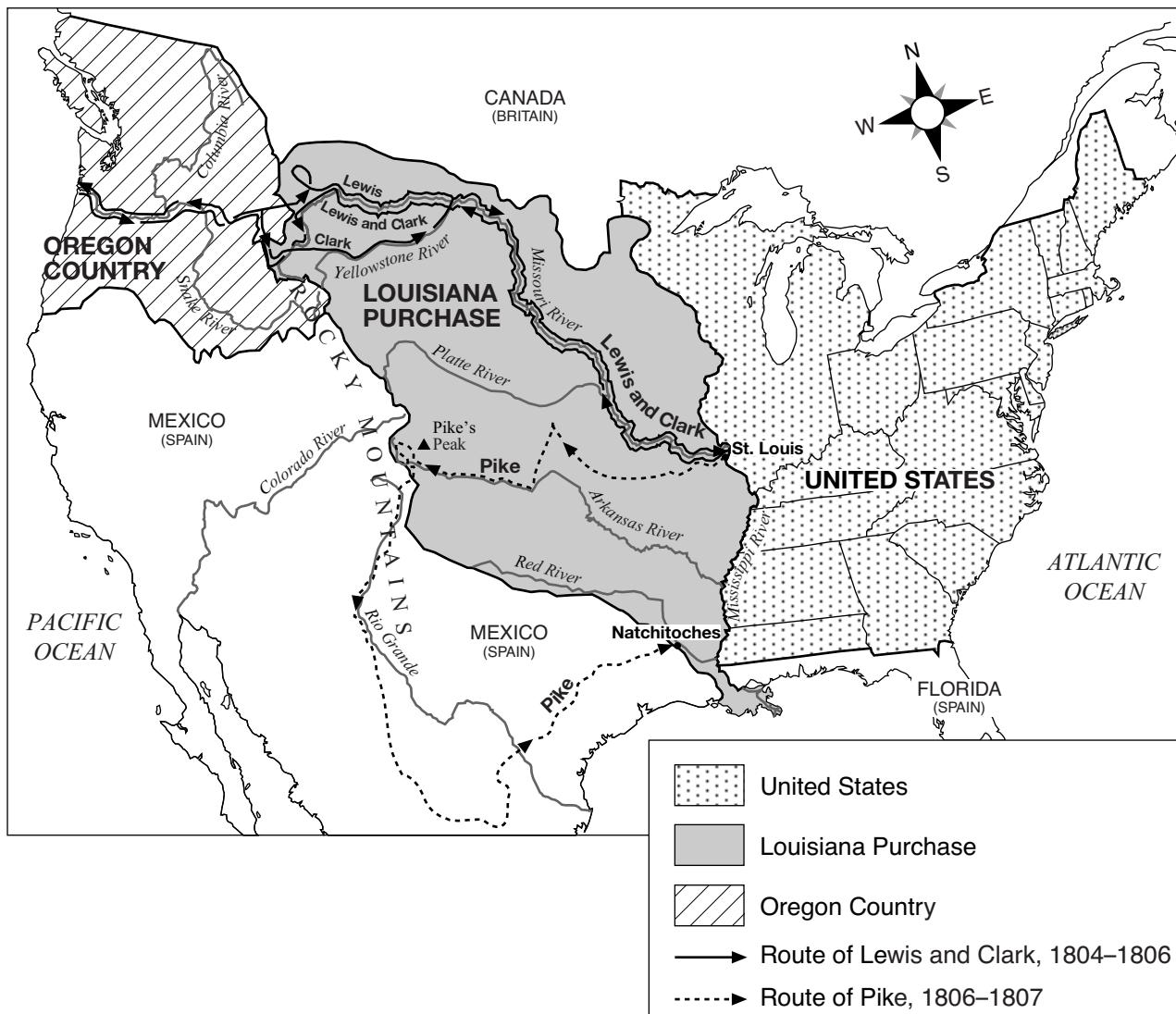
- 10 According to the United States Constitution, the federal census is used to determine the
- (1) size of the United States Supreme Court
  - (2) maximum number of cabinet members
  - (3) apportionment of members in the House of Representatives
  - (4) number of senators allotted to each state

- 11 During George Washington's presidency, the authority of the federal government was strengthened by the
- (1) elimination of political parties
  - (2) suppression of the Whiskey Rebellion
  - (3) formation of a military alliance with England
  - (4) establishment of a national language

- 12 Under the leadership of Chief Justice John Marshall (1801–1835), the Supreme Court expanded the influence of the national government by
- (1) forcing states to grant relief from personal debt
  - (2) authorizing the president to use troops without congressional approval
  - (3) ending the importation of enslaved Africans
  - (4) strengthening federal powers over interstate commerce and banking

Base your answer to question 13 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### The Louisiana Purchase



Source: *American Military History*, Center of Military History, United States Army, 1989 (adapted)

- 13 The map shows the exploration routes of Lewis and Clark and of Zebulon Pike. A valid conclusion based on this map is that these expeditions
- faced few barriers from natural features
  - avoided land claimed by other countries
  - used river systems to help them on their journeys
  - took the most direct routes to reach the Pacific Ocean
- 
- 14 Between 1800 and 1830, the National Road and the Erie Canal were built to connect which regions?
- Atlantic Coast and Midwest
  - South and New England
  - Pacific Coast and Gulf Coast
  - Great Plains and Rocky Mountains
- 15 During the 1840s, supporters of Manifest Destiny favored
- closing the frontier to settlement
  - ending the American System
  - acquiring Texas and California
  - ceding the Oregon territory to Russia

- 16 Which constitutional principle was the main focus of the North–South conflicts that led to the Civil War?
- States rights
  - due process of law
  - separation of powers
  - presidential veto power
- 17 Slavery throughout the United States was permanently abolished by the
- ratification of the Constitution of the United States
  - approval of the Republican Party platform of 1860
  - issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation
  - adoption of the 13th amendment to the Constitution
- 18 “Since the Southern states never legally left the Union, they should be restored to the Union as soon as possible.”
- The position expressed in this statement is most closely associated with the beliefs of
- Robert E. Lee
  - Thaddeus Stevens
  - Jefferson Davis
  - Abraham Lincoln
- Base your answer to question 19 on the poem excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.
- “Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!” cries she  
With silent lips. “Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!”  
— Emma Lazarus, “The New Colossus,” 1883
- 19 Which attitude about immigration is reflected in this poem, which is inscribed on the Statue of Liberty?
- People from all nations should be welcomed.
  - Educated professionals should be given preference.
  - Quotas should be adopted to limit certain ethnic groups.
  - The influx of unskilled people should be restricted.
- 20 A major result of the Spanish-American War (1898) was that the United States
- adopted a policy of isolationism
  - assumed a more prominent role in world affairs
  - gave up control of territories outside the Western Hemisphere
  - increased foreign aid to European allies
- 21 During the Progressive Era, support for a graduated income tax was based primarily on the
- desire of corporations to reduce their taxes
  - need to raise income from the lower classes
  - belief that all people should be taxed the same
  - resentment over the unequal distribution of wealth
- 22 President Theodore Roosevelt strengthened the Monroe Doctrine by establishing the policy that the United States would
- require Latin American nations to end trade with Europe
  - reduce Asian influence in Latin America
  - intervene in Latin America to prevent European interference
  - develop military alliances with Pacific naval powers

Base your answers to questions 23 and 24 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### The Protectors of Our Industries.



Source: Bernhard Gillam, *Puck*, 1883 (adapted)

23 Which statement most accurately expresses the main idea of this 1883 cartoon?

- (1) Most workers in the United States can become business owners.
- (2) Business owners have achieved wealth through their own hard work.
- (3) Social classes arise from the natural differences in the abilities of individuals.
- (4) The wealthy are benefiting from the efforts of the working class.

24 The problem shown in the cartoon was addressed during the late 1800s primarily by the

- (1) organization of labor unions
- (2) implementation of the Populist Party platform
- (3) elimination of child labor
- (4) increase in immigrant workers

Base your answers to questions 25 and 26 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**A NAUSEATING JOB, BUT IT MUST BE DONE**



Source: *Utica Saturday Globe*, 1906 (adapted)

- 25 Which book was responsible for prompting the investigation illustrated in this cartoon?
- (1) *The Octopus* by Frank Norris
  - (2) *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair
  - (3) *The Shame of the Cities* by Lincoln Steffens
  - (4) *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob Riis
- 26 In 1906, the federal government responded to the situation shown in the cartoon by
- (1) taking control of meatpacking facilities
  - (2) sending federal troops to end a strike by meatpackers
  - (3) banning imported meat products
  - (4) authorizing government inspection of meat processing plants
-

Base your answer to question 27 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal or alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona....

— Zimmerman telegram, 1917

27 The disclosure of this document contributed to

- (1) a declaration of war against Mexico
  - (2) the entry of the United States into World War I
  - (3) the passage of the Treaty of Versailles
  - (4) a restriction on immigration from Latin America
- 

28 **"Harding Rejects Wilson's Foreign Policy—Wants Return to 'Normalcy'"**

**"Coolidge Declares: 'The Chief Business of the American People Is Business'"**

**"Hoover Calls for 'Rugged Individualism'; Rejects Paternalism and Socialism"**

Which policy of Republican presidents in the 1920s is most consistent with the positions stated in these headlines?

- (1) The United States should assist unions and provide old-age insurance.
- (2) The United States should acquire and protect an empire.
- (3) The federal government should support the poor and raise farm prices.
- (4) The federal government should assist business and limit foreign commitments.

29 During the 1920s, which economic trend helped cause the Great Depression?

- (1) buying goods on credit
- (2) saving rather than spending
- (3) continuing shortages of consumer goods
- (4) imposing low tariffs on imported products

30 What was a major result of President Herbert Hoover's use of the military to drive the Bonus Army out of the nation's capital?

- (1) Army veterans widely approved President Hoover's decision.
- (2) President Hoover's reelection campaign was damaged.
- (3) Habeas corpus was suspended across the country.
- (4) The Supreme Court declared the action unconstitutional.

31 The primary purpose of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Wagner Act) was to

- (1) allow factory owners to use court injunctions against workers
- (2) guarantee collective bargaining rights
- (3) establish the Social Security system
- (4) ban the use of strikes by unions

32 What was one economic consequence of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal?

- (1) Bank deregulation encouraged investment.
- (2) Major industries were nationalized.
- (3) Balanced budgets became the model for economic stability.
- (4) The role of the federal government in the economy expanded.

Base your answer to question 33 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

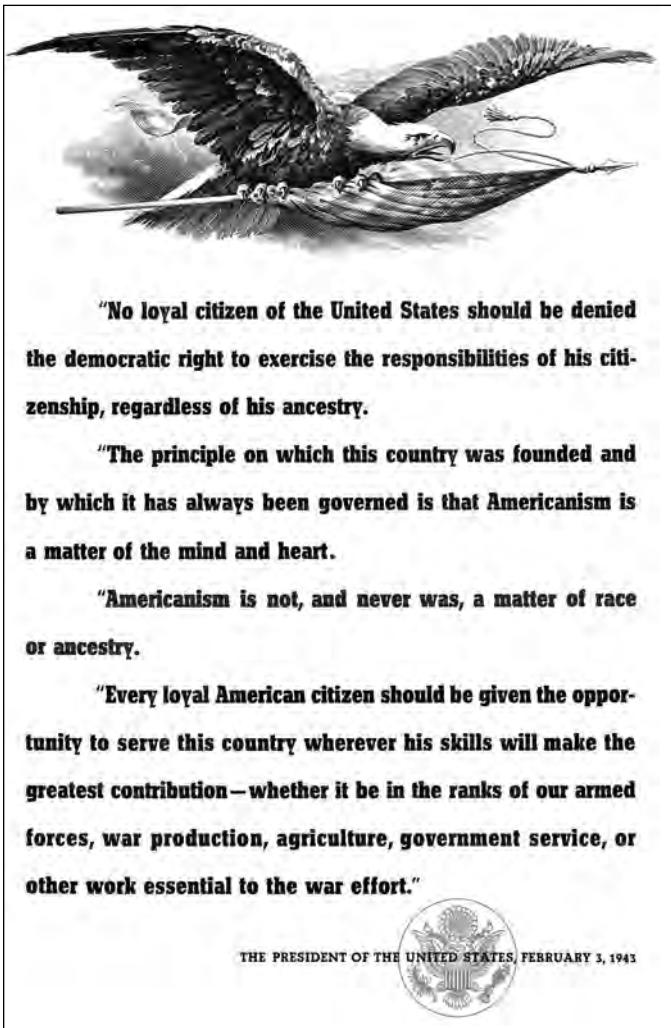
...We must be the great arsenal of democracy. For us this is an emergency as serious as war itself. We must apply ourselves to our task with the same resolution, the same sense of urgency, the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice as we would show were we at war....

— President Franklin D. Roosevelt, December 29, 1940

33 In urging the United States to become the "arsenal of democracy," President Franklin D. Roosevelt meant the nation should

- (1) make its neutrality laws more restrictive
  - (2) create a military draft
  - (3) provide war materials to Allied nations
  - (4) send troops to Europe to fight in the war
-

Base your answer to question 34 on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Office of War Information, 1943 (adapted)

34 What was one purpose of this World War II poster?

- (1) discouraging discrimination in employment
- (2) supporting the internment of Japanese Americans
- (3) requiring all citizens to take a loyalty oath
- (4) promoting a more diversified economy

35 During World War II, the federal government urged Americans to support the war effort by

- (1) manufacturing more consumer goods
- (2) increasing spending to stimulate the economy
- (3) reducing consumption of resources needed for the military
- (4) investing their savings in the stock market

- 36 The United States created the Marshall Plan (1947) as a program to
- (1) develop an atomic bomb
  - (2) increase civil defense during the Cold War
  - (3) provide economic aid to war-damaged Europe
  - (4) deliver weapons to Nationalist China

Base your answer to question 37 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**"Be Sure To Give Mine Special Attention"**



Source: Herblock, *Washington Post*, November 23, 1955 (adapted)

37 The cartoon suggests that during the 1950s leaders in government and education

- (1) were challenged by the baby boom that followed World War II
- (2) provided greater resources for rural schools than for urban schools
- (3) placed excessive burdens on schools through federal legislation
- (4) supported separate classrooms for students based on gender

- 38 In 1948, the United States responded to the Soviet blockade of West Berlin by
- tearing down the wall between East Berlin and West Berlin
  - supporting United Nations peacekeeping efforts in West Germany
  - shutting down transportation to East Berlin
  - organizing an airlift of supplies to West Berlin
- 39 What was a major effect of the creation of the interstate highway system on the United States?
- the loss of population in the Sun Belt
  - a decline in federal funding for urban renewal projects
  - an increase in suburbanization
  - an increase in congressional representation from New England

Base your answer to question 40 on the newspaper headlines below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**SOVIET FIRES EARTH SATELLITE INTO SPACE;  
IT IS CIRCLING THE GLOBE AT 18,000 M. P. H.;  
SPHERE TRACKED IN 4 CROSSINGS OVER U.S.**

Source: *New York Times*, October 5, 1957

**MEN WALK ON MOON  
ASTRONAUTS LAND ON PLAIN;  
COLLECT ROCKS, PLANT FLAG**

Source: *New York Times*, July 21, 1969

- 40 Which statement most accurately explains the relationship between the events described in these newspaper headlines?
- The launch of *Sputnik* prompted the United States to expand its space program.
  - Space exploration ended competition between the United States and the Soviet Union.
  - Congress reduced military spending to fund space exploration.
  - The United States and the Soviet Union began sharing space technology.

- 41 In the 1960s, a common goal of President John F. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress and Peace Corps was to
- improve Arab-Israeli relations
  - fight the spread of the AIDS epidemic
  - end colonialism in Latin America and Asia
  - support developing nations while containing communism
- 42 Both the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963 and the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) of 1972 were attempts to
- settle boundary disputes in Europe
  - promote the peaceful use of atomic energy
  - ease Cold War tensions
  - share military technologies with developing nations

Base your answer to question 43 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem. From time to time we've been tempted to believe that society has become too complex to be managed by self-rule, that government by an elite group is superior to government for, by, and of the people. Well, if no one among us is capable of governing himself, then who among us has the capacity to govern someone else? All of us together, in and out of government, must bear the burden. The solutions we seek must be equitable, with no one group singled out to pay a higher price....

— President Ronald Reagan, Inaugural Address, January 20, 1981

- 43 The Reagan administration tried to deal with the situation described in this statement by
- limiting the role of the federal government
  - reducing military defense expenditures
  - increasing regulations on business
  - expanding the power of federal employee unions

Base your answer to question 44 on the statement below and on your knowledge of social studies.

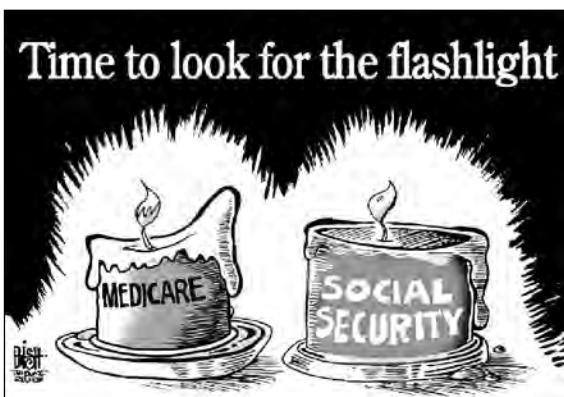
My fellow citizens, events in Iraq have now reached the final days of decision. For more than a decade, the United States and other nations have pursued patient and honorable efforts to disarm the Iraqi regime without war. That regime pledged to reveal and destroy all its weapons of mass destruction as a condition for ending the Persian Gulf war in 1991....

— President George W. Bush, March 17, 2003

- 44 Which action did President George W. Bush take following this statement?
- withdrawing from the Persian Gulf War
  - ordering American forces to invade Iraq
  - removing economic sanctions on Iraq
  - threatening Iraq with nuclear weapons

Base your answer to question 45 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### GOING DARK



Source: Randy Bish, *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, May 15, 2009 (adapted)

- 45 Which statement most accurately expresses the main idea of this cartoon?
- Medicare and Social Security are not helping Americans.
  - The financial future of Medicare and Social Security is in jeopardy.
  - Social Security will run out of money before Medicare.
  - Medicare and Social Security have been abolished.

- 46 The migrations of African Americans from the South to the North during World War I and World War II are most directly related to
- the availability of factory jobs
  - a widespread farming crisis
  - plans to pursue military careers
  - access to free land
- 47 President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society programs built on ideas set forth in President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal by
- supporting the expansion of social welfare programs
  - reinstating government loyalty lists
  - opposing new immigration reform measures
  - relying on balancing the federal budget
- 48 Which action illustrates the concept of checks and balances?
- President Harry Truman issuing an executive order to desegregate the military
  - Congress overriding President Richard Nixon's veto of the War Powers Act
  - the House of Representatives Ethics Committee reviewing members' financial records
  - President Jimmy Carter selecting Walter Mondale as his vice presidential running mate
- 49 Which action did the federal government take in response to Cold War tensions after World War II and again in response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks?
- expanding civil rights protections
  - monitoring persons suspected of endangering national security
  - withdrawing from international organizations
  - restricting trade with allies
- 50 Both President Franklin D. Roosevelt and President Barack Obama undertook banking and financial reforms during their administrations to
- give states a greater role in the regulatory process
  - end foreign influence in the banking systems
  - restore stability to the national economy
  - reduce government involvement in the economy

## Part I

### Answer all questions in this part.

*Directions (1–50):* For each statement or question, record on your separate answer sheet the *number* of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1 The development of a farming culture among pre-Columbian Native American Indians helped ensure
  - (1) safety from neighboring tribes
  - (2) the establishment of a nomadic lifestyle
  - (3) the continuation of hunting and gathering
  - (4) a more stable food supply
- 2 During the colonial period, the economic development of the South was most directly dependent on the labor of
  - (1) factory workers
  - (2) wheat farmers
  - (3) Irish immigrants
  - (4) enslaved Africans
- 3 The results of the French and Indian War (1754–1763) led to the independence movement in the thirteen colonies because the British
  - (1) lost control of Canada and Florida
  - (2) began imposing new taxes on the colonists
  - (3) removed the Spanish threat to the colonists
  - (4) opened the area west of the Appalachian Mountains to colonial settlers

Base your answer to question 4 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government,...

— Thomas Jefferson

- 4 The purpose of this statement was to
  - (1) urge support for the Albany Plan of Union
  - (2) provide justification for declaring independence
  - (3) criticize the Articles of Confederation
  - (4) advocate obedience to Great Britain

- 5 Which principle of government is found in both the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States?
  - (1) The right to vote must be guaranteed to all Americans.
  - (2) Supreme Court justices should be elected by the people.
  - (3) Governing power should be divided between different levels of government.
  - (4) States have the right to secede from the Union.
- 6 At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the Great Compromise and the Three-fifths Compromise both involved the issue of how
  - (1) new states would be created
  - (2) states would be represented in the national government
  - (3) the armed forces would be controlled
  - (4) presidential elections would be conducted
- 7 Many Antifederalists opposed ratification of the Constitution until they were guaranteed
  - (1) better protection of individual liberties
  - (2) increased presidential authority to wage war
  - (3) stricter control over state spending
  - (4) expanded police powers
- 8 What is the first step in adding an amendment to the United States Constitution?
  - (1) approval by the president
  - (2) review by the Supreme Court
  - (3) vote by the people in a national referendum
  - (4) passage by a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress

- 9 One feature common to the foreign policies of Presidents George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson was that each wanted to
- (1) favor France in its conflict with Great Britain
  - (2) secure new territory west of the Mississippi River
  - (3) maintain neutrality during European conflicts
  - (4) seek military alliances with neighboring countries
- 10 Judicial review allows the Supreme Court to
- (1) determine the constitutionality of federal laws
  - (2) approve nominations to the president's cabinet
  - (3) oversee the financing of the lower federal courts
  - (4) remove elected officials from office
- 11 Which document was issued primarily to prevent European nations from future colonization in Latin America?
- (1) Jay Treaty (1795)
  - (2) Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)
  - (3) Embargo Act (1807)
  - (4) Monroe Doctrine (1823)
- 12 A major reason for Commodore Matthew Perry's 1854 visit to Japan was to
- (1) prevent Japanese domination of the Pacific region
  - (2) open United States trade relations with Japan
  - (3) encourage immigration from Japan
  - (4) establish a naval base in Japan
- 13 • Publication of *The Liberator*  
 • Kansas-Nebraska Act  
 • *Dred Scott* decision
- The events listed above all contributed to the
- (1) outbreak of the Civil War
  - (2) formation of the policy of Manifest Destiny
  - (3) passage of the Missouri Compromise
  - (4) annexation of Texas

Base your answers to questions 14 and 15 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... In *your* hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in *mine*, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail *you*. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. *You* have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while *I* shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it." ...

— President Abraham Lincoln, First Inaugural Address,  
 March 4, 1861

- 14 President Lincoln made this statement in an effort to
- (1) urge Congress to spend money to buy the freedom of slaves
  - (2) convince Southerners that he posed no threat to their way of life
  - (3) offer to compromise his position regarding territorial expansion of slavery
  - (4) persuade Americans that war between the North and South was unavoidable
- 15 When President Lincoln made this speech, which step toward civil war had already taken place?
- (1) The Emancipation Proclamation had been issued.
  - (2) Union troops had invaded several Southern states.
  - (3) General Robert E. Lee had led an attack on Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
  - (4) Several Southern states had seceded from the Union.
-

Base your answer to question 16 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

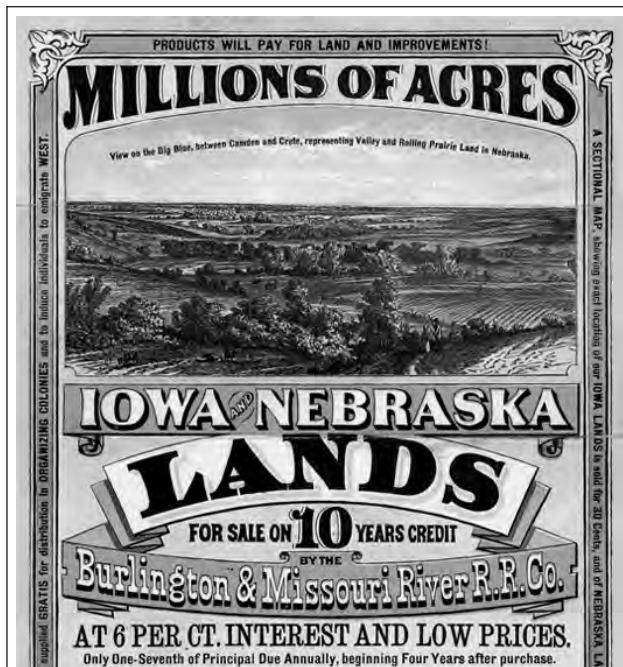
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

— 14th amendment, Section 1, United States Constitution

16 This amendment was adopted in 1868 primarily to

- (1) protect the rights of formerly enslaved persons
- (2) make it easier for immigrants to become citizens
- (3) extend suffrage to settlers on the Great Plains
- (4) require the federal government to pay the costs of Reconstruction

Base your answer to question 17 on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Library of Congress (adapted)

17 What happened as a result of offers like the one shown on this 1872 poster?

- (1) More Native American Indians on the Great Plains were forced onto reservations.
- (2) The government began to restrict the number of acres that people could buy.
- (3) The Great Plains states became the new center for manufacturing.
- (4) Missouri and Nebraska became new territories.

18 During the late 1800s, the principles of Social Darwinism and laissez-faire economics were most closely associated with the interests of

- (1) farmers
- (2) coal miners
- (3) organizers of labor unions
- (4) owners of big businesses

19 Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act (1887) and the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) in response to

- (1) foreign influences on the United States economy
- (2) public demand for better roads
- (3) monopolistic practices that were harmful to small businesses
- (4) the failure of federal banks to provide loans to individuals

20 In the 1890s, calls for limiting immigration were largely the result of

- (1) nativist reactions toward southern and eastern Europeans
- (2) a desire to achieve cultural pluralism
- (3) the influence of industrialists
- (4) the adoption of a constitutional amendment

21 Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois agreed that African Americans should

- (1) use education to gain opportunities
- (2) support a "Back to Africa" movement
- (3) take part in boycotts to end segregation
- (4) adopt a gradual approach to gain the right to vote

Base your answers to questions 22 and 23 on the headlines below and on your knowledge of social studies.

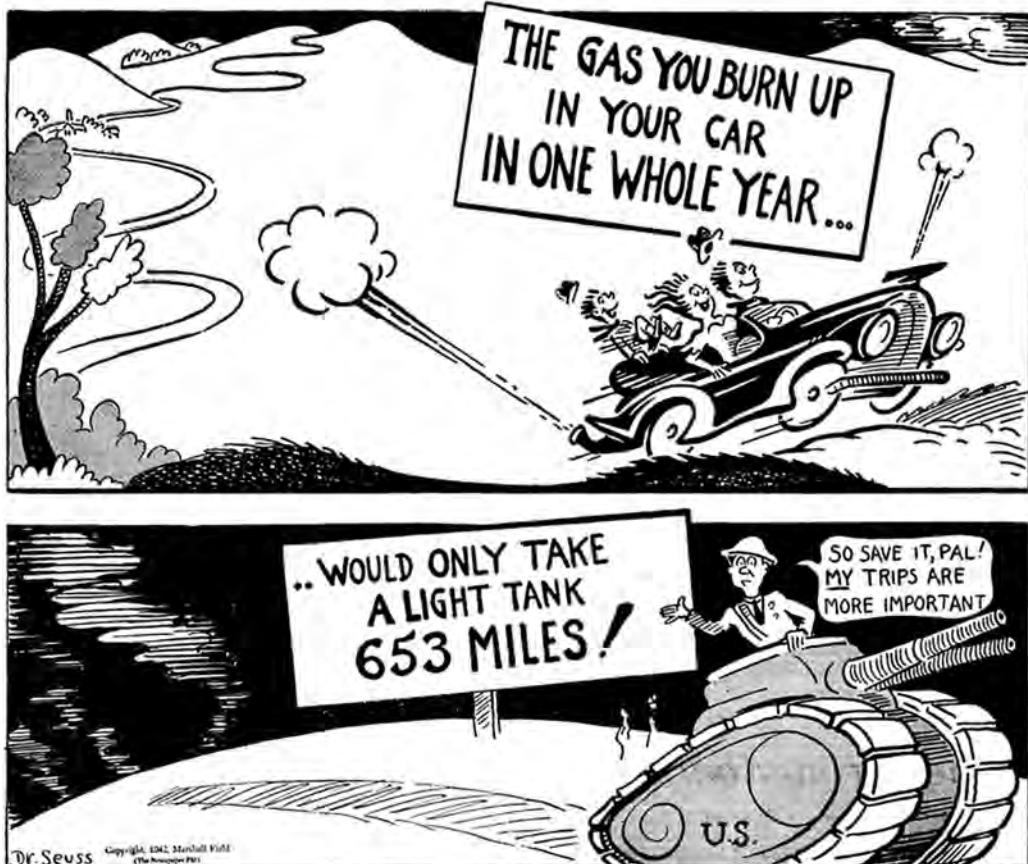


Source: *New York Evening Journal*, May 12, 1898 (adapted)

- 22 These 1898 headlines are best understood as an example of
- (1) political advertising
  - (2) yellow journalism
  - (3) public opinion polling
  - (4) isolationist policies
- 23 The purpose of these headlines was to build public support for
- (1) efforts to defend the Panama Canal
  - (2) the annexation of Cuba
  - (3) an end to the policy of imperialism
  - (4) the war against Spain
- 
- 24 The term *muckraker* was used during the Progressive Era to describe
- (1) dissatisfied workers who went on strike
  - (2) Northerners who went South following the Civil War
  - (3) investigative journalists who exposed societal problems
  - (4) women who supported the Prohibition movement
- 25 The establishment of the Open Door policy (1899–1900) and the response to the Boxer Rebellion (1900) showed that the United States wanted to
- (1) curb Russian expansion
  - (2) gain access to Chinese markets
  - (3) build factories in the Far East
  - (4) limit Asian immigration to the United States

- 26 Which statement best summarizes the perspective of President Theodore Roosevelt concerning natural resources?
- Decisions about conservation are best left to the states.
  - Corporations can be trusted to use natural resources wisely.
  - The federal government must protect the nation's lands from exploitation.
  - The free market should set the value of the nation's natural resources.
- 27 Progressive Era reformers tried to reduce the gap in wealth between the rich and the poor by
- creating the Federal Reserve System
  - giving voters the power of referendum and recall
  - implementing a graduated income tax
  - establishing the Federal Trade Commission
- 28 During World War I, many African Americans living in the South moved to northern cities primarily because
- more workers were needed in industry
  - prejudice had been eliminated in the North
  - affirmative action programs provided better training opportunities
  - the cost of living in the cities was lower
- 29 Which event of the 1920s best reflects the conflict in American society between science and religion?
- passage of the quota acts
  - Scopes trial
  - trial of Sacco and Vanzetti
  - Red Scare
- 30 The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s expanded the influence of African Americans by
- financing the construction of apartments in New York City
  - gaining passage of civil rights legislation
  - helping elect African Americans to high political offices
  - promoting the artistic contributions of African Americans
- 31 What was an underlying cause of the Great Depression?
- unequal distribution of income throughout the 1920s
  - adoption of high federal income tax rates during the 1920s
  - failure of American farmers to produce enough food after World War I
  - rapid increase in federal defense spending following World War I
- 32 Which geographic area was most seriously affected by the Dust Bowl of the 1930s?
- Atlantic Coastal Plain
  - Great Plains
  - Ohio River valley
  - Pacific Coast
- 33 In 1937, President Franklin D. Roosevelt sought to increase the number of Supreme Court justices because
- some justices complained they were unable to handle the heavy caseload
  - some regions of the country were not represented on the Court
  - the Court needed more minority representation
  - the Court had declared several New Deal programs unconstitutional

Base your answer to question 34 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Dr. Seuss, *PM Magazine*, April 7, 1942

- 34 During World War II, the federal government dealt with the problem shown in this cartoon by

- (1) rationing gasoline used by American drivers
- (2) ending the use of tanks by the military
- (3) increasing imports of oil from the Dutch East Indies
- (4) setting higher mileage standards for car manufacturers

- 
- 35 The GI Bill helped World War II veterans by

- (1) protecting them from being recalled to duty
- (2) guaranteeing them government jobs
- (3) giving them several types of economic assistance
- (4) exempting them from federal income tax

- 36 One goal of the Marshall Plan (1947) was to

- (1) provide defensive weapons to Great Britain
- (2) rebuild the economy of Western Europe
- (3) fund the construction of the iron curtain
- (4) bring Nazi war criminals to trial in Nuremberg

Base your answers to questions 37 and 38 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Herblock, *Washington Post*, June 17, 1949

- 37 What is the main idea of this 1949 cartoon?
- (1) Liberty is being protected by loyal citizens.
  - (2) Foreign terrorists are endangering the nation.
  - (3) Fear can threaten civil liberties.
  - (4) Civil rights protests are alarming the public.
- 38 This cartoonist is commenting on the
- (1) rise of Nazism and fascism in Europe
  - (2) Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
  - (3) communist invasion of South Korea to start the Korean War
  - (4) reaction of the American public to alleged communist activities

Base your answer to question 39 on the photograph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Juan Williams, *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Years, 1954–1965*, Viking Penguin

- 39 The situation shown in this 1950 photograph is a direct result of the
- (1) Great Migration
  - (2) application of grandfather clauses
  - (3) passage of Jim Crow laws
  - (4) Montgomery bus boycott
- 
- 40 One way the United States government reacted to the Soviet launching of *Sputnik* in 1957 was by
- (1) establishing a naval blockade of Cuba
  - (2) urging more Americans to buy war bonds
  - (3) starting the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)
  - (4) increasing federal spending on math and science education
- 41 • *Mapp v. Ohio*, 1961  
• *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 1963  
• *Miranda v. Arizona*, 1966
- These three Supreme Court decisions are similar in that each ruling
- (1) expanded the rights of the accused
  - (2) reduced presidential powers
  - (3) shifted more power to the states
  - (4) limited campaign contributions

Base your answer to question 42 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

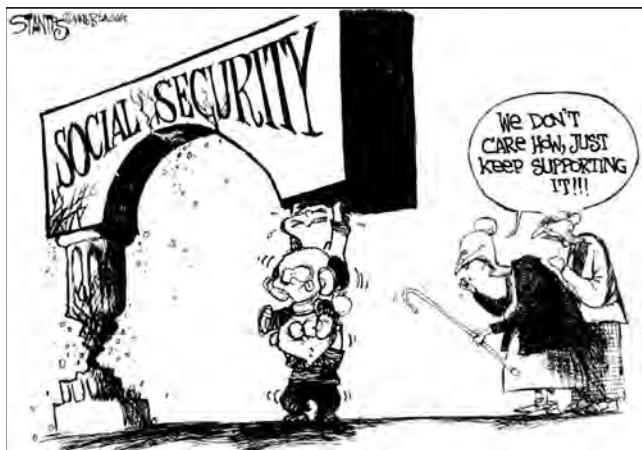
... We will stay because in Asia and around the world are countries whose independence rests, in large measure, on confidence in America's word and in America's protection. To yield to force in Vietnam would weaken that confidence, would undermine the independence of many lands, and would whet the appetite of aggression. We would have to fight in one land, and then we would have to fight in another—or abandon much of Asia to the domination of Communists....

— President Lyndon B. Johnson,  
State of the Union Address, January 12, 1966

42 Which idea is best described in this passage?

- (1) appeasement
- (3) domino theory
- (2) isolationism
- (4) neutrality

Base your answers to questions 43 and 44 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Scott Stantis, *Reason*, 1996 (adapted)

43 Which issue is the main focus of this cartoon?

- (1) limited political power of the elderly
- (2) excessive use of child labor
- (3) diminishing need for Social Security
- (4) growing weakness of the Social Security system

44 The issue illustrated in this cartoon is most closely related to the

- (1) rising cost of higher education
- (2) increasing age of the baby boom generation
- (3) declining quality of construction materials
- (4) decreasing price of energy

45 Which event is most closely associated with the end of the Cold War?

- (1) President Richard Nixon's visit to China
- (2) withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam
- (3) tearing down the Berlin Wall
- (4) sending United States troops to Afghanistan

46 During both Andrew Jackson's presidency in the 1830s and the Progressive movement in the early 1900s, democracy was expanded by

- (1) extending civil rights for Native American Indians
- (2) establishing term limits for elected officials
- (3) decreasing the number of elected officeholders
- (4) increasing citizen participation in the government

47 Which headline best illustrates the operation of checks and balances?

- (1) "President Andrew Johnson Impeached by the House of Representatives"
- (2) "President Dwight Eisenhower Sends Troops to Little Rock"
- (3) "President Ronald Reagan Engages in Arms Reduction Talks with the Soviets"
- (4) "President George W. Bush's Approval Ratings Drop Due to the Iraq War"

48 One way in which the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 are similar is that they have

- (1) extended free speech protections for students while in school
- (2) increased the number of eligible voters
- (3) helped overcome discrimination against certain groups
- (4) slowed down the construction of public buildings

Base your answers to questions 49 and 50 on the charts below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Presidential Election of 1876**

<b>Republican Candidate</b>	<b>Democratic Candidate</b>
Rutherford B. Hayes	Samuel Tilden
<b>Electoral Votes:</b> 185	<b>Electoral Votes:</b> 184
<b>States Carried:</b> 20	<b>States Carried:</b> 17
<b>Popular Votes:</b> 4,034,311	<b>Popular Votes:</b> 4,288,546

**Presidential Election of 2000**

<b>Republican Candidate</b>	<b>Democratic Candidate</b>
George W. Bush	Al Gore
<b>Electoral Votes:</b> 271	<b>Electoral Votes:</b> 266
<b>States Carried:</b> 30	<b>States Carried:</b> 20 + D.C.
<b>Popular Votes:</b> 50,456,062	<b>Popular Votes:</b> 50,996,582

Source: National Archives

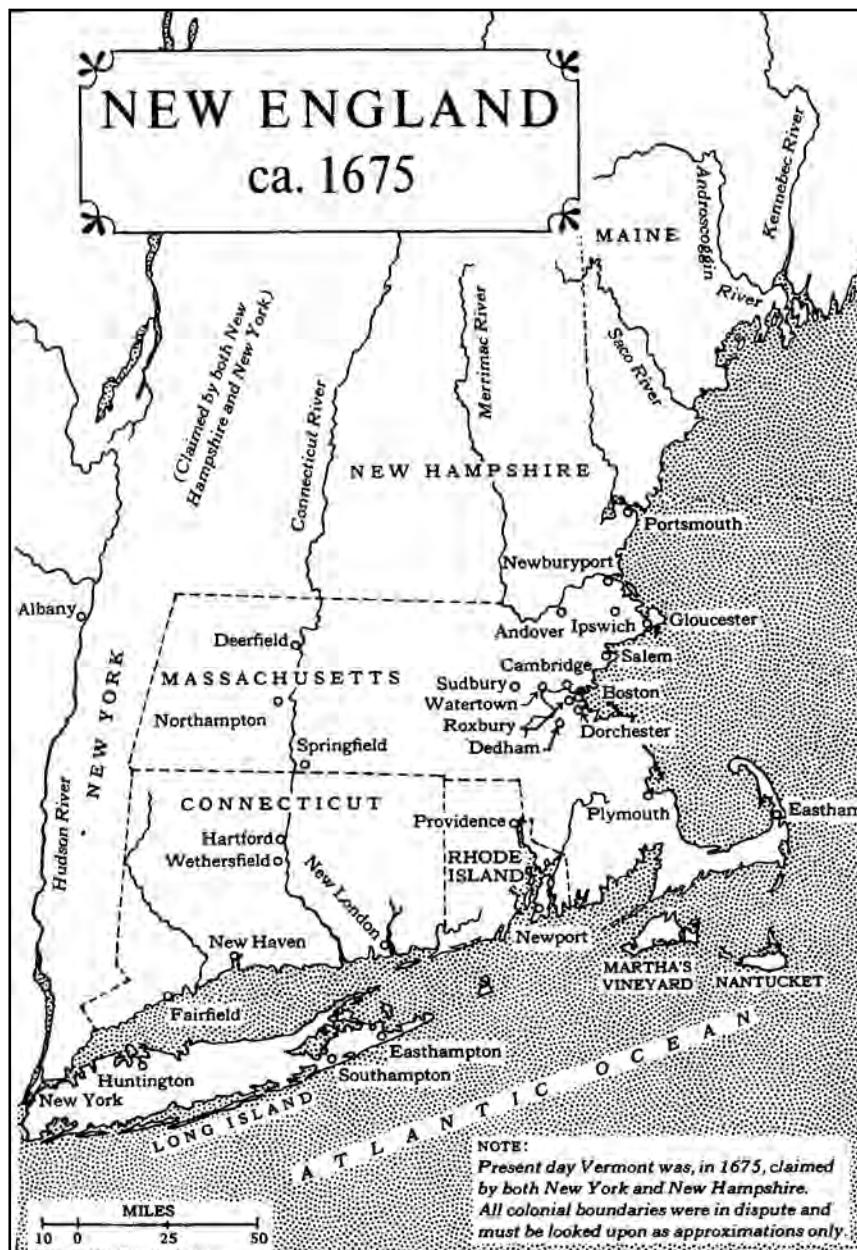
- 49 The presidential elections of 1876 and 2000 were controversial because the winner in both elections
- was a third-party candidate
  - had fewer popular votes than his opponent
  - had fewer electoral votes than his opponent
  - carried fewer states than his opponent
- 50 Which change to the Constitution is most often suggested by critics of the election results shown in these charts?
- requiring a revote
  - eliminating the electoral college
  - making the loser of the election the vice president
  - banning third-party candidates from presidential elections
-

## Part I

**Answer all questions in this part.**

*Directions (1–50):* For each statement or question, record on your separate answer sheet the *number* of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

Base your answer to question 1 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Kenneth A. Lockridge, *A New England Town: The First Hundred Years*,  
W. W. Norton & Company, 1970

- 1 Based on this map, which statement about the geography of colonial New England is most accurate?
- New Hampshire had the highest population density.
  - Rivers served as natural boundaries between the colonies.
  - The first communities developed along rivers and coastlines.
  - The Atlantic Ocean isolated the region from the rest of the colonies.

- 2 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

## I. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Vast timber resources
  - B. Rocky soil
  - C. Rich ocean fishing grounds
  - D. Single-family farms

- (1) Factors in the Economic Development of Colonial New England
  - (2) Reasons for the Development of Southern Plantations
  - (3) Features Contributing to Dutch Success in Colonial New Amsterdam
  - (4) Components of the British System of Mercantilism

- 3 One reason traditions of self-government developed in the American colonies before the French and Indian War was that the British

  - (1) sent effective leaders to govern colonial settlements
  - (2) required colonial representation in Parliament
  - (3) practiced salutary neglect in the colonies
  - (4) maintained a strong military presence in the colonies

- 4 The Proclamation of 1763 was intended to

  - (1) allow American farmers to use the Mississippi River
  - (2) outlaw slavery in the Ohio River valley
  - (3) prevent France from expanding into the Great Lakes region
  - (4) avoid conflicts with Native American Indians west of the Appalachian Mountains

- 5 In the 1760s, Americans in the original thirteen British colonies began to protest against

  - (1) efforts by the king to extend voting rights to women
  - (2) laws passed by the British Parliament regulating colonial trade
  - (3) limits placed on land ownership by royal governors
  - (4) decisions of British authorities to end immigration to the colonies

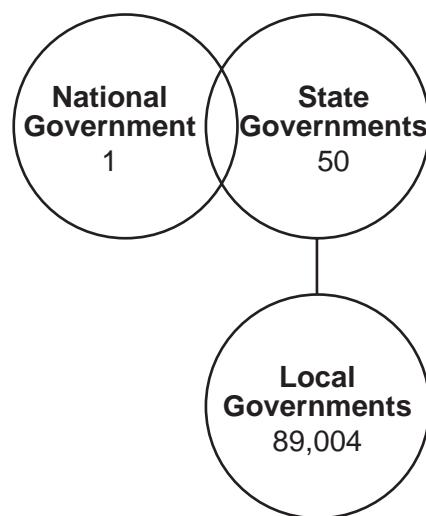
- 6 At the Constitutional Convention (1787), which issue was resolved by the Great Compromise?

- (1) method of electing the president
  - (2) power of Congress to tax exports
  - (3) regulation of interstate commerce
  - (4) representation of states in Congress

- 7 To prevent tyranny, the authors of the Constitution drew on Montesquieu's concept of

  - (1) religious liberty
  - (2) universal suffrage
  - (3) separation of powers
  - (4) supremacy of the nobility

Base your answer to question 8 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau,  
2012 Census of Governments:  
Organization Component  
Preliminary Estimates



- 9 During the 1790s, one way Congress applied the elastic clause was by

  - (1) establishing a national bank
  - (2) creating a national postal system
  - (3) adding Vermont and Kentucky as states
  - (4) approving the Jay Treaty with Great Britain

- 10 The importance of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) is that the Court
- decided on the legality of state taxation of federal property
  - allowed for the influence of political parties in the passage of laws
  - refused to expand federal power over interstate trade
  - established the power of judicial review of federal laws
- 11 What was a major foreign policy goal of the United States during the first half of the 1800s?
- forming defense alliances with European nations
  - establishing colonies in the Caribbean and Latin America
  - maintaining neutrality while increasing foreign trade
  - continuing the transatlantic African slave trade
- 12 **"Jackson Replaces Many Government Workers With His Supporters"**  
**"Jackson Vetoes Bank Recharter Bill for Political Reasons"**  
**"Jackson Refuses to Enforce *Worcester v. Georgia* Decision"**
- Which conclusion about President Andrew Jackson is most consistent with these headlines?
- He allowed Congress to decide controversial issues.
  - He expanded presidential powers.
  - He demonstrated weakness in dealing with domestic issues.
  - He relied on the Supreme Court to settle disputes.
- 13 Which event led directly to the secession of several Southern states from the Union?
- violence in Kansas over the spread of slavery
  - election of Abraham Lincoln as president
  - publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
  - raid by John Brown at Harpers Ferry
- 14 After the Civil War, the purpose of adding the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution was to
- grant civil and political rights to Native American Indians
  - allow women to become full citizens
  - guarantee African Americans equal treatment under the law
  - extend constitutional rights to new territories
- 15 Which form of agriculture was created and became dominant in the South in the decades immediately following the Civil War?
- homesteading
  - sharecropping
  - ranching
  - cooperative farming

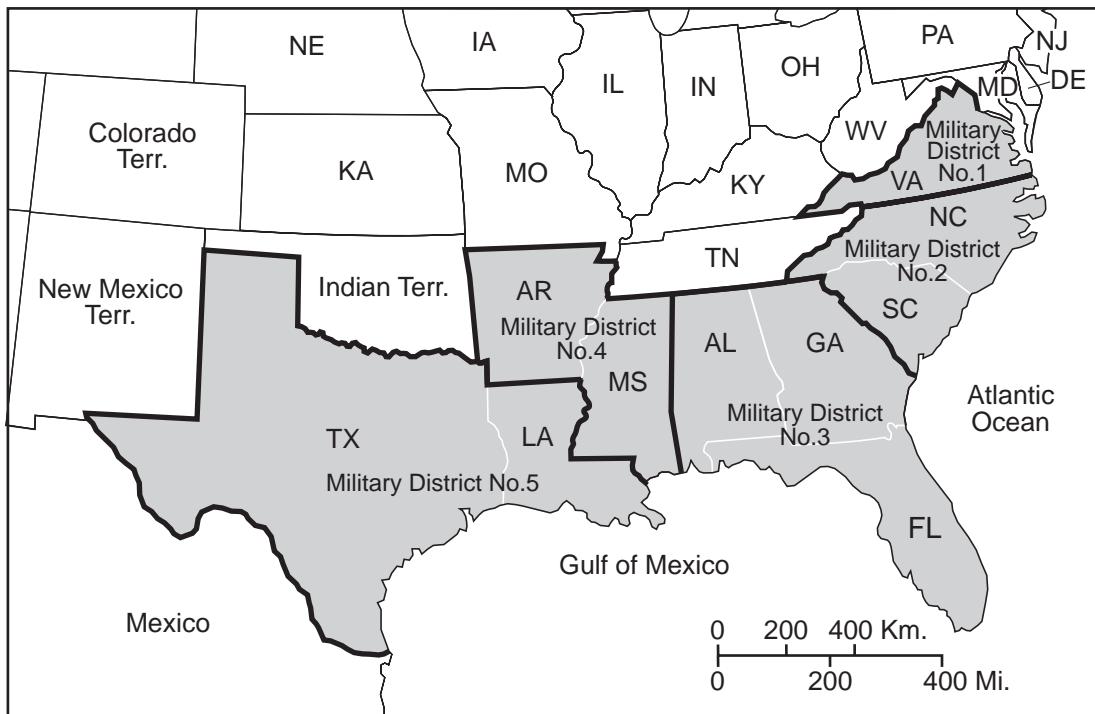
Base your answer to question 16 on the legislation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel, and land or permit to be landed, any Chinese laborer, from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought, and may be also imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

— Section 2, Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

- 16 Passage of this legislation was mainly a response to
- economic and race-based opposition to immigrants in the western United States
  - demands by businesses for additional workers
  - efforts of the American Federation of Labor to recruit skilled workers
  - pressure from railroads to limit competition in shipping
-

Base your answer to question 17 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Robert A. Divine et al., *America Past and Present*, Scott, Foresman and Co., 1987 (adapted)

- 17 The military districts shown on the map were created during Reconstruction to

- (1) create economic and social equality in the South
- (2) pay for the physical rebuilding of the South
- (3) move Native American Indians to reservations
- (4) govern the former Confederate states

- 18 • Settlement of the Great Plains  
• Creation of standard time zones  
• Establishment of the first federal regulatory agency  
• Introduction of new methods of business management and finance

These developments in the late 19th century show the importance of

- (1) railroads on the development of the United States
- (2) agrarian reformers in western states
- (3) the labor union movement on the nation
- (4) the oil industry in increasing American power in the world

- 19 Which Progressive Era muckraker's book led to the passage of the Meat Inspection Act?  
(1) Jacob Riis's *How the Other Half Lives*  
(2) Lincoln Steffens's *The Shame of the Cities*  
(3) Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*  
(4) Frank Norris's *The Octopus*

- 20 During the Progressive Era, Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson broke with the policies of late 19th-century presidents concerning  
(1) colonial expansion  
(2) federal ownership of railroads  
(3) laissez-faire economic practices  
(4) civil rights for African Americans

Base your answers to questions 21 and 22 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### The Rising of the Usurpers and the Sinking of the Liberties of the People



Source: Thomas Nast, 1889 (adapted)

21 The cartoonist is commenting on the

- (1) pollution in New York harbor
- (2) excessive power of big business
- (3) slum conditions in New York City
- (4) limits placed on immigration

22 Which individual is most closely associated with creating the situation shown in the cartoon?

- (1) William Jennings Bryan
- (2) Booker T. Washington
- (3) John D. Rockefeller
- (4) Gifford Pinchot

- 23 Maintaining trading opportunities in China for United States businesses was the primary purpose of
- (1) the Open Door Policy
  - (2) the Roosevelt Corollary
  - (3) the Gentlemen's Agreement
  - (4) Dollar Diplomacy

- 24 A major reason for the creation of the Federal Reserve System (1913) was to
- (1) regulate the supply of money in the economy
  - (2) lend money directly to consumers at low interest rates
  - (3) finance public works projects
  - (4) invest government money in private industries

- 25 The "clear and present danger" principle stated by the Supreme Court in *Schenck v. United States* (1919) had the effect of
- (1) prohibiting the president from implementing a military draft
  - (2) preventing the wartime internment of citizens
  - (3) restricting the formation of defense alliances
  - (4) limiting freedom of speech during wartime

- 26 Which factor was the basis of the United States Senate's opposition to the League of Nations after World War I?
- (1) rejection by President Woodrow Wilson of internationalism
  - (2) fear of becoming involved in another European war
  - (3) high financial cost of membership
  - (4) concern over communist control of international organizations

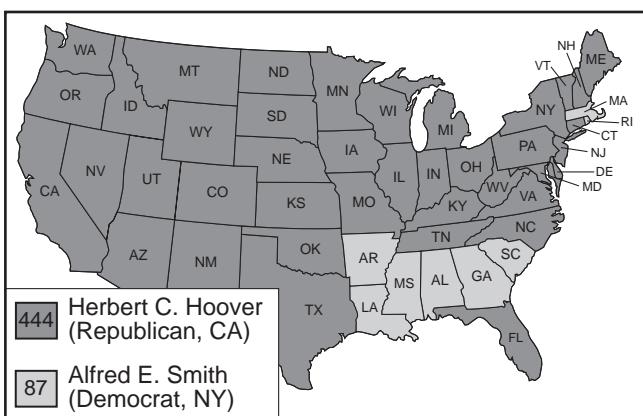
### 27 "Radical Immigrants Deported" "Bombs Explode on Wall Street" "Palmer Raids Criticized by Congress"

These post-World War I headlines are most closely associated with the

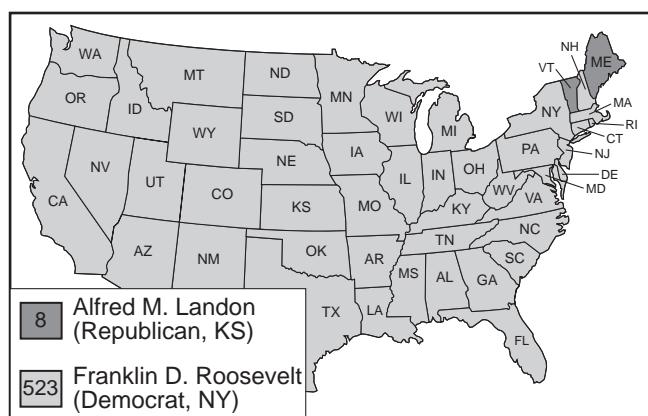
- (1) Volstead Act
- (2) Ku Klux Klan
- (3) Scopes trial
- (4) Red Scare

Base your answer to question 28 on the maps below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Electoral Vote, 1928 Presidential Election**



**Electoral Vote, 1936 Presidential Election**



Source: National Atlas (adapted)

28 Which conclusion is most clearly supported by the information provided by these maps?

- (1) The Great Depression altered American political preferences.
- (2) The Republican Party remained strong in the deep South.
- (3) The Democratic Party lost support in the Northeast between the two elections.
- (4) Most voters believed in traditional approaches to economic problems.

29 "The annual quota of any nationality shall be 2 per centum of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in continental United States as determined by the United States census of 1890, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100."  
— Section 11a, Immigration Act of 1924

The passage of this act reflects the American public's perception that

- (1) too many immigrants were coming into the country
- (2) dictatorships were emerging in western Europe
- (3) fewer workers were needed in consumer goods industries
- (4) economic prosperity was dependent on unskilled foreign labor

30 During the early 20th century, W. E. B. Du Bois was best known as a leader in the

- (1) creation of technical schools for African Americans
- (2) formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- (3) development of the "Back to Africa" movement
- (4) effort to modernize farming in the South

31 The New Deal reform that helped labor unions win the right to represent workers was the

- (1) creation of Social Security
- (2) formation of the Securities and Exchange Commission
- (3) passage of the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act
- (4) establishment of unemployment insurance

Base your answer to question 32 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### QUALIFYING TEST FOR SUPREME COURT JOBS



Source: Edward S. Brown, *New York Herald Tribune*, February 12, 1937 (adapted)

- 32 Based on this cartoon, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's goal concerning the Supreme Court was to

- (1) increase ethnic and racial diversity
- (2) insure support for New Deal legislation
- (3) appoint justices who would use a strict interpretation of the Constitution
- (4) strengthen judicial independence

- 
- 33 What was the major purpose of the Lend-Lease Act (1941)?

- (1) sending United States troops to defend France
- (2) keeping the Soviet Union from invading China
- (3) helping Great Britain without going to war
- (4) profiting from Germany's demand for steel and oil from the United States

Base your answer to question 34 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### *Stretched Around the World*



Source: Fred O. Seibel, *Richmond Times Dispatch*, October 29, 1942 (adapted)

- 34 Which statement most accurately expresses the main idea of this 1942 cartoon?

- (1) Allied goals in World War II will affect every nation.
  - (2) The Atlantic Charter will help only Europe and Asia.
  - (3) The United States intends to rule the entire world.
  - (4) American strategy will be to win the war in the Pacific first.
-

Base your answer to question 35 on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Office of War Information, 1943

- 35 A key purpose of this World War II poster was to
- encourage protests against the war
  - gain support for the war effort
  - influence the Axis powers to end the war
  - illustrate the nature of modern warfare
- 
- 36 The war crimes trials of German and Japanese officials after World War II demonstrate the principle that
- only nations can be considered responsible for actions during war
  - international law may not be applied to national leaders
  - nations have the authority to suspend human rights
  - leaders can be held accountable for crimes against humanity
- 
- 37 The baby boom in the United States of the 1950s and 1960s had its most significant impact on the
- rebirth of urban business districts
  - decreased use of child labor in factories
  - recruitment for the armed forces
  - construction of housing and schools

Base your answer to question 38 on the photograph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**An African American member of the armed forces from New York City examines the "Colored Waiting Room" sign at Terminal Station in Atlanta, Georgia, 1956.**



Source: Hilary Herbold, "Never a Level Playing Field: Blacks and the GI Bill," *Journal of Blacks in Higher Education*, Number 6, 1994/1995 (adapted)

- 38 Which circumstance is most clearly illustrated by this photograph?
- equality in accommodations experienced by African Americans
  - discrimination while serving one's country
  - civil disobedience being used to protest racial segregation
  - social changes in New York City after World War II
- 
- 39 Which development was a major result of the 1956 Interstate Highway Act?
- revitalization of family farms
  - migration to the suburbs
  - population shift to the Northeast
  - higher unemployment for the nation's autoworkers

- 40 One way in which the feminist movement of the late 1960s and early 1970s is similar to the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s is that both
- (1) used public demonstrations and protests to draw attention to their goals
  - (2) opposed Supreme Court decisions expanding the rights of the accused
  - (3) refused support from churches and religious leaders
  - (4) focused on securing equal access to housing

Base your answer to question 41 on the photograph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Cars line up at a New York City gas station, 1973.**



Source: *New York Times* (adapted)

- 41 This 1973 photograph shows a situation most directly related to
- (1) the development of nuclear power sources
  - (2) the end of oil production in the Gulf of Mexico
  - (3) terrorist attacks on United States petroleum reserves
  - (4) an oil embargo imposed by nations in the Middle East
- 

Base your answer to question 42 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**"Unindicted Co-Conspirator"**



Source: Herblock, *Washington Post*, July 14, 1974 (adapted)

- 42 Which statement best describes the point of view of the cartoonist?
- (1) The press is responsible for misleading the public about the Nixon administration.
  - (2) Most Americans continue to support the policies of the Nixon administration.
  - (3) The articles of impeachment against President Richard Nixon are unjustified.
  - (4) President Richard Nixon is directly involved in the Watergate cover up.
-

- 43 In the second half of the 20th century, federal efforts to reduce air and water pollution included
- (1) imposing limits on the number of imported automobiles
  - (2) increasing domestic coal production
  - (3) placing limits on factory emissions
  - (4) encouraging United States corporations to move operations overseas
- 44 Which action did President Ronald Reagan support to achieve economic growth?
- (1) lowering taxes on corporations and individuals
  - (2) increasing spending on social welfare programs
  - (3) cutting defense budgets
  - (4) increasing the regulation of industry
- 45 Which newspaper headline would have appeared after the breakup of the Soviet Union?
- (1) “**Russian Troops Invade Afghanistan**”
  - (2) “**Poland and Hungary Join NATO**”
  - (3) “**President Carter Announces Camp David Agreement**”
  - (4) “**President Reagan Supports Contras in Nicaragua**”
- 46 Balancing individual rights and freedoms with the need for national security has been one of the biggest challenges created by
- (1) global climate change
  - (2) cultural exchanges
  - (3) corporate globalization
  - (4) international terrorism
- 47 Which government action from the 1800s resulted in significant migration within the United States?
- (1) Embargo Act (1807)
  - (2) Fugitive Slave Law (1850)
  - (3) Homestead Act (1862)
  - (4) Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)

Base your answer to question 48 on the poem below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... ‘Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!’

— Emma Lazarus

- 48 An American who holds the ideals expressed by the poem would most likely favor
- (1) allowing only highly educated immigrants to enter the United States
  - (2) using troops to stop immigration from Mexico
  - (3) penalizing businesses that hire illegal immigrants
  - (4) maintaining a policy of open immigration
- 
- 49 The economic programs of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and President Lyndon B. Johnson both resulted in
- (1) increased responsibilities for the federal government
  - (2) significant reductions in state and federal spending
  - (3) federal ownership of major corporations
  - (4) reduced spending on public works projects
- 50 *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824), *United States v. E. C. Knight Co.* (1895), and *Schechter Poultry Corporation v. United States* (1935) are all Supreme Court cases dealing with
- (1) presidential power during wartime
  - (2) federal authority to regulate interstate commerce
  - (3) protection of students’ religious freedom
  - (4) government regulation of passenger transportation

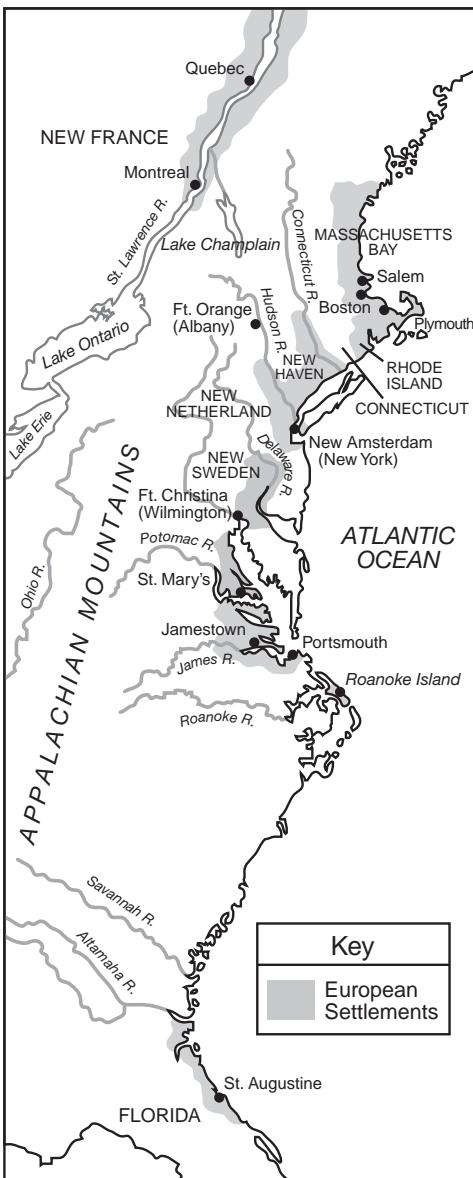
## Part I

**Answer all questions in this part.**

*Directions (1–50):* For each statement or question, record on your separate answer sheet the *number* of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

Base your answer to question 1 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**North American Colonies to 1650**



Source: Garraty and McCaughey,  
*The American Nation: A History  
of the United States to 1877*,  
Harper & Row, 1987 (adapted)

- 1 Which generalization is most clearly supported by the information provided by the map?
- Most early European settlements were located west of the Appalachian Mountains.
  - Rivers and harbors played a major role in the location of early settlements.
  - Only Dutch colonists settled away from the Atlantic coast.
  - The Great Lakes were important shipping routes for the early settlers.

- 2 The creation of the Virginia House of Burgesses and the signing of the Mayflower Compact showed that American colonists
- supported the abolition of slavery
  - practiced elements of self-government
  - promoted public education
  - demanded immediate independence
- 3 Which two key principles of government are included in the Declaration of Independence?
- majority rule and minority rights
  - universal suffrage and judicial independence
  - direct democracy and equality for women
  - consent of the governed and natural rights

Base your answer to question 4 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... We the General Assembly of Virginia do enact, that no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious Worship place or Ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened [burdened] in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief, but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise [way] diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities....

— Virginia General Assembly, 1779

- 4 The principle expressed in this proposed law was also contained in the
- Zenger case decision
  - Albany Plan of Union
  - First amendment
  - Alien and Sedition Acts
- 

- 5 Which major issue was debated at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and contributed directly to the start of the Civil War?
- regulation of interstate commerce
  - setting of qualifications for federal office holders
  - length of presidential term of office
  - balance of power between the states and the national government
- 

- 6 The United States and New York State constitutions establish republican forms of government because each provides for
- a standing army
  - elected representatives
  - control over the money supply
  - a system of implied powers
- 7 What was the primary objection of the Antifederalists to ratification of the Constitution?
- They opposed a bicameral legislature.
  - They believed the rights of the people were not protected.
  - They feared a weak central government.
  - They wanted to give more power to the executive branch.

Base your answer to question 8 on the excerpts from the United States Constitution below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

— Article I, Section 9

... and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

— Amendment IV

- 8 Which basic constitutional concept is illustrated by each of these provisions?
- balancing individual liberty and the need for order in society
  - dividing power between the Senate and the House of Representatives
  - guaranteeing equal treatment of minority groups
  - providing flexibility to meet changing needs through the elastic clause
-

- 9 According to the Constitution, the president is required to
- (1) sign or veto bills passed by Congress
  - (2) establish income tax rates
  - (3) review Supreme Court decisions
  - (4) raise money for political parties
- 11 In *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), the Supreme Court established a precedent for
- (1) judicial review
  - (2) the impeachment process for civil officers
  - (3) lifetime offices for justices
  - (4) treaty ratification procedures

Base your answer to question 10 on the excerpt from an address to the Cherokee Nation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Cherokees! The president of the United States has sent me, with a powerful army, to cause you, in obedience to the treaty of 1835, to join that part of your people who are already established in prosperity on the other side of the Mississippi.— Unhappily, the two years which were allowed for the purpose, you have suffered to pass away without following, and without making any preparations to follow; and now, or by the time that this solemn address shall reach your distant settlements, the emigration must be commenced in haste, but, I hope, without disorder. I have no power, by granting a further delay, to correct the error that you have committed. The full moon of May is already on the wane [decline]; and before another shall have passed away, every Cherokee man, woman, and child, in those states, must be in motion to join their brethren in the far west....

— General Winfield Scott, 1838

- 10 The immediate result of the action demanded in this passage was the
- (1) creation of the Underground Railroad
  - (2) expansion of the rights of Native American Indians
  - (3) start of the Trail of Tears march to the Oklahoma Territory
  - (4) assimilation of Native American Indians into mainstream American culture

- 11 In *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), the Supreme Court established a precedent for
- (1) judicial review
  - (2) the impeachment process for civil officers
  - (3) lifetime offices for justices
  - (4) treaty ratification procedures
- 12 The Lewis and Clark expedition (1803–1806) was important because it
- (1) determined the route of the first transcontinental railroad
  - (2) opened an all-water route to the Gulf of Mexico
  - (3) removed the British threat from the Northwest Territory
  - (4) increased understanding of the area included in the Louisiana Purchase

Base your answer to question 13 on the statement below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... The whole military force of the State is at the service of a Mr. Suttle, a slaveholder from Virginia, to enable him to catch a man whom he calls his property; but not a soldier is offered to save a citizen of Massachusetts from being kidnapped! Is this what all these soldiers, all this training, have been for these seventy-nine years past [since the beginning of the American Revolution]? Have they been trained merely to rob Mexico and carry back fugitive slaves to their masters?...

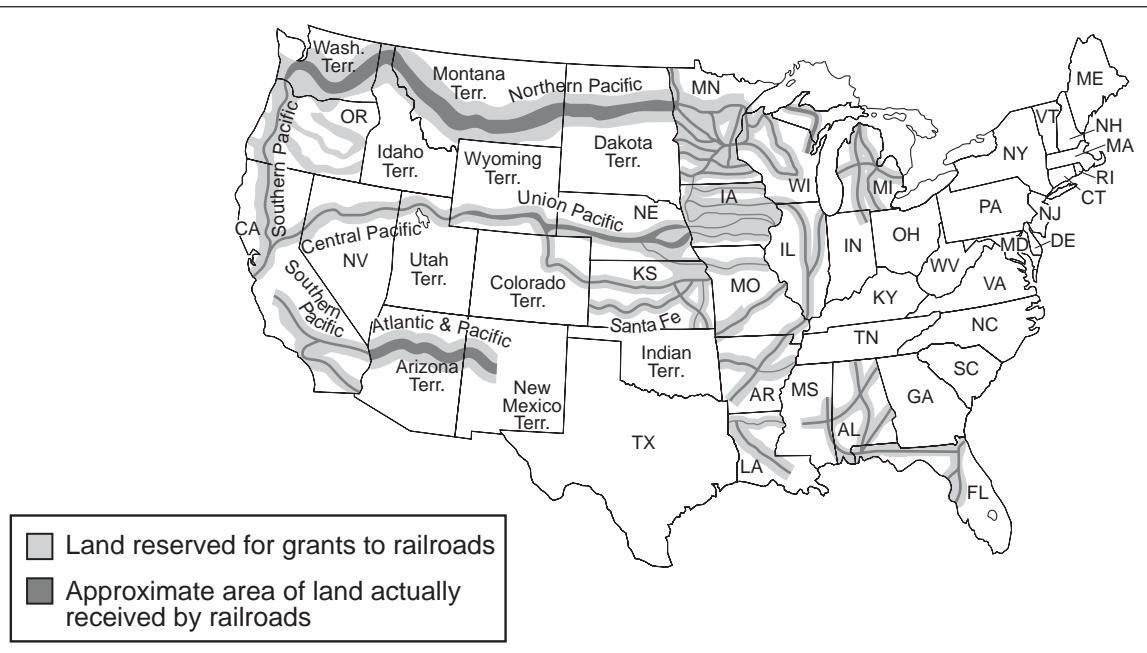
— Henry David Thoreau, Independence Day speech at Framingham, Massachusetts

- 13 The author of this statement is expressing dissatisfaction with a provision included in the
- (1) Treaty of Ghent (1815)
  - (2) Oregon Treaty of 1846
  - (3) Compromise of 1850
  - (4) Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

Base your answers to questions 14 and 15 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### Federal Land Grants to Railroads as of 1871

Besides land, the government provided loans of \$16,000 for each mile built on level land, \$32,000 for each mile built on hilly terrain, and \$48,000 for each mile in high mountain country.



Source: Robert A. Divine et al., *America Past and Present*, Scott, Foresman and Company, 1987 (adapted)

14 Which conclusion is most clearly supported by the information in the map?

- The belief in laissez-faire prevented the federal government from helping railroads.
- The federal government promoted transcontinental railroad construction.
- Western railroads generated little profit for their owners.
- Railroad companies had to buy the land they needed for construction.

15 What was a result of the railroad construction shown on the map?

- A national market developed in the United States.
- Silver and gold mining opportunities decreased.
- Railroad companies gave free land to settlers.
- Steel factories relocated from the Great Lakes region to the Rocky Mountain states.

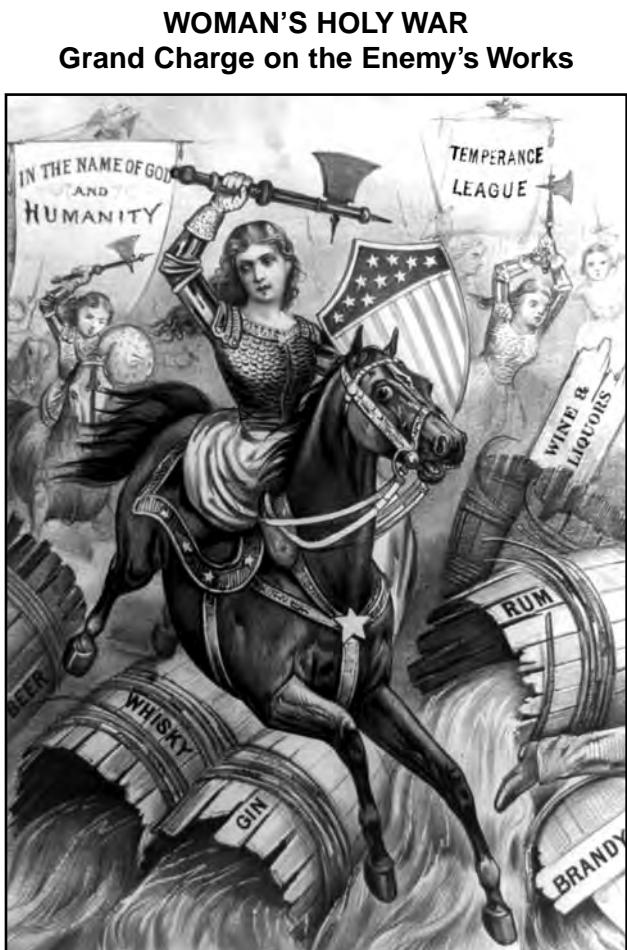
16 President Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction after the Civil War included

- restoring the social conditions that existed before the war began
- conducting trials for former Confederate leaders
- destroying the economic and social power of the Southern planters
- reuniting the nation as quickly as possible

17 After the Civil War, freedmen in the South had difficulty improving their economic condition because

- literacy for formerly enslaved persons was prohibited
- migration of factory workers from Northern cities had created competition for jobs
- the federal government confiscated their 40-acre grants
- the system of sharecropping kept them in a cycle of poverty

Base your answer to question 18 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Currier and Ives, c. 1874, Library of Congress (adapted)

- 18 This cartoon is expressing support for
- (1) the Populist crusade (3) national Prohibition
  - (2) woman's suffrage (4) protective tariffs
- 
- 19 In the second half of the 1800s, which development led to the other three?
- (1) expansion of political machines
  - (2) growth of American cities
  - (3) development of tenement housing
  - (4) increase in crime
- 20 The Roosevelt Corollary (1904) to the Monroe Doctrine proclaimed the right of the United States to
- (1) intervene in the internal affairs of Latin American nations
  - (2) impose trade restrictions on European imports
  - (3) promote democracy in Africa
  - (4) determine the border between Alaska and Canada

- 21 In the early 20th century, muckrakers were able to influence American society mainly by
- (1) organizing demonstrations in large cities
  - (2) contributing to presidential election campaigns
  - (3) lobbying members of Congress
  - (4) exposing corruption in business and government
- 22 Which statement about President Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal is an opinion rather than a fact?
- (1) The Square Deal included policies to increase railroad regulation.
  - (2) Consumer protection was an element of the Square Deal.
  - (3) Square Deal policy made distinctions between good and bad trusts.
  - (4) The Square Deal was superior to any other president's program.
- 23 "Governor Defeated in Recall Election"  
"Referendum Held on Term Limits"  
"Conservationists Propose Initiative on National Parks"
- These headlines are all examples of Progressive Era reforms designed to
- (1) place more power in the hands of the voters
  - (2) strengthen the power of state legislatures
  - (3) decrease States rights and increase federal power
  - (4) exclude specific ethnic groups from the political process
- 24 During World War I, what was President Woodrow Wilson's purpose in outlining the Fourteen Points?
- (1) asking Congress for additional funding for the war effort
  - (2) suggesting a peace plan to prevent future wars
  - (3) proposing war crimes trials for leaders of enemy nations
  - (4) calling for military alliances against aggressor nations

- 25 The Scopes trial and the Sacco and Vanzetti case both involved
- disputes over the death penalty
  - clashes over cultural values
  - protests by temperance leaders
  - challenges to search and seizure protections
- 26 The prosperity of the United States in the mid-1920s resulted in part from
- increased demand for new consumer goods
  - high-wage contracts negotiated by labor unions
  - record-high farm prices
  - increased government regulation of the economy

Base your answer to question 27 on the photograph below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Bonus Army shacks burn on Anacostia flats, Washington, D.C., after being attacked by military, 1932. The Capitol is in the background.**



Source: National Archives (adapted)

- 27 Many Americans responded to photographs such as this by
- opposing government subsidies for low-income housing
  - petitioning Congress to decrease funding for the Veterans Administration
  - demanding legislation to increase the power of the military
  - criticizing the government for its treatment of World War I veterans

Base your answer to question 28 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Carey Orr, *Chicago Tribune*, 1934 (adapted)

- 28 Which statement most accurately expresses the viewpoint of the cartoonist?
- New Deal programs are endangering the country.
  - Most Americans support New Deal programs.
  - Supreme Court decisions are overturning New Deal programs.
  - New Deal programs emphasize health care reforms.

Base your answers to questions 29 and 30 on the song lyrics below and on your knowledge of social studies.

## Dust Storm Disaster

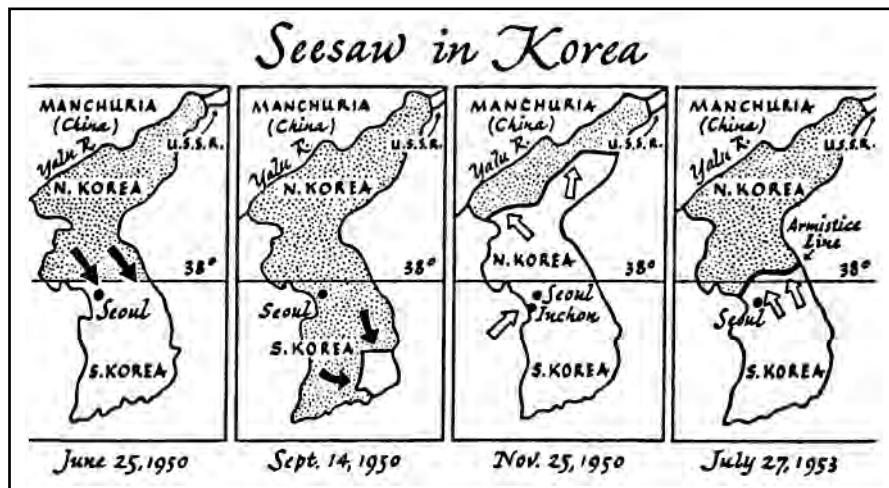
On the 14th day of April of 1935,  
There struck the worst of dust storms that ever filled the sky.  
You could see that dust storm comin', the cloud looked deathlike black,  
And through our mighty nation, it left a dreadful track....

The storm took place at sundown, it lasted through the night,  
When we looked out next morning, we saw a terrible sight.  
We saw outside our window where wheat fields they had grown  
Was now a rippling ocean of dust the wind had blown.

It covered up our fences, it covered up our barns,  
It covered up our tractors in the wild and dusty storm.  
We loaded our jalopies and piled our families in,  
We rattled down that highway to never come back again.

— Woody Guthrie

Base your answer to question 35 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Thomas A. Bailey, *A Diplomatic History of the American People*, Prentice Hall, 1980

35 Which conclusion is supported by the information provided on this map?

- (1) The United Nations could have won the war by sending its troops across the Yalu River.
- (2) South Korea was never in danger of being defeated by North Korea.
- (3) The war did little to alter the territorial division of Korea.
- (4) China refused to aid North Korea.

36 The perceived threat of communist influence in the United States during the 1950s prompted Congress to

- (1) ban foreign students
- (2) repeal loyalty oaths
- (3) deport citizens who were communists
- (4) investigate suspected communist sympathizers

37 The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964) provided congressional support for

- (1) withdrawing from the United Nations
- (2) expanding the Alliance for Progress
- (3) escalating military action in Vietnam
- (4) reestablishing trade with Cuba

Base your answer to question 38 on the newspaper article below and on your knowledge of social studies.

## KENNEDY WARNED OF SPACE SETBACK

### Task Force Says Soviet Will Probably Orbit Man First — Asks Reorganization

By W. H. Lawrence

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 11

— A task force on space programs warned President-elect John F. Kennedy today that the United States was lagging behind the Soviet Union in ballistic missiles and outer-space exploration.

The group said that the lag in developing powerful booster rockets made it "very unlikely that we shall be first in placing a man into orbit around the earth."

Source: *New York Times*, January 12, 1961 (adapted)

- 38 President Kennedy responded to warnings like this by
- (1) promising to explore Mars and other nearby planets
  - (2) asking Congress to fund the Hubble telescope
  - (3) pledging to put a man on the Moon within a decade
  - (4) joining the Soviet Union in building a space station

- 39 A major goal of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society program was to
- (1) increase farm production
  - (2) provide aid to developing nations in Africa
  - (3) enact social welfare programs to end poverty
  - (4) expand the size of the military

Base your answer to question 40 on the magazine covers below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Time*, June 28, 1971



Source: *Newsweek*, July 30, 1973

- 40 What was a result of the events reflected in these magazine covers?
- (1) Many Americans lost trust in their government.
  - (2) The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the president's actions.
  - (3) Freedom of the press was limited.
  - (4) President Richard Nixon was defeated in his bid for reelection.

Base your answer to question 41 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... Historians looking back at our time will note the consistent restraint and peaceful intentions of the West. They will note that it was the democracies who refused to use the threat of their nuclear monopoly in the forties and early fifties for territorial or imperial gain. Had that nuclear monopoly been in the hands of the Communist world, the map of Europe—indeed, the world—would look very different today. And certainly they will note it was not the democracies that invaded Afghanistan [in 1979] or suppressed Polish Solidarity or used chemical and toxin warfare in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia....

— President Ronald Reagan, speech to the British House of Commons, June 8, 1982

41 Which attitude about Cold War rivalries is expressed by President Ronald Reagan in this speech?

- (1) Actions taken by communist nations to secure their borders have brought stability to Europe.
- (2) The United States has made no attempt to pursue peaceful coexistence with communist nations.
- (3) Efforts to reduce the nuclear arms race have resulted in lower defense spending.
- (4) Communist nations, not western democracies, have threatened world peace.

42 President Ronald Reagan and President George W. Bush shared the belief that tax cuts would result in

- (1) a reduction in exports
- (2) the growth of the economy
- (3) an increase in the federal bureaucracy
- (4) a rise in unemployment

43 In *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* (1985) and *Vernonia School District v. Acton* (1995), the United States Supreme Court ruled that

- (1) student rights may be limited in school
- (2) school locker searches are unconstitutional
- (3) public schools have the right to promote school prayer
- (4) schools must obtain a court order to implement drug testing

Base your answer to question 44 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Bob Unell, *Kansas City Star*, in Charles Brooks, ed., *Best Editorial Cartoons of the Year, 2005 Edition*, Pelican Publishing

44 Which development is the topic of this cartoon?

- (1) increase in trade between the United States and Southeast Asia
- (2) outsourcing of American jobs to foreign countries
- (3) abandonment of free trade agreements with other countries
- (4) payment of higher wages to overseas workers

45 What was the major purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) and the Clayton Antitrust Act (1914)?

- (1) reducing government involvement in the economy
- (2) promoting fair competition between businesses
- (3) guaranteeing collective bargaining rights
- (4) increasing foreign imports

46 Which action would be considered an example of the use of the unwritten constitution?

- (1) ratification of the 19th amendment in 1920
- (2) declaration of war against Japan in 1941
- (3) passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- (4) cabinet meeting called by President Bill Clinton in 1993

- 47 The growing use of the automobile in the 1920s and the Interstate Highway Act of 1956 both contributed to
- (1) the expansion of inner cities
  - (2) an increase in immigration
  - (3) the growth of suburbs
  - (4) a resurgence in rail travel
- 48 Which statement is a valid generalization about immigration to the United States?
- (1) Asian immigration was encouraged throughout the 20th century.
  - (2) Few restrictions on European immigration existed before the 1920s.
  - (3) The original Constitution strictly limited immigration.
  - (4) Federal immigration policies have not changed since 1900.
- 49 Which statement best describes a concern shared by John Muir, Theodore Roosevelt, and Rachel Carson?
- (1) The rights of the disabled are not respected.
  - (2) Campaign finance reform is needed to improve government.
  - (3) The natural environment must be protected.
  - (4) The growth of the federal budget deficit is a threat to the nation.
- 50 The League of Nations and the United Nations were both formed with the goal of
- (1) preventing wars through peaceful negotiations
  - (2) prohibiting the development of nuclear weapons
  - (3) monitoring the world's monetary systems
  - (4) supporting the spread of democracy
-

## Part I

### Answer all questions in this part.

*Directions (1–50):* For each statement or question, record on your separate answer sheet the *number* of the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Which geographic factor most directly influenced the location of the first English settlements in North America?</p> <p>(1) rivers along the Atlantic coast<br/>(2) availability of flat land in the Midwest<br/>(3) mild climate along the Gulf coast<br/>(4) forests throughout the Middle Colonies</p> <p>2 The Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights were significant influences on United States constitutional development because they</p> <p>(1) provided suffrage for all men and women<br/>(2) placed limits on the powers of the government<br/>(3) called for the abolition of slavery<br/>(4) supported the development of federalism</p> <p>3 The Declaration of Independence contains a</p> <p>(1) proposal for reuniting the colonies and England<br/>(2) statement of grievances against the King of England<br/>(3) request for a treaty between the colonies and Spain<br/>(4) plan for organizing the western territories</p> <p>4 Which set of events related to early America is in the correct chronological order?</p> <p>(1) inauguration of George Washington → passage of Stamp Act → Battle of Saratoga → French and Indian War<br/>(2) Battle of Saratoga → French and Indian War → passage of Stamp Act → inauguration of George Washington<br/>(3) French and Indian War → passage of Stamp Act → Battle of Saratoga → inauguration of George Washington<br/>(4) passage of Stamp Act → French and Indian War → inauguration of George Washington → Battle of Saratoga</p> | <p>5 Critics of the Articles of Confederation argued that it</p> <p>(1) imposed unfair taxes on the states<br/>(2) used a draft to raise a national army<br/>(3) provided a strong system of federal courts<br/>(4) placed too much power in the hands of the states</p> <p>6 “... Article 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid....”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">— Northwest Ordinance, 1787</p> <p>Based on this excerpt from the Northwest Ordinance, which statement is a valid conclusion?</p> <p>(1) The issue of slavery was largely ignored before the Civil War.<br/>(2) Abolitionists had gained control of the Constitutional Convention.<br/>(3) Slavery was legally banned in the Northwest Territory.<br/>(4) Enslaved persons had constitutionally protected civil rights.</p> <p>7 The Great Compromise enabled delegates at the Constitutional Convention (1787) to</p> <p>(1) establish the principle of popular sovereignty in the territories<br/>(2) give Congress the exclusive right to declare war if the nation is attacked<br/>(3) protect the interests of states with small populations and states with large populations<br/>(4) provide for the indirect election of the president through the electoral college</p> |
|---|---|

- 8 Which presidential action is an example of the use of the unwritten constitution?
- (1) signing a law passed by Congress
  - (2) calling a meeting of the cabinet
  - (3) ordering the navy to patrol the Persian Gulf
  - (4) nominating a federal court judge
- 9 The major benefit of having the elastic clause in the United States Constitution is that it
- (1) allows the government to respond to changing conditions
  - (2) protects the rights of racial minorities
  - (3) prevents one branch of government from becoming too powerful
  - (4) establishes a postal service
- 10 How did Alexander Hamilton's financial plan affect the economy of the United States during the 1790s?
- (1) National tax revenues decreased.
  - (2) High tariffs increased foreign trade.
  - (3) Treasury policies contributed to widespread inflation.
  - (4) The newly created Bank of the United States helped stabilize the economy.
- 11 One result of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory (1803) was that the United States
- (1) acquired California from Spain
  - (2) gained control of the port of New Orleans
  - (3) ended border conflicts with British Canada
  - (4) annexed Florida
- 12 The decision in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) was significant because it established that the Supreme Court
- (1) had limited powers over state courts
  - (2) had the power to choose its own members
  - (3) could declare a federal law unconstitutional
  - (4) could impeach the president and other government officials
- 13 The constitutional controversy that led directly to the start of the Civil War concerned the right of states to
- (1) control tariff rates
  - (2) sign treaties with foreign nations
  - (3) redraw congressional districts
  - (4) secede from the Union
- 14 Which group benefited most directly from the Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)?
- (1) abolitionists
  - (2) immigrants
  - (3) slave owners
  - (4) enslaved persons
- 15 Which title best completes the partial outline below?
- I. \_\_\_\_\_

  - A. California Gold Rush (1849)
  - B. Homestead Act (1862)
  - C. Completion of transcontinental railroad (1869)
- (1) Factors Encouraging Westward Settlement
  - (2) Government-Sponsored Transportation Programs
  - (3) Recognition of Native American Indian Land Rights
  - (4) Actions Promoting the Conservation of Natural Resources

Base your answer to question 16 on the passage from the trial transcript below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... MISS ANTHONY: When I was brought before your honor for trial, I hoped for a broad and liberal interpretation of the Constitution and its recent amendments, that should declare all United States citizens under its protecting aegis [shield]—that should declare equality of rights the national guarantee to all persons born or naturalized in the United States. But failing to get this justice—failing, even, to get a trial by a jury *not* of my peers—I ask not leniency at your hands—but rather the full rigors of the law....

Source: *United States v. Susan B. Anthony*, 1873

- 16 The constitutional amendments referred to in this statement were ratified to
- (1) end the importation of slaves
  - (2) increase federal revenue
  - (3) institute national Prohibition
  - (4) provide legal rights to African Americans

- 17 Which statement best describes how the status of African Americans in the South changed soon after the end of Reconstruction in 1877?
- The Supreme Court consistently supported civil rights for African Americans.
  - Poll taxes and literacy tests were eliminated for African Americans.
  - Increasing numbers of African Americans were elected to public office.
  - African Americans faced increasing discrimination and segregation.
- 18 The theory of laissez-faire economics was used during the late 1800s to
- justify unregulated business growth
  - call for more consumer protection
  - support Progressive programs
  - achieve equal distribution of income

Base your answers to questions 19 and 20 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- Speaker A:* The best way to prevent corruption in government is to allow citizens a direct role in the legislative process.
- Speaker B:* Breaking up trusts and monopolies will increase business competition.
- Speaker C:* An important goal of the federal government should be the protection of our natural resources.
- Speaker D:* Government will only improve when women are granted full suffrage.

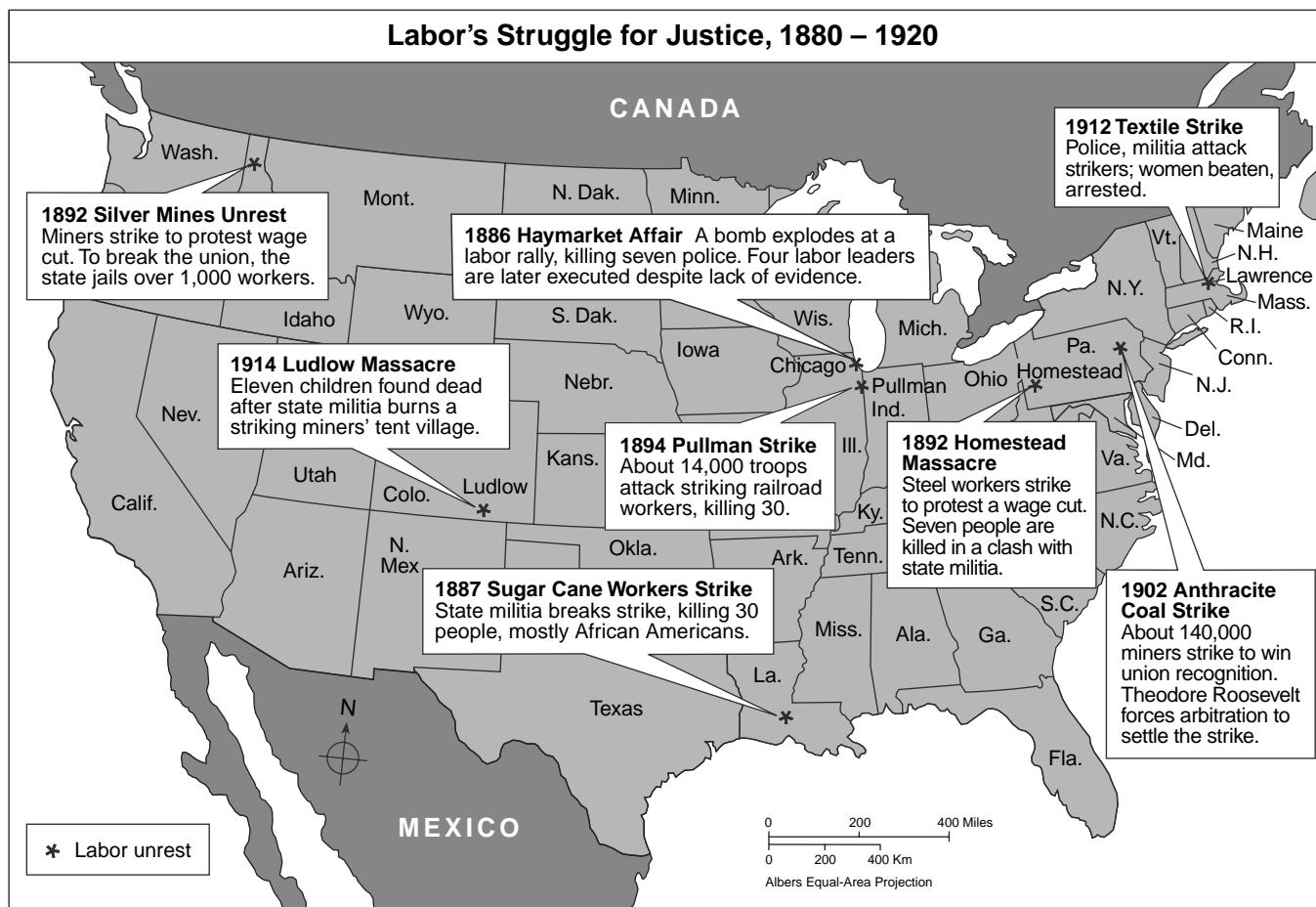
- 19 Which speaker's statement is most directly related to the political concepts of initiative, referendum, and recall?
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| (1) A | (3) C |
| (2) B | (4) D |
- 20 Which two speakers' viewpoints reflect actions taken by Theodore Roosevelt when he was president (1901–1909)?
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) A and B | (3) C and D |
| (2) B and C | (4) D and A |

- 21 The term *muckraker* was used in the early 1900s to describe writers who
- supported limits on government regulation
  - exposed abuses in American society
  - wanted the United States to ban all immigration
  - promoted racial integration efforts
- 22 In the early 1900s, the United States proposed the Open Door policy to
- gain new colonies in the Pacific
  - win support for building the Panama Canal
  - improve relations with Europe
  - secure access to markets in China
- 23 Which title best completes the partial outline below?

- I. \_\_\_\_\_
- No government without consent of the governed
  - High cost of defending territories outside the United States
  - United States tradition of non-involvement

- (1) America's New Immigration Policy  
(2) Reasons for Overseas Expansion  
(3) Causes of the Spanish-American War  
(4) Arguments Opposing Imperialism
- 24 The Federal Reserve System was created in 1913 to
- authorize Congress to set interest rates
  - regulate the nation's money supply
  - allow the government to own the nation's banks
  - take over the responsibility of printing money

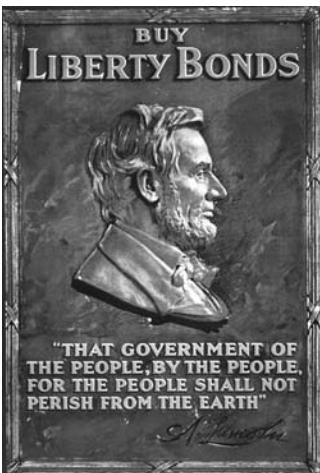
Base your answers to questions 25 and 26 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Gary B. Nash, *American Odyssey: The United States in The Twentieth Century*, Glencoe, 1994 (adapted)

- 25 Which generalization about labor unions in the United States is most clearly supported by information on the map?
- The federal government supported labor union activities.
  - Strikes by labor unions were often suppressed by government actions.
  - Labor union membership was limited to mine workers.
  - State governments offered to arbitrate labor disputes.
- 26 Which was the first labor strike to end with the president intervening on behalf of the workers?
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1886 Haymarket Affair</li> <li>1894 Pullman Strike</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1902 Anthracite Coal Strike</li> <li>1912 Textile Strike</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

Base your answer to question 27 on the posters below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Library of Congress

- 27 The United States government published these World War I posters to encourage Americans to
- increase military enlistments
  - reduce the use of consumer goods
  - invest in the war effort
  - conserve scarce resources for the military

- 28 After World War I, one way in which the Red Scare, the passing of the Quota Acts, and the growth of the Ku Klux Klan were similar is that they all
- exploited fears about people who were considered un-American
  - encouraged the assimilation of new immigrants into American society
  - supported the goals of the suffrage movement
  - exhibited prejudice against African Americans

Base your answer to question 29 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

#### Depression Era Unemployment Statistics

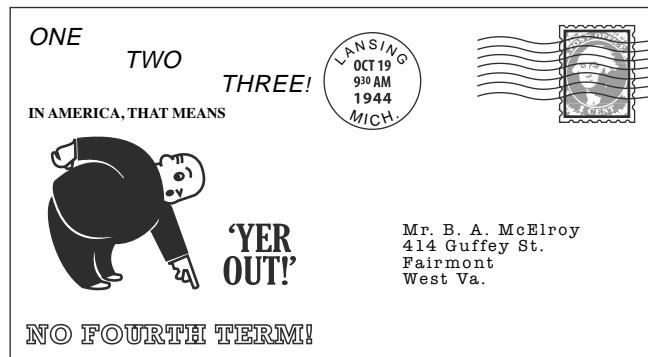
Year	Number of Unemployed	Percentage of Civilian Labor Force
1929	1,550,000	3.2
1930	4,340,000	8.9
1931	8,020,000	16.3
1932	12,060,000	24.1
1933	12,830,000	25.2
1934	11,340,000	22.0
1935	10,610,000	20.3
1936	9,030,000	17.0
1937	7,700,000	14.3
1938	10,390,000	19.1
1939	9,480,000	17.2
1940	8,120,000	14.6
1941	5,560,000	9.9
1942	2,660,000	4.7
1943	1,070,000	1.9
1944	670,000	1.2
1945	1,040,000	1.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

- 29 Which conclusion is most clearly supported by the information in the chart?
- President Herbert Hoover's economic policies expanded job opportunities.
  - The United States unemployment rate reached its highest level in 1938.
  - President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs failed to address the unemployment crisis.
  - World War II ended the high unemployment rates of the Great Depression.

- 30 As part of the New Deal, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) were created to
- allow for a quick recovery of stock prices
  - provide direct loans to businesses
  - protect individual investors from stock fraud and bank failure
  - allow banks and companies to invest in the stock market
- 31 Senator Huey Long, Dr. Francis Townsend, and Father Charles Coughlin are best known as
- members of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's cabinet
  - outspoken critics of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal
  - supporters of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's reelection campaign in 1940
  - members of the Supreme Court nominated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 32 The "cash and carry" policy and the Lend-Lease Act were used by the United States to
- help fund League of Nations efforts to maintain peace
  - encourage British appeasement of Germany
  - fulfill treaty obligations with Great Britain and France
  - provide support for the Allies in World War II without entering the war
- 33 President Franklin D. Roosevelt referred to December 7, 1941, as "a date which will live in infamy" because on that day
- Germany invaded Poland
  - Japan attacked Pearl Harbor
  - Italy declared war on the United States
  - the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima

Base your answer to question 34 on the postcard below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: The Authentic History Center (adapted)

- 34 Which constitutional amendment was adopted in response to the issue raised on this postcard?
- graduated income tax
  - direct election of United States senators
  - ban on poll taxes in presidential elections
  - limit on the number of years a president can serve
- 
- 35 In *Korematsu v. United States* (1944), the Supreme Court upheld the military order excluding Japanese Americans from the West Coast on the basis that the action was considered
- a matter of national security
  - a necessity for the economy
  - an attempt to limit immigration from Japan
  - a way to protect Japanese Americans from anti-Japanese hysteria

Base your answers to questions 36 and 37 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**"He's finally getting the hang of it."**



Source: Dorman Smith, *Phoenix Gazette*, 1949 (adapted)

- 36 Which statement most accurately expresses the main idea of the cartoon?
- American taxpayers hope the Marshall Plan will quickly stabilize Europe's economy.
  - The Marshall Plan will limit Europe's economic recovery.
  - Europe will not take advantage of the Marshall Plan.
  - The Marshall Plan will bankrupt the American taxpayer.
- 37 The United States undertook the action shown in the cartoon primarily to
- keep the Soviet Union from developing atomic weapons
  - prevent Adolf Hitler from returning to power in Germany
  - stop the spread of communism in Western Europe
  - force Soviet satellite countries to break away from Soviet control

Base your answers to questions 38 and 39 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world....

To those people in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required—not because the communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich....

— President John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Address, January 20, 1961

- 38 According to this quotation, President Kennedy wanted to
- assert United States leadership in world affairs
  - follow a policy of neutrality
  - adopt appeasement as a foreign policy
  - abandon the policy of containment
- 39 Which foreign policy action by President Kennedy was intended to relieve the human suffering described in this quotation?
- creating the Peace Corps
  - authorizing a naval blockade of Cuba
  - meeting with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna
  - negotiating the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

- 40 A major goal of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society program was to
- (1) expand foreign aid
  - (2) eliminate poverty
  - (3) win the Vietnam War
  - (4) promote space exploration

Base your answer to question 41 on the newspaper headlines below and on your knowledge of social studies.

## NIXON RESIGNS HE URGES A TIME OF 'HEALING'; FORD WILL TAKE OFFICE TODAY

Source: *New York Times*, August 9, 1974

- 41 Which constitutional provision is most clearly illustrated by these headlines?
- (1) presidential power
  - (2) qualifications to be president
  - (3) presidential succession
  - (4) advice and consent of the Senate

- 42 "... There is one sign the Soviets can make that would be unmistakable, that would advance dramatically the cause of freedom and peace. General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!..."

— President Ronald Reagan, June 12, 1987

President Reagan was calling for the end of the

- (1) nuclear arms race
- (2) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- (3) division of Berlin, Germany
- (4) Warsaw Pact

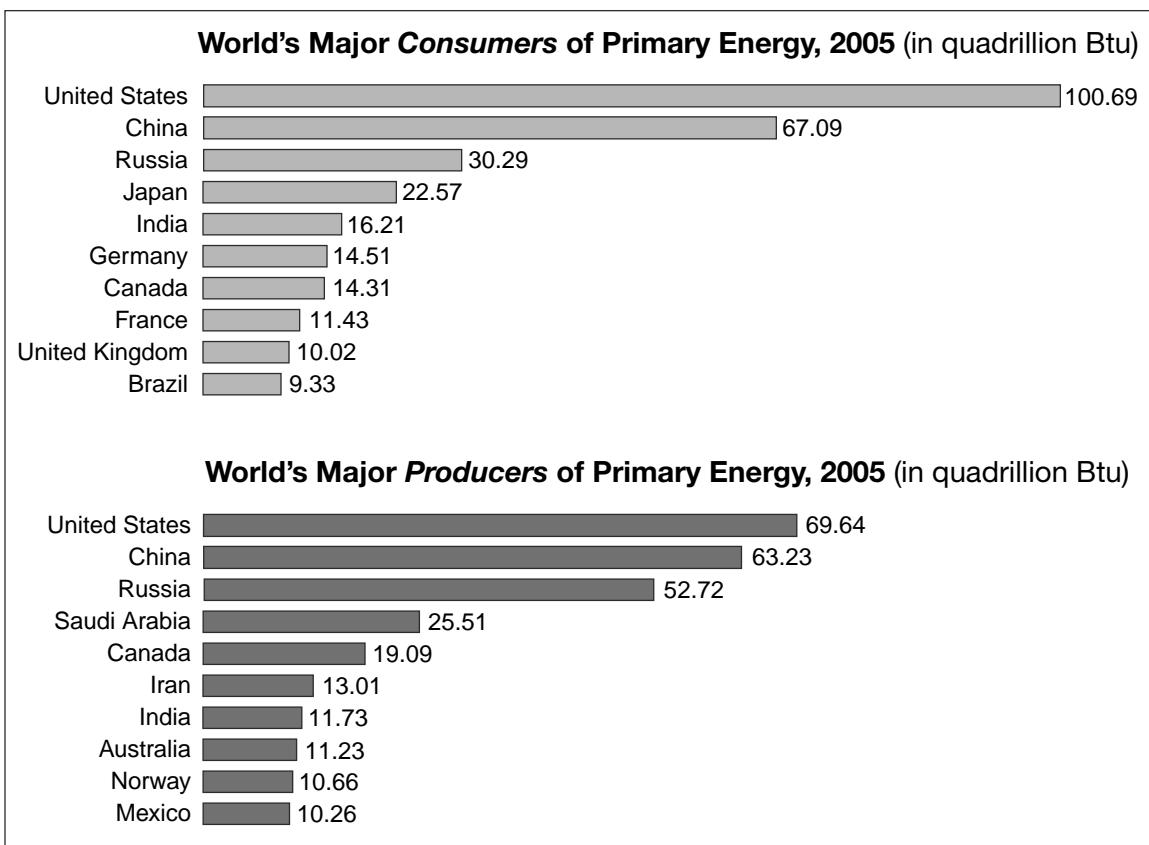
Base your answer to question 43 on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Library of Congress, 1978

- 43 What was one result of the boycott called for on the poster?
- (1) The sale of lettuce and grapes increased.
  - (2) The power of large landowners over their laborers grew.
  - (3) Federal troops were sent to suppress violence on farms in the West.
  - (4) Public support for the goals of farmworkers increased.

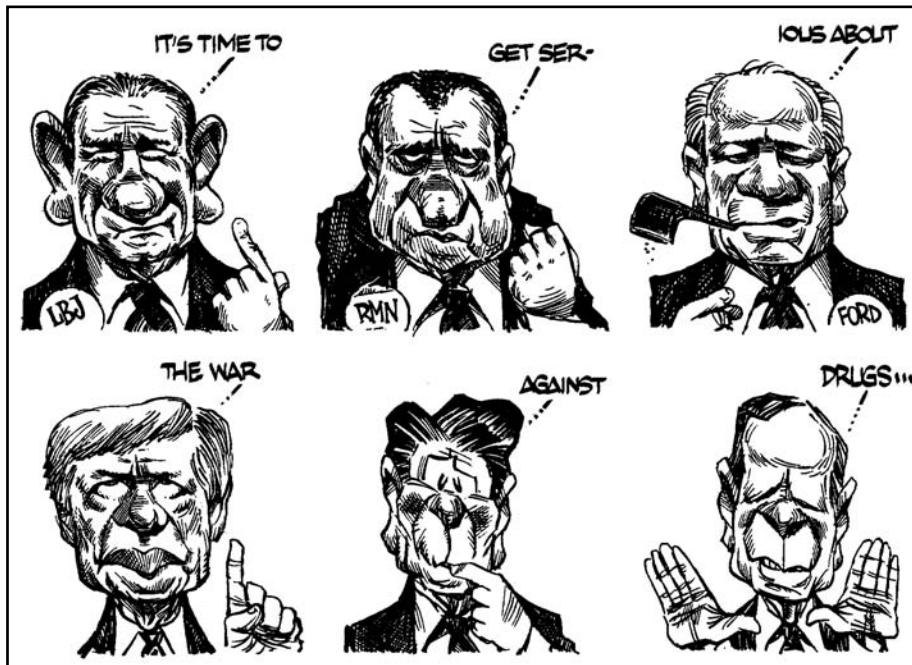
Base your answers to questions 44 and 45 on the graphs below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *International Energy Annual 2005*, Energy Information Administration,  
Department of Energy (adapted)

- 44 Which conclusion is best supported by the information on these graphs?
- More nations produce energy than consume it.
  - South American nations are the greatest producers of energy.
  - Nations that produce the most energy are the richest nations in the world.
  - The United States uses more energy than it produces.
- 45 One result of the situation shown on the graphs is that the United States
- must consider its need for energy when making foreign policy decisions
  - relies mainly on European nations for its energy
  - leads the world in the production of oil and steel
  - must find markets for its surplus energy
-

Base your answer to question 46 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Jim Morin, *Miami Herald*, in *New York Times*, September 10, 1989

46 Which statement most accurately expresses the main idea of the cartoon?

- (1) Successive presidents have failed to deal effectively with illegal drug use.
- (2) These presidents were successful in fighting the war on drugs.
- (3) The war on drugs was the major domestic concern of these presidents.
- (4) Many presidents have proposed legislation to decriminalize illegal drugs.

47 What was the central issue in both the John Peter Zenger case (1734–1735) and the controversy over the Pentagon Papers (1971)?

- (1) right to bear arms      (3) freedom of the press
- (2) freedom of religion      (4) right to counsel

48 **"Convention Meets at Seneca Falls"**

**"19th Amendment Ratified"**

**"Betty Friedan Organizes National Organization for Women"**

Which statement about women in the United States is best illustrated by these headlines?

- (1) The role of women in society has remained unchanged since colonial times.
- (2) The struggle for women's rights has spanned many decades.
- (3) The earnings of women today are equal to those of men.
- (4) The movement for women's rights has lacked leadership.

49 One way in which the Hayes-Tilden election of 1876 and the Bush-Gore election of 2000 are similar is that in each election the winner was

- (1) selected by the state legislatures
- (2) elected without a majority of the popular vote
- (3) aided by a third-party candidate
- (4) chosen by the United States Supreme Court

50 • Theodore Roosevelt mediates adoption of the Treaty of Portsmouth.

• Richard Nixon visits China.

• Bill Clinton supports peace accords in Northern Ireland.

These actions are examples of various presidents acting as

- (1) chief diplomat
- (2) head of party
- (3) chief legislator
- (4) commander in chief