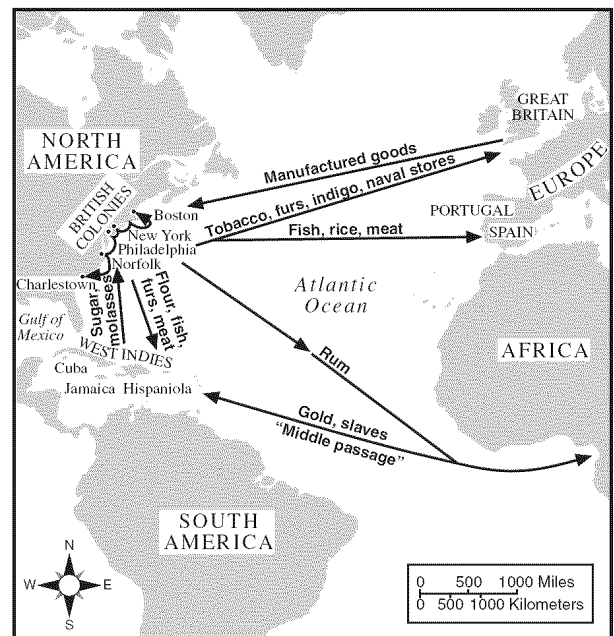


Vocabulary Multiple Choice

- Which item would be considered a primary source of historical information?
 - a textbook chapter about United States involvement in the Vietnam War
 - a drawing by a modern artist of the signing of the Declaration of Independence
 - a newspaper photograph of the fighting during the Korean War
 - a recently written account of Abraham Lincoln's actions during the Civil War years
- One reason the plantation system developed in the southeastern section of the United States was that
 - slavery was allowed only in this section of the country
 - the climate and topography supported crops that required a large labor supply
 - land was significantly cheaper in this section of the country
 - this type of farming required cool, dry conditions
- Which economic policy was based on the idea that the American colonies existed primarily to provide economic benefits for Great Britain?
 - mercantilism
 - socialism
 - free trade
 - laissez-faire capitalism
- According to the theory of mercantilism, the principal purpose of the thirteen original colonies was to provide Great Britain with
 - naval bases
 - raw materials and markets
 - workers and manufactured goods
 - military recruits
- Before 1763, the British policy of salutary neglect toward its American colonies was based on the desire of Great Britain to
 - treat all English people, including colonists, on an equal basis
 - benefit from the economic prosperity of the American colonies
 - encourage manufacturing in the American colonies
 - ensure that all mercantile regulations were strictly followed
- During the early to mid-1700s, the British policy of salutary neglect toward the American colonies contributed to
 - a decline in colonial manufacturing
 - the decline of slavery in the northern colonies
 - a decrease in French and Spanish influence in North America
 - the development of independent colonial trade practices
- Because of fertile land and a long growing season, plantations in the thirteen colonies developed in
 - New England
 - the Middle Atlantic region
 - the South
 - the upper Mississippi River valley

- Which statement about the British colonial policy of mercantilism is most accurate?
 - Raw materials from the colonies were shipped to England.
 - England encouraged the colonies to seek independence.
 - The colonies were required to send manufactured goods to Europe.
 - The British opposed the use of slave labor in the colonies.
- What was a main reason large plantations developed in the South during the colonial period?
 - British laws discouraged tenant farming.
 - Cotton could only be grown in wetlands.
 - Southern mountains led to the development of isolated, self-sufficient farms.
 - The coastal plain in the South contained large areas of fertile soil.
- Base your answer to question 2 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



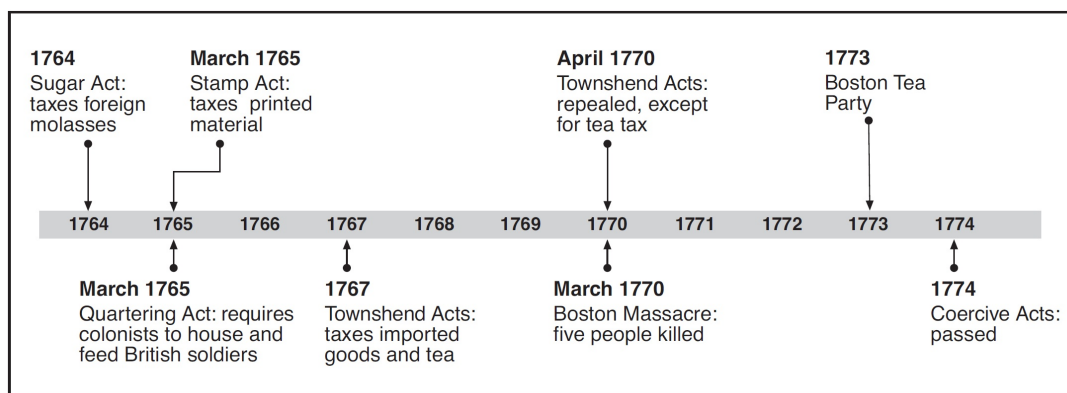
Source: *U.S. History: Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination*, AMSCO (adapted)

What would be the best title for this map?

- British Domination of the Americas
 - Colonial Trade Routes
 - Spanish Colonies in the New World
 - The United States in 1750
- The Mayflower Compact is important to the concept of a democratic society because it represents
 - an effort by the colonists to use force to resist the King
 - a clear step toward self-government
 - an early attempt to establish universal suffrage
 - an attempt by the colonists to establish freedom of religion

-
12. In the Colonial Era, developments such as the New England town meetings and the establishment of the Virginia House of Burgesses represented
- 1) colonial attempts to build a strong national government
 - 2) efforts by the British to strengthen their control over the colonies
 - 3) steps in the growth of representative democracy
 - 4) early social reform movements
13. The Virginia House of Burgesses was important to the development of democracy in the thirteen colonies because it
- 1) provided an example of a representative form of government
 - 2) created the first written constitution in America
 - 3) provided for direct election of senators
 - 4) began the practice of legislative override of executive vetoes
14. Many colonies objected to the Albany Plan of Union (1754) mainly because
- 1) the colonies had just been given representation in Parliament
 - 2) the plan gave too much power to Native American Indians
 - 3) threats to colonial safety had ended
 - 4) colonial assemblies did not want to give up their individual power
15. What was the main cause of the French and Indian War (1754-1763)?
- 1) disputed land claims in the Ohio River valley between the French and the British
 - 2) conflicts between American colonists and the French over control of the Great Plains
 - 3) taxation of American colonists without representation in Parliament
 - 4) violation of trade agreements between European nations and Native American Indians
16. The main reason Great Britain established the Proclamation Line of 1763 was to
- 1) avoid conflicts between American colonists and Native American Indians
 - 2) make a profit by selling the land west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - 3) prevent American industrial development in the Ohio River valley
 - 4) allow Canada to control the Great Lakes region
17. American colonists showed their opposition to the British taxation and trade restrictions of the 1760s primarily by
- 1) supporting the French against the British
 - 2) boycotting products from Great Britain
 - 3) overthrowing the royal governors in most of the colonies
 - 4) purchasing additional products from Native American Indian tribes
-

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



Which title is most accurate for this time line?

- 1) Forms of Colonial Protest
- 2) Effects of British Navigation Laws
- 3) Causes of the American Revolution
- 4) Abuse of Power by Colonial Legislatures

19. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Committees of Correspondence
- B. Nonimportation Agreements
- C. Boston Tea Party
- D. First Continental Congress

- 1) Protests Against Slavery in the American Colonies
- 2) British Parliamentary Actions to Punish Colonial Americans
- 3) Colonial Responses to British Mercantile Policies
- 4) Colonial Attempts to End the British Policy of Salutary Neglect

20. "The only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them but by their respective legislatures."

– Statement by the Stamp Act Congress, 1765

What is a valid conclusion that can be drawn from this quotation?

- 1) The colonial legislatures should be appointed by the English King with the consent of Parliament.
- 2) Only the colonists' elected representatives should have the power to levy taxes.
- 3) The English King should have the right to tax the colonists.
- 4) The colonists should be opposed to all taxation.

21. The authors of the Declaration of Independence used the phrase "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness" to identify

- 1) natural rights
- 2) legal rights
- 3) States rights
- 4) economic rights

22. The major purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to

- 1) describe a strategy for the defeat of the British in the Revolutionary War
- 2) justify the actions of people seeking to overthrow British colonial rule
- 3) provide for the establishment of new state governments
- 4) provide a plan of organization for a new government

23. The Declaration of Independence states that the fundamental purpose of government is to

- 1) guarantee the right to vote to all citizens
- 2) secure for the people their natural rights
- 3) provide for the common defense
- 4) assure employment for people who are willing to work

24. Which statement is accurate concerning the origin of representative democracy in the United States?

- 1) It is based solely on the experiences of the Colonial Era.
- 2) It was created at the Constitutional Convention by the authors of the United States Constitution.
- 3) It represents a blending of European and American experiences and ideas.
- 4) It originated in decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

25. The Declaration of Independence contributed to the development of democracy in that it

- 1) guaranteed trial by jury to all men
- 2) allowed women to take part in government
- 3) suggested that the people are the source of power
- 4) provided for Presidential elections every 4 years

26. Primary sources of information about the colonial era would include a

- 1) journal entry by a member of the Second Continental Congress
- 2) textbook passage about the settlement of Pennsylvania
- 3) recent newspaper article commemorating the birth of Patrick Henry
- 4) television program about the Declaration of Independence

27. John Locke's theory of the social contract, as developed in the United States Declaration of Independence, stated that

- 1) the people should revolt against a government that did not protect their rights
- 2) monarchs could rule autocratically, but they had to grant certain rights to their subjects
- 3) legislatures should have more power than kings
- 4) government should guarantee equal economic conditions to all people

28. Which aspect of the American political system was most influenced by the ideas of John Locke and Baron de Montesquieu?

- 1) executive control of foreign policy
- 2) limitations on the power of government
- 3) government regulation of the economy
- 4) creation of the electoral college

29. "The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judicial, in the same hands . . . may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny."

The writers of the United States Constitution intended to prevent the situation described in this quotation by

- 1) developing a system of checks and balances
- 2) relying on an electoral college
- 3) establishing political parties
- 4) including the implied powers clause

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

"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 abolish it, and to institute new government,..."

This quotation presents a justification for

- 1) anarchy
- 2) revolution
- 3) despotism
- 4) laissez-faire

31. During the Revolutionary War period, Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* was important because it

- 1) described a military plan for the defeat of England
- 2) convinced many Americans who had been undecided to support independence
- 3) contained a detailed outline for a new form of government
- 4) argued for the addition of a bill of rights to the Constitution

32. Court decisions in the trial of John Peter Zenger (1735) and the case of *New York Times Co. v. United States* (1971) strengthened

- 1) freedom of religion
- 2) freedom of the press
- 3) due process rights
- 4) the right to counsel

33. A major criticism directed against the Articles of Confederation was that power was allocated primarily to

- 1) military leaders
- 2) the national government
- 3) the electoral college
- 4) state governments

34. The most significant change from the Articles of Confederation to the United States Constitution was the

- 1) establishment of a written form of government
- 2) strengthening of the power of the Federal Government
- 3) expansion of voting rights
- 4) increased emphasis on States rights

35. The Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 are considered achievements under the Articles of Confederation because they

- 1) established processes for settling and governing the western territories
- 2) settled boundary disputes with Great Britain and Spain
- 3) provided the basic methods of collecting taxes and coining money
- 4) created a system of state and federal courts

36. Shays' Rebellion of 1786 was Significant because it

- 1) showed that the English still had influence after the American Revolution
- 2) convinced many Americans of the need for a stronger national government
- 3) revealed the increased threat from rebellious Native American Indians
- 4) endangered the lives of many recent immigrant

37. The Preamble of the United States Constitution states the purposes of government and is based on the belief that

- 1) the states have ultimate authority
- 2) members of Congress should be appointed
- 3) Supreme Court Justices should be elected
- 4) the people are sovereign

38. At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the Great Compromise was concerned mainly with

- 1) representation of the states in Congress
- 2) the powers of the executive
- 3) the question of slavery
- 4) control of interstate commerce

39. The Three-fifths Compromise was included in the Constitution to resolve a conflict over the

- 1) counting of enslaved persons in relation to taxation and representation
- 2) reimbursement of plantation owners for runaway slaves
- 3) number of votes needed to approve a treaty in the Senate
- 4) number of states needed to ratify a proposed amendment

40. The reason for ending the importation of enslaved persons to the United States after 1807 was the

- 1) success of the American colonial revolution against Britain
- 2) rapid industrialization of the South
- 3) replacement of slave labor by immigrant workers from eastern Europe
- 4) passage of legislation that forbids the practice

41. The authors of the United States Constitution created the electoral college system because they
- 1) did not trust the judgment of the common people in electing the President
 - 2) did not want to check the power of Congress in the election process
 - 3) sought to prevent the development of political parties
 - 4) wanted to establish a direct democracy as opposed to a representative democracy
42. Delegates at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 agreed to create a bicameral legislature as a way to
- 1) insure speedy passage of legislation
 - 2) assure the right to vote to all adult males
 - 3) address the issue of population differences among the states
 - 4) satisfy the different interests of the rich and poor citizens
43. Which set of events related to early America is in the correct chronological order?
- 1) inauguration of George Washington → passage of Stamp Act → Battle of Saratoga → French and Indian War
 - 2) Battle of Saratoga → French and Indian War → passage of Stamp Act → inauguration of George Washington
 - 3) French and Indian War → passage of Stamp Act → Battle of Saratoga → inauguration of George Washington
 - 4) passage of Stamp Act → French and Indian War → inauguration of George Washington → Battle of Saratoga
44. 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
45. "... 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...."
- Northwest Ordinance, 1787

Based on this excerpt from the Northwest Ordinance, which statement is a valid conclusion?

- 1) The issue of slavery was largely ignored before the Civil War.
- 2) Abolitionists had gained control of the Constitutional Convention.
- 3) Slavery was legally banned in the Northwest Territory.
- 4) Enslaved persons had constitutionally protected civil rights.

46. In the 1780's, the publication of *The Federalist* papers was intended to
- 1) justify the American Revolution to the colonists
 - 2) provide a plan of operation for the delegates to the Constitutional Convention
 - 3) encourage ratification of the United States Constitution
 - 4) express support for the election of George Washington to the Presidency
47. During the debates over the ratification of the United States Constitution, Federalists and Anti-Federalists disagreed most strongly over the
- 1) division of powers between the national and state governments
 - 2) provision for admitting new states to the Union
 - 3) distribution of power between the Senate and the House of Representatives
 - 4) method of amending the Constitution
48. The adoption of the Bill of Rights (1791) addressed Antifederalist criticism of the new Constitution by
- 1) providing for an indirect method of electing the president
 - 2) protecting citizens from abuses of power by the national government
 - 3) allowing the national government to coin money
 - 4) establishing a process for impeaching federal officials
49. Which action best illustrates the system of checks and balances in the United States Government?
- 1) Congress overrides a veto by the President.
 - 2) The House and Senate pass different versions of a bill.
 - 3) The Supreme Court reverses an earlier decision.
 - 4) The President fires a member of the Cabinet.
50. The lack of a national executive and judiciary under the Articles of Confederation suggests that the founders of the American republic
- 1) risked tyranny for the sake of effective national government
 - 2) copied the British constitution
 - 3) prized national unity above the sovereignty of the states
 - 4) feared a strong central government
51. The President of the United States can influence the judicial branch of government by
- 1) removing members of the Supreme Court
 - 2) choosing the chairperson of the Senate Judiciary Committee
 - 3) nominating Federal judges who support his programs
 - 4) requiring the Supreme Court to declare certain laws unconstitutional
52. In the United States Constitution, the power to impeach a federal government official is given to the
- 1) House of Representatives
 - 2) president
 - 3) state legislatures
 - 4) Supreme Court
53. The President vetoes a bill and then Congress overrides the veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses. This situation is an example of the operation of
- 1) checks and balances
 - 2) federalism
 - 3) legislative compromise
 - 4) direct democracy

54. Which action is an example of judicial review?

- 1) The president proposes a bill to reduce the powers of the federal courts.
- 2) A state court finds a defendant guilty of murder.
- 3) The Supreme Court declares a federal law unconstitutional.
- 4) The Senate approves a president's nominee for the Supreme Court.

55. The Bill of Rights was added to the United States Constitution primarily to

- 1) protect citizens from state governments
- 2) guarantee economic equality to all people living in the United States
- 3) expand the delegated powers of the Federal Government
- 4) protect citizens from excessive power of the Federal Government

56. Base your answer to the following question on this quotation from the 14th amendment to the Constitution 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 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;..."

An important application of the "due process of law" clause in this quotation has been its use in Supreme Court cases involving

- 1) income taxes
- 2) rights of the accused
- 3) prayers in the public schools
- 4) freedom of speech and press

57. The amendment process was included in the United States Constitution in order to

- 1) remove government officials from political office
- 2) check the power of the Supreme Court
- 3) allow government to meet the changing needs of society
- 4) preserve the federal system of government

58. The principle of federalism as established by the United States Constitution provides for the

- 1) separation of powers of the three branches of government
- 2) placement of ultimate sovereignty in the hands of the state governments
- 3) division of power between the state governments and the national government
- 4) creation of a republican form of government

59. The framers of the United States Constitution included the concepts of federalism, checks and balances, and separation of powers in the document because they

- 1) feared a government with unlimited power
- 2) favored the poor over the rich
- 3) wanted to increase the powers of the states
- 4) hoped to expand the democratic process

60. The idea that the United States Constitution establishes a central government of limited powers is best supported by the provision that

- 1) the powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the states
- 2) Congress has the power to make all laws that are "necessary and proper"
- 3) the President shall act as commander in chief
- 4) the Supreme Court shall have both original and appellate jurisdiction

61. Which power was delegated to the federal government in the United States Constitution?

- 1) establishing an official religion
- 2) controlling interstate commerce
- 3) regulating marriage and divorce
- 4) granting titles of nobility

62. •The United States government taxes gasoline.

•New York State law requires a sales tax on many goods.

These two statements best illustrate the principle of

- 1) concurrent powers
- 2) property rights
- 3) reserved powers
- 4) popular sovereignty

63. The implied powers suggested by the United States Constitution show that the writers recognized the

- 1) powers of government needed to be able to adapt to change
- 2) rights of the states had to be protected
- 3) powers of the Supreme Court needed to be checked
- 4) rights of the citizens were the first concern of government

64. The elastic clause of the United States Constitution allows for

- 1) adaptability of congressional power
- 2) expansion of Presidential powers
- 3) judicial review
- 4) expansion of States rights

65. "Congress shall have power . . . to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers...." This section of the United States Constitution is used to

- 1) justify a loose interpretation of the Constitution
- 2) protect States rights
- 3) start the amendment process
- 4) limit the authority given to Congress

66. The term "unwritten constitution" is best defined as

- 1) the government of the United States before the Articles of Confederation
- 2) political customs and traditions that have become part of the United States Government
- 3) government policies that are based on Supreme Court decisions
- 4) powers reserved for state governments

67. The main purpose of lobbying is to

- 1) influence legislation on behalf of special interest groups
- 2) strengthen the power of political parties
- 3) increase the speed and efficiency of the lawmaking process
- 4) reduce the number of candidates in political elections

68. The United States Constitution requires that a census be taken every ten years to reapportion

- 1) membership in the House of Representatives
- 2) the number of delegates to national nominating conventions
- 3) Federal aid to localities
- 4) agricultural subsidies

69. The United States Constitution requires that a national census be taken every ten years to

- 1) provide the government with information about voter registration
- 2) establish a standard for setting income tax rates
- 3) determine the number of members each state has in the House of Representatives
- 4) decide who can vote in presidential elections

70. Which statement best explains why critics have called for a change in the electoral college system?

- 1) A person who did not receive the largest percentage of popular votes can be elected President.
- 2) The system is a threat to the two-party system.
- 3) Electors often vote for candidates not listed on the ballot.
- 4) States with small populations have greater influence on Presidential elections than more populated states do.

71. Actions and policies of the Government under President George Washington generally resulted in the

- 1) establishment of strong political ties with other nations
- 2) liberation of many enslaved persons
- 3) failure to create a sound financial program for the country
- 4) strengthening of the Federal Government

72. Thomas Jefferson opposed Alexander Hamilton's plan to create a national bank primarily because the plan would

- 1) weaken the nation's currency
- 2) increase the national debt
- 3) promote the interests of farmers
- 4) depend on a loose interpretation of the Constitution

73. Disagreement between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson over the interpretation of the Constitution led to the development of the

- 1) Great Compromise
- 2) President's Cabinet
- 3) national judicial system
- 4) political party system

74. Base your answer to the question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies

... It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim [principle] no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them....

— President George Washington,

Farewell Address, 1796

President Washington was offering this advice because he believed

- 1) the destiny of the United States was to rule other countries
- 2) the United States should seek alliances with other nations
- 3) alliances could draw the United States into wars
- 4) the United States should break its agreements with France

75. How did President George Washington react to the conflict between France and England in 1793?

- 1) He used the opportunity to begin the war for American independence.
- 2) He declared the neutrality of the United States.
- 3) He aided the French because they had supported the American Revolution.
- 4) He negotiated a peace settlement between the warring nations.

76. The decision of President George Washington to use the state militia to put down the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794 demonstrated that the

- 1) states were still the dominant power in the new nation
- 2) President was becoming a military dictator
- 3) Federal Government had no authority to impose an excise tax
- 4) new National Government intended to enforce Federal laws

77. One major reason that Alexander Hamilton proposed a national bank was to

- 1) improve the economic position of the United States government
- 2) help state governments collect taxes
- 3) make loans available to owners of small farms
- 4) reduce foreign investment in the United States

78. A high protective tariff passed by Congress is intended to affect the United States economy by

- 1) promoting free trade
- 2) limiting industrial jobs
- 3) encouraging American manufacturing
- 4) expanding global interdependence

79. Which foreign policy advice did George Washington give in his Farewell Address of 1796?

- 1) A new and weak nation should ally itself with the stronger nations of Europe.
- 2) European countries should not try to establish new colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
- 3) The United States has the right to intervene in a Latin American nation when necessary.
- 4) The new nation should avoid permanent alliances with any other nation of the world.

80. The Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall influenced United States history in that the Court

- 1) stimulated the States rights movement by supporting the idea that states could reject acts of Congress
- 2) helped to create a sense of national unity by strengthening the Federal Government
- 3) weakened the judiciary by refusing to deal with controversial issues
- 4) became heavily involved in foreign affairs

81. One reason James Madison and Thomas Jefferson objected to Alexander Hamilton's financial policies was that they believed

- 1) the establishment of a national bank was unconstitutional
- 2) a laissez-faire policy would not help the country's economy
- 3) the government should encourage industrial development
- 4) high tariffs were needed to protect America's economic interests

82. Which Supreme Court case best completes the partial outline below?

- I. _____
- A. Heard under Chief Justice John Marshall
 - B. Established judicial review
 - C. Strengthened the judiciary

- 1) *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
- 2) *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
- 3) *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
- 4) *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)

83. The Supreme Court decisions in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, *Gibbons v. Ogden*, and *Wabash v. Illinois* dealt with

- 1) freedom of speech
- 2) equal protection under the law
- 3) the supremacy of the National Government
- 4) the rights of labor unions.

84. The Supreme Court decisions in *Gibbons v. Ogden* and *Northern Securities Co. v. United States* were based on the federal government's power to

- 1) issue patents
- 2) control the stock market
- 3) regulate interstate commerce
- 4) encourage technological development

85. What was one notable legacy of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions?

- 1) the Alien and Sedition Acts
- 2) the Doctrine of Nullification
- 3) the Embargo Act
- 4) the Second Bank of the United States

86. One way in which the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798) and the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification (1832) are similar is that each

- 1) claimed that individual states have the right to interpret federal laws
- 2) formed part of the unwritten constitution
- 3) supported the federal government's power to declare war
- 4) provided a way for new states to enter the Union

87. A geographic and economic motivation for the Louisiana Purchase (1803) was the desire to

- 1) annex California
- 2) secure land for the Erie Canal
- 3) control the port of New Orleans
- 4) own all of the Great Lakes

88. What was a major reason President Thomas Jefferson authorized the Lewis and Clark expedition?

- 1) to claim California for the United States
- 2) to explore a route to the Pacific Ocean
- 3) to remove British outposts from United States land
- 4) to establish settlements in the Southwest

89. Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality (1793), Jefferson's Embargo Act (1807), and the Monroe Doctrine (1823) were all efforts to

- 1) avoid political conflicts with European nations
- 2) directly support European revolutions
- 3) aid Great Britain in its war against France
- 4) promote military alliances

90. A major way in which the United States has practiced "economic nationalism" has been to

- 1) implement protective tariffs to help American industry
- 2) establish social welfare programs to aid the poor
- 3) pass legislation outlawing most monopolies
- 4) require industry to provide safe working conditions for employees

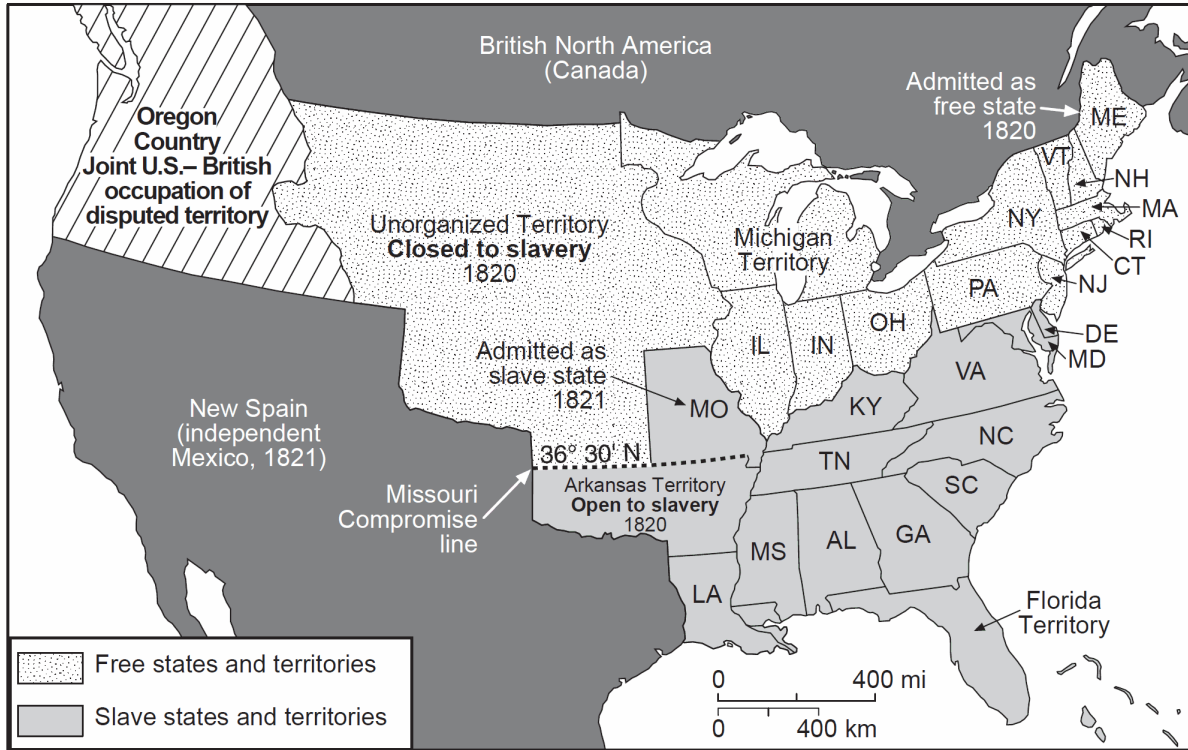
91. The completion of the Erie Canal in the early 19th century aided the economic development of the United States by

- 1) supplying water for the irrigation of western farms
- 2) lowering the cost of shipping goods from the Midwest to the Atlantic coast
- 3) providing a shipping route for cotton from the South to Europe
- 4) supplying water power for running factories and mills

-
92. The Monroe Doctrine (1823) was issued primarily because President James Monroe
- 1) wanted to warn European powers against intervention in Latin America
 - 2) opposed the revolutions taking place in South America
 - 3) needed to establish a foothold in Panama for a future canal
 - 4) believed the United States should pursue overseas colonies
93. The foreign policies of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and James Monroe were similar in that they each
- 1) supported wars against England
 - 2) failed to acquire new territory
 - 3) attempted to avoid involvement in European affairs
 - 4) aided the French in return for their help during the Revolutionary War
94. Both the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 settled conflicts between the North and the South over
- 1) admission of states to the Union
 - 2) Supreme Court decisions
 - 3) presidential election results
 - 4) voting rights
95. President Andrew Jackson used the spoils system to
- 1) veto bills he disliked
 - 2) enforce Supreme Court decisions
 - 3) move Native American Indians off their traditional lands
 - 4) provide jobs to political party supporters
96. As a result of President Andrew Jackson's policies, Native American Indians were
- 1) relocated to reservations in Mexico
 - 2) forcibly removed to areas west of the Mississippi River
 - 3) gradually allowed to return to their ancestral lands
 - 4) given United States citizenship
97. Starting with the election of President Andrew Jackson (1828), voter participation increased due to the
- 1) passage of an amendment ending religious qualifications for voting
 - 2) extension of suffrage to Native American Indians
 - 3) end of property requirements for voting by many states
 - 4) arrival of more immigrants from nations with democratic governments
98. The United States government is creating memorials along the Trail of Tears because it was
- 1) an important road used by settlers going to the frontier
 - 2) the location of injustices against many Native American Indians
 - 3) the site of victories by General Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812
 - 4) the route followed by the first transcontinental railroad
-

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

The United States in 1821



Source: Robert A. Divine et al., *America: Past and Present*, Addison Wesley Longman, 1999 (adapted)

Information on the map supports the conclusion that congressional leaders in 1820 and 1821 wanted to

- 1) maintain an equal number of free and slave states
- 2) ban slavery west of the Mississippi River
- 3) bring slavery to the Oregon Country
- 4) open territories in the North to slavery

100. The foreign policies of President James Polk involving Texas, California, and the Oregon Territory were all efforts to

- 1) remain neutral toward western territories
- 2) continue traditional American isolationism
- 3) weaken the Monroe Doctrine
- 4) fulfill the goal of Manifest Destiny

101. The Dred Scott decision on the issue of slavery upheld the Southern viewpoint that

- 1) the power of the Supreme Court does not extend to cases of race
- 2) Congress could not pass a law depriving territorial residents of their property
- 3) a national vote should be held to decide the legality of slavery
- 4) the economic well-being of the western states depended on slave labor

102. In the 1840s, the term Manifest Destiny was used by many Americans to justify

- 1) the extension of slavery into the territories
- 2) war with Russia over the Oregon territory
- 3) the acquisition of colonies in Latin America
- 4) westward expansion into lands claimed by other nations

103. The annexation of Texas and the Mexican Cession are best described as efforts by the United States to

- 1) remove European threats
- 2) limit the spread of slavery
- 3) end wars of aggression
- 4) fulfill Manifest Destiny

104. Which event was most influenced by the principle of Manifest Destiny?

- 1) the acquisition of the Mexican Cession
- 2) the defeat of Britain in the Revolutionary War
- 3) the founding of Jamestown
- 4) the purchase of Florida

105. The publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, contributed to the start of the Civil War by

- 1) exposing the dangers of cotton manufacturing
- 2) intensifying Northern dislike of slavery
- 3) pressuring the president to support emancipation
- 4) convincing Congress to ban the importation of slaves

106. William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Tubman, and Harriet Beecher Stowe are best known for their efforts to
- 1) create free public schools
 - 2) begin the temperance movement
 - 3) expand the rights of women
 - 4) oppose the practice of slavery
107. Which person's action was most closely associated with the abolitionist movement?
- 1) William Lloyd Garrison's publication of *The Liberator*
 - 2) Booker T. Washington's commitment to African American education
 - 3) Thurgood Marshall's legal argument in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
 - 4) Martin Luther King, Jr.'s leadership of the Birmingham march
108. Which problem did the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act attempt to solve?
- 1) extension of slavery into the western territories
 - 2) equitable distribution of frontier lands to the owners of small farms
 - 3) placement of protective tariffs on foreign imports
 - 4) need for internal improvements in transportation
109. How did "Bleeding Kansas," the Dred Scott decision, and John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry have similar effects on the United States?
- 1) ended conflict over slavery in the territories
 - 2) eased tensions between the North and the South
 - 3) contributed to the formation of the Whig Party
 - 4) made sectional compromise more difficult
110. In the 1850s, the phrase "Bleeding Kansas" was used to describe clashes between
- 1) proslavery and antislavery groups
 - 2) Spanish landowners and new American settlers
 - 3) Chinese and Irish railroad workers
 - 4) Native American Indians and white settlers
111. Before the Civil War, the principle of popular sovereignty was proposed as a means of doing what?
- 1) allowing states to secede from the Union
 - 2) permitting voters to nullify federal laws
 - 3) deciding the legalization of slavery in a new state
 - 4) overturning unpopular decisions of the Supreme Court
112. A major purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation was to
- 1) give land to freedmen
 - 2) end Jim Crow laws in the South
 - 3) help the North win the Civil War
 - 4) provide for new state governments

Base your answers to questions **113** and **114** on the quotation 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, Clause 2, United States Constitution

113. This clause of the Constitution expresses the idea that
- 1) civil liberties are not absolute
 - 2) revolution is essential to democracy
 - 3) national defense is less important than individual rights
 - 4) freedom of the press is guaranteed
114. During which war was the Writ of Habeas Corpus suspended by the president?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1) Revolutionary War | 2) War of 1812 |
| 3) Mexican War | 4) Civil War |
-
115. At the beginning of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln maintained that the war was being fought to
- 1) uphold national honor
 - 2) prevent foreign involvement
 - 3) free all slaves
 - 4) preserve the Union
116. "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
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Robert E. Lee | 2) Thaddeus Stevens |
| 3) Jefferson Davis | 4) Abraham Lincoln |
117. What was an important result of Gettysburg?
- 1) Lee would never again attack the North
 - 2) the Union army would not sustain any more losses
 - 3) the Confederate Army lost faith in Lee as a commander
 - 4) Stonewall Jackson was fatally wounded
118. **"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?
- 1) He allowed Congress to decide controversial issues.
 - 2) He expanded presidential powers.
 - 3) He demonstrated weakness in dealing with domestic issues.
 - 4) He relied on the Supreme Court to settle disputes.

119. I. Actions Taken by President Abraham Lincoln During the Civil War

- A. Increasing the size of the army without congressional authorization
- B. Arrest and jailed anti-Unionists without giving reason
- C. Censored some anti-Union newspapers and had some editors and publishers arrested

Which statement is most clearly supported by these actions of President Lincoln?

- 1) Wartime emergencies led President Lincoln to expand his presidential powers.
- 2) President Lincoln was impeached for violating the Constitution.
- 3) Checks and balances effectively limited President Lincoln's actions.
- 4) President Lincoln wanted to abolish the Bill of Rights.

120. As the Civil War began, what did President Abraham Lincoln state his primary goal was?

- 1) to end slavery
- 2) to set new national boundaries
- 3) to increase congressional powers
- 4) to preserve the Union

121. The underlying reason for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson was

- 1) the Credit Mobilier scandal
- 2) a power struggle with Congress over Reconstruction
- 3) his refusal to appoint new justices to the Supreme Court
- 4) his policies toward Native American Indians

122. Which historic period was marked by the military occupation of a portion of the United States, attempts to remove the President from office, and major constitutional revisions?

- 1) Reconstruction
- 2) Roaring Twenties
- 3) Depression and New Deal
- 4) Vietnam War Era

123. During Reconstruction, what was a belief of the Radical Republicans?

- 1) The former Confederate States should be brought back into the Union as quickly as possible.
 - 2) Reconstruction should be used to force political and social reform in the Southern States.
 - 3) The North and South should take equal responsibility for causing the Civil War.
 - 4) The freedmen should be denied equal civil rights.
-

124. 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 any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

– 14th amendment, Section 1, United States Constitution

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

125. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.” This statement is part of the

- 1) Missouri Compromise
- 2) Kansas-Nebraska Act
- 3) Dred Scott decision
- 4) 13th amendment to the Constitution

126. "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. . . ."

— 15th Amendment, Section 1, United States Constitution, 1870

Which actions did Southern States take to keep African Americans from exercising the rights guaranteed in this amendment?

- 1) suspending habeas corpus and denying women the right to vote
- 2) collecting poll taxes and requiring literacy tests
- 3) establishing religious and property-holding requirements for voting
- 4) passing Black Codes and establishing segregated schools

127. Which form of agriculture was created and became dominant in the South in the decades immediately following the Civil War?

- 1) homesteading
- 2) sharecropping
- 3) ranching
- 4) cooperative farming

128. Jim Crow laws passed in the South during the late 1800s were designed to

- 1) support civil rights for African Americans
- 2) create a system of legal segregation
- 3) give free land to formerly enslaved persons
- 4) compensate landowners for damage done during the Civil War

129. Literacy tests and grandfather clauses were enacted in the South after the Reconstruction Era primarily to

- 1) increase the number of women voters
- 2) limit the number of African American voters
- 3) guarantee that voters could read and write
- 4) ensure that formerly enslaved persons met property requirements

130. During the Reconstruction Era (1865-1877), the 15th amendment was adopted to grant African Americans

- 1) educational opportunities
- 2) economic equality
- 3) freedom of speech
- 4) voting rights

131. Following the Civil War, many Southern states enacted Black Codes to

- 1) provide free farmland for African Americans
- 2) guarantee equal civil rights for African Americans
- 3) restrict the rights of formerly enslaved persons
- 4) support the creation of the Freedmen’s Bureau

132. What was the decision of the Supreme Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)?

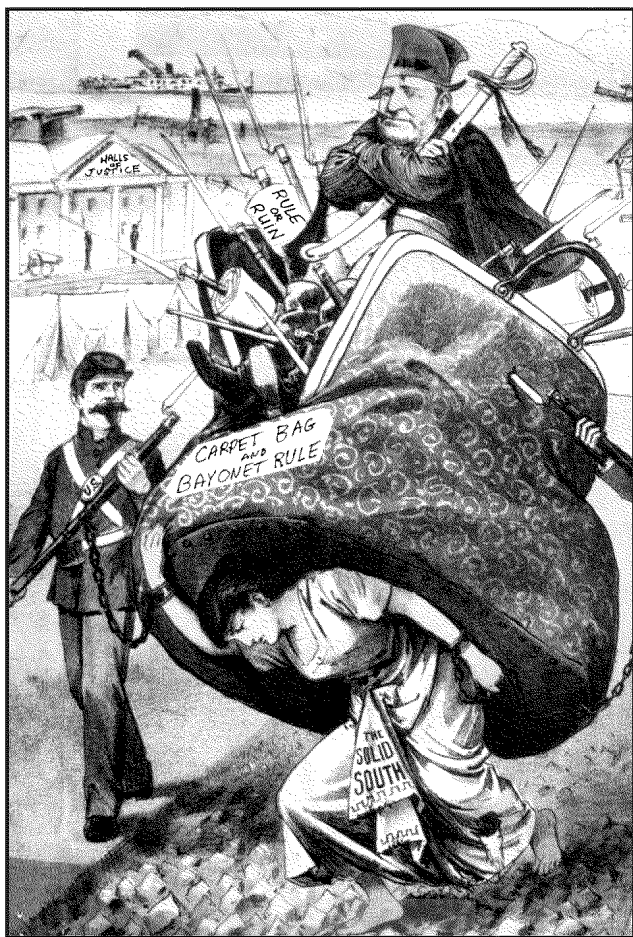
- 1) Black Codes were unconstitutional.
- 2) The citizenship principle established in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* was repealed.
- 3) The 15th amendment failed to guarantee the right to vote to all males.
- 4) Racial segregation did not violate the equal protection provision of the 14th amendment.

133. In the Compromise of 1877 that ended Reconstruction, Republicans agreed to

- 1) withdraw federal troops from the South
- 2) support the Black Codes
- 3) award the presidency to Democrat Samuel Tilden
- 4) accept the Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford*

134. Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below.

The "Strong" Government, 1869–1877



Source: J. A. Wales, *Puck*, May 12, 1880 (adapted)

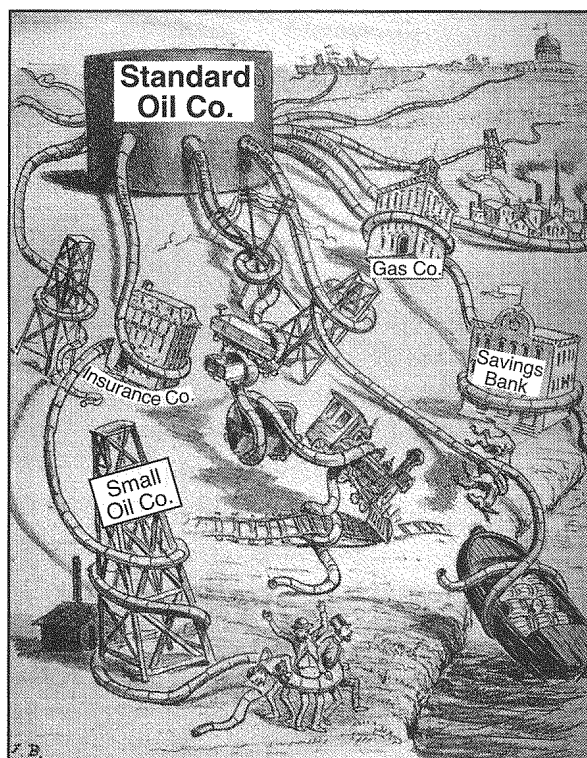
What is the main idea of this cartoon from the Reconstruction Era?

- 1) Southern society was oppressed by Radical Republican policies.
 - 2) Military force was necessary to stop Southern secession.
 - 3) United States soldiers forced women in the South to work in factories.
 - 4) Sharecropping was an economic burden for women after the Civil War.
135. After 1877, which economic changes were encouraged in the "New South"?
- 1) free land and public education for the freedmen
 - 2) the return to small family-owned farms and introduction of cottage industries
 - 3) the industrial development and agricultural diversification
 - 4) the elimination of sharecropping and increased subsistence farming

136. The main purpose of the Homestead Act of 1862 was to
- 1) encourage settlement of public lands in the West
 - 2) provide land for building a transcontinental railroad
 - 3) raise revenue for the Federal Government
 - 4) maintain a balance between slave states and free states
137. In 1862, the Homestead Act and the Pacific Railway Act were passed primarily to
- 1) achieve Northern victory in the Civil War
 - 2) develop the Midwest and western parts of the country
 - 3) improve the lives of freed slaves
 - 4) expand overseas markets to Asia and Europe
138. Credit Mobilier, Teapot Dome, and Watergate are all examples of
- 1) congressional attempts to limit Presidential power
 - 2) efforts that failed to regulate government spending
 - 3) scandals that damaged the reputations of various Presidents
 - 4) foreign policies designed to contain the spread of communism
139. The aim of the Dawes Act of 1887 was to
- 1) restore previously taken land to Native American Indian tribes
 - 2) maintain traditional Native American Indian cultures
 - 3) assimilate Native American Indians into American culture
 - 4) end all governmental contact with Native American Indians
140. Which characteristic of the American frontier continues to be an important part of life in the United States today?
- 1) widespread support for the Populist Party
 - 2) necessity for families to have many children
 - 3) a predominantly agricultural and mining economy
 - 4) significant opportunities for social and economic mobility
141. In the late 19th century, the ideas of Social Darwinism were used primarily to
- 1) encourage the passage of compulsory education laws
 - 2) explain the differences in income between the rich and the poor
 - 3) urge Congress to end immigration
 - 4) support the growth of new political parties
142. During the second half of the 19th century, government commitment to the principles of laissez-faire capitalism contributed to
- 1) healthy and positive competition between businesses
 - 2) the growth of small business firms
 - 3) friendly working relationships between labor and management
 - 4) economic domination by business trusts

143. Which statement identifies a characteristic of a free-enterprise economic system?
- 1) Investments and profits are controlled by individuals.
 - 2) The individual and the government work together to make a profit.
 - 3) The government makes most of the economic decisions.
 - 4) Profits from businesses are used to benefit needy members of society.
144. During the period 1865-1900, government contributed to the growth of corporations mainly by
- 1) giving them direct aid when they went bankrupt
 - 2) allowing them to develop with few restrictions
 - 3) providing low-cost housing for their workers
 - 4) buying large amounts of corporate stocks
145. 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
146. In passing the Sherman Antitrust Act (1890), Congress intended to
- 1) prevent large corporations from eliminating their competition
 - 2) distinguish good trusts from bad trusts
 - 3) regulate rates charged by railroads
 - 4) force large trusts to bargain with labor unions

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



Source: Herman Viola, *Why We Remember: United States History*, Scott Foresman-Addison Wesley Publishing Co. (adapted)

What is the main idea of this cartoon?

- 1) The Standard Oil Company was a harmful monopoly.
 - 2) The best way to develop major industries was to form proprietorships.
 - 3) Government regulations were strangling the Standard Oil Company.
 - 4) Foreign competition in the oil industry was hurting American companies.
148. One reason John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and J. Pierpont Morgan were sometimes called robber barons was because they
- 1) robbed from the rich to give to the poor
 - 2) made unnecessarily risky investments
 - 3) used ruthless business tactics against their competitors
 - 4) stole money from the federal government
149. In the United States during the late 1800's, why did the corporate form of business organization become increasingly important?
- 1) because corporations could generate large amounts of capital with limited liability for investors
 - 2) because corporations promoted increased interaction between employer and employees
 - 3) because Federal legislation encouraged the private ownership of business
 - 4) because state and Federal legislation restricted the growth of sole proprietorships

150. A significant contribution to the industrialization of the United States was Henry Ford's development of
- 1) the assembly line
 - 2) electric-powered vehicles
 - 3) the first holding company
 - 4) a new process for making steel
151. Which statement describes a result of the Industrial Revolution in the United States?
- 1) Farm production decreased.
 - 2) Slavery in the South increased.
 - 3) The population of the cities decreased.
 - 4) Immigration to the United States increased.
152. What did the invention of the steel plow, the passage of the Homestead Act, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad all contribute to?
- 1) development of the Great Plains
 - 2) growth of the plantation system of agriculture
 - 3) extension of slavery into the western territories
 - 4) gold rushes in California and Nevada
153. The American Federation of Labor became the first long-lasting, successful labor union in the United States mainly because it
- 1) refused to participate in strikes against employers
 - 2) concentrated on organizing workers in industries in the South
 - 3) formed its own political party and elected many pro-labor public officials
 - 4) fought for the rights of skilled workers
154. In the late 19th century, the major argument used by labor union leaders against immigrants was that immigrants
- 1) took jobs from United States citizens
 - 2) contributed little to enrich American life
 - 3) placed financial drains on social services
 - 4) refused to assimilate into American culture
155. One similarity between the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor is that both
- 1) were limited to skilled workers
 - 2) nominated candidates for national political office
 - 3) were organized on a nationwide basis
 - 4) were advocates of economic and social revolution
156. The process of collective bargaining is best described as
- 1) meetings of joint congressional committees to achieve compromise on different versions of a proposed law
 - 2) diplomatic strategies used to make treaties between two nations
 - 3) discussions between labor union leaders and management to agree on a contract for workers
 - 4) negotiations between a multinational company and a nation with which the company wishes to do business

157. The major purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 was to
- 1) reduce the role of the courts in labor disputes
 - 2) declare unions illegal
 - 3) restrict the growth of monopolies
 - 4) introduce civil service reforms
158. During the late 19th century, Samuel Gompers, Terence Powderly, and Eugene Debs were leaders in what movement?
- 1) to stop racial segregation of Native American Indians
 - 2) to limit illegal immigration
 - 3) to gain fair treatment of Native American Indians
 - 4) to improve working conditions
159. During the late 1800s, presidents and governors most often used military force during labor-management conflicts as a way to
- 1) support industrialists and end strikes
 - 2) make employers sign collective bargaining agreements
 - 3) protect workers from the private armies of employers
 - 4) replace striking factory workers with soldiers
160. In the 19th century, the major national labor unions wanted to improve the position of workers mainly by
- 1) obtaining the legal right to organize and bargain collectively
 - 2) using government troops to settle labor disputes with management
 - 3) supporting government ownership of major industries
 - 4) endorsing a third political party for workers only
161. The railroad strikes of 1877, the Haymarket Affair of 1886, and the Pullman strike of 1894 show that labor unions of that period were
- 1) willing to use force to achieve their goals
 - 2) unable to organize large groups of workers
 - 3) firmly committed to laissez-faire capitalism
 - 4) supported by the Federal Government during disputes with big business
162. What did the tragedy of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire of 1911 draw national attention to?
- 1) the need to restrict immigration from southern Europe
 - 2) the need to establish full-time fire departments
 - 3) the need to protect the safety of workers
 - 4) the need to improve conditions for tenement dwellers
163. Why was the Hull House, founded by Jane Addams, important?
- 1) to fight for birth control
 - 2) to fight the corruption of political machines
 - 3) to move for temperance
 - 4) to offer social services to poor immigrants
164. Jacob Riis' photographs and the Settlement House movement led by Jane Addams drew attention to the needs of the
- 1) freedmen immediately after the Civil War
 - 2) farmers in the 1880's and 1890's
 - 3) urban poor in the late 19th and early 20th centuries
 - 4) Japanese and Chinese laborers in the late 19th century

Base your answers to questions **165** and **166** on this excerpt from a speech and on your knowledge of social studies.

"You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard; we reply that the great cities rest upon our broad and fertile prairies. . . . we will answer their demand for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

---Speech at Democratic Convention of 1896

William Jennings Bryan

165. This excerpt reflects William Jennings Bryan's support for

- 1) the free coinage of silver
- 2) the graduated income tax
- 3) government regulation of mining practices
- 4) government ownership of railroads

166. Which group most strongly supported the ideas presented in this speech?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1) industrialists | 2) bankers |
| 3) farmers | 4) merchants |

167. A major purpose of the Granger movement of the early 1870's was to

- 1) eliminate the abuses of the railroads
- 2) support the policies of laissez-faire economics
- 3) correct injustices in the civil service system
- 4) reduce the importation of manufactured goods

168. The Populist Party can be considered a successful third party because

- 1) its Presidential candidate won the election of 1892
- 2) it maintained control of Congress for several years during the 1890's
- 3) workers and business owners united to support reductions in the tariff
- 4) laws were eventually passed that attained some of its goals

169. The Supreme Court cases of *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R.R. v. Illinois* (1886) and *United States v. E. C. Knight Co.* (1895) were based on laws that were intended to

- 1) limit the power of big business
- 2) support farmers' efforts to increase the money supply
- 3) maintain a laissez-faire approach to the economy
- 4) improve working conditions for immigrants

170. The decision in *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824) and the decision in *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad v. Illinois* (1886) addressed the issue of

- 1) congressional privileges
- 2) regulation of interstate commerce
- 3) state taxation of federal property
- 4) contract rights

171. Which expression most accurately illustrates the concept of nativism?

- 1) "Help Wanted – Irish Need Not Apply"
- 2) "Go West, young man."
- 3) "America – first in war and peace"
- 4) "The only thing we have to fear, is fear itself"

172. The Chinese Exclusion Act, the Gentlemen's Agreement, and the National Origins Acts are all examples of

- 1) attempts to encourage scientists and intellectuals to settle in the United States
- 2) efforts to end immigration from Latin America
- 3) discriminatory immigration policies of the United States
- 4) programs to promote cultural diversity in the United States

173. A major purpose of both the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) and the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan (1907) was to

- 1) limit immigration of certain ethnic groups
- 2) enrich America's cultural diversity
- 3) treat all Asian and European immigrants equally
- 4) relocate Asians displaced by war

174. Which is the most valid conclusion that may be drawn from the study of population patterns in the United States today?

- 1) Most of the population is concentrated in and around large urban centers.
- 2) The number of ethnic groups has declined.
- 3) The population of the South has continued to decline.
- 4) The Northeast is the fastest growing region in the nation.

175. The Gentlemen's Agreement, literacy tests, and the quota system were all attempts by Congress to restrict

- 1) immigration
- 2) property ownership
- 3) voting rights
- 4) access to public education

176. The Progressive movement was mainly a response to the

- 1) need to improve race relations in the United States
- 2) pressures the United States experienced as a result of becoming a world power
- 3) industrialization and urbanization of the United States
- 4) demands of the post-Civil War Southern leaders for social change

177. The initiative, referendum, recall, and direct primary are all intended to

- 1) make the President more responsive to the wishes of Congress
- 2) reduce the influence of the media on elections
- 3) give political parties more control of the electoral process
- 4) increase participation in government by citizens

178. During the Progressive Era, many state and local governments adopted initiative, referendum, and recall procedures that

- 1) eliminated the need for the electoral college
- 2) created political action committees (PACs)
- 3) gave voters a more direct voice in government
- 4) strengthened the role of the president's cabinet

179. Which social practice has clone the most to assimilate immigrants into American culture?

- 1) educating immigrant children in public schools
- 2) housing immigrants in tenements
- 3) making low-cost medical care available
- 4) forming ethnic neighborhoods in cities

180. The Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) and the Gentlemen's Agreement (1907) were early actions of the Federal Government that led to

- 1) the development of democracy in Asia
- 2) moderate reductions in the number of imported goods
- 3) severe limits on immigration
- 4) the establishment of naval bases in the Pacific Ocean area

181. 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

182. Books such as *The Octopus* by Frank Norris, *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob Riis, and *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair exposed problems associated with

- 1) naturalization of immigrants
- 2) westward expansion
- 3) rapid industrialization
- 4) environmental conservation

183. Muckrakers Ida Tarbell and Upton Sinclair influenced the federal government to

- 1) grant citizenship to people who had entered the country illegally
- 2) pass legislation to correct harmful business practices
- 3) force individual states to regulate monopolies
- 4) end racial discrimination in the workplace

184. "Jane Addams Opens Hull House"
"Jacob Riis Photographs Tenement Residents"
"Ida Tarbell Exposes Standard Oil Company"

These headlines represent efforts by individuals to

- 1) support business monopolies
- 2) improve depressed urban areas
- 3) solve problems of American farmers
- 4) correct abuses of the Industrial Revolution

185. The works of Upton Sinclair, Frank Norris, and Lincoln Steffens popularized the idea that

- 1) government should not interfere in the lives of individual citizens
- 2) newspapers should not try to change public policy
- 3) women needed equal political rights to become full citizens
- 4) problems in government and industry needed to be corrected

186. Which statement best summarizes the beliefs of Booker T. Washington?

- 1) The best solution for African Americans was to return to Africa.
- 2) Social equality for African Americans would be easier to achieve than legal rights.
- 3) The way to dissolve the barriers of segregation and bring about an end to Jim Crow laws was by active, violent resistance.
- 4) The most immediate means for African Americans to achieve equality was to expand their opportunities for vocational education.

187. W.E.B. Du Bois believed that African Americans should attempt to gain equality in the United States by

- 1) setting up a separate nation within the United States
- 2) entering vocational training programs in separate schools
- 3) demanding full and immediate participation in American society
- 4) taking over the leadership of the two major political parties

188. In the early 20th century, which policy for the advancement of African Americans was favored by W.E.B. Du Bois and the newly formed National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)?

- 1) mass migration to northern cities
- 2) immediate action to end segregation and win equal rights
- 3) establishment of a new republic in Africa for freedmen
- 4) emphasis on economic advancement over social equality

189. Base your answer to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Booker T. Washington:

To those of my race who depend on bettering their condition in a foreign land or who underestimate the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the southern white man . . . I would say: Cast down your bucket where you are . . . Cast it down in agriculture, in mechanics, in commerce, in domestic service, and in the professions. No race can prosper until it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem.

W.E.B. Du Bois:

Mr. Washington asks that black people give up, at least for the present, three things, political power, insistence on civil rights, and higher education. As a result, what has been the return? In these years there have occurred: 1. the disenfranchisement for the Negro, 2. the legal creation of a distinct status of civil inferiority for the Negro, 3. the steady withdrawal of aid . . . for the higher training of the Negro.

What do the statements of both Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois reflect their commitment to?

- 1) preventing differences of opinion between blacks and whites in American society
- 2) obtaining government aid for black Americans
- 3) improving the position of blacks in American society
- 4) helping blacks to adjust to the rapid industrialization of the nation

190. Base your answer to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: The [African American] demands equality — political equality, industrial equality, and social equality; and he is never going to be satisfied with anything less.

Speaker B: Equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races is for the preservation of the public peace and good order.

Speaker C: Vocational training will provide the means for African Americans to gain the civil liberties they deserve.

Speaker D: The best answer for the equality of the [African American] lies in a return to his homeland in Africa.

Which speaker most strongly agrees with the beliefs of W. E. B. Du Bois?

- 1) *A* 2) *B* 3) *C* 4) *D*

191. The federal government enforced the antitrust laws in court cases against Northern Securities Company, AT&T, and Microsoft in an effort to

- 1) increase business competition
- 2) nationalize important industries
- 3) improve public trust in corporate leaders
- 4) generate more investment capital

192. A major feature of a graduated income tax is that it

- 1) bases taxation on the ability to pay
- 2) eliminates the need for taxes on exports
- 3) creates a stable flow of currency
- 4) guarantees a balanced Federal budget

193. In the United States, the Federal Reserve System tries to encourage economic stability and growth by

- 1) controlling the availability of money and credit
- 2) guarding against securities and exchange abuses
- 3) regulating the flow of imports
- 4) controlling wages and prices

194. Why was the Clayton Antitrust Act passed?

- 1) to restore business competition
- 2) to end stock market speculation
- 3) to prosecute corrupt labor unions
- 4) to break up city political party machines

195. Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton are most closely associated with the idea that

- 1) alcohol should be prohibited since it damages society
- 2) settlement houses should be built to help educate immigrants
- 3) national parks should be created by the Federal government
- 4) suffrage should be granted to women

196. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott were best noted for their struggle to

- 1) prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcohol
- 2) abolish slavery
- 3) secure the right of women to vote
- 4) expose government corruption

197. What was a major reason most western states granted women suffrage prior to the adoption of the 19th amendment?

- 1) Western states had more college-educated women than the eastern states.
- 2) Women outnumbered men in states west of the Mississippi River.
- 3) A majority of western states had legislatures controlled by women.
- 4) The important roles played by frontier women promoted equality.

198. The Declaration of Sentiments, adopted at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, was significant because it

- 1) promoted the idea of equal rights for women
- 2) demanded the immediate abolition of slavery
- 3) called for the prohibition of alcoholic beverages
- 4) asked government to restrict harmful business practices

199. Which amendment to the United States Constitution realized the principal goal of the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848?

- 1) 13th, ending slavery
- 2) 16th, creating a graduated income tax
- 3) 18th, establishing Prohibition
- 4) 19th, providing for women's suffrage

200. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the passage of antitrust legislation and the establishment of the Federal Trade Commission reflected the United States desire to

- 1) eliminate unfair practices in business
- 2) help big business to become more efficient
- 3) encourage increased production of goods
- 4) stimulate the growth of modern transportation

201. Dorothea Dix, Jane Addams, and Jacob Riis were all known as

- 1) muckrakers
- 2) suffragettes
- 3) political leaders
- 4) social reformers

202. Jacob Riis, Ida Tarbell, and Margaret Sanger are best known for their efforts to

- 1) create awareness about social problems
- 2) gain support for the women's movement
- 3) expand the rights of Native American Indians
- 4) win equal treatment for African Americans

203. Which belief was the basis of President Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere?

- 1) The United States can intervene in the Western Hemisphere to protect political stability and American interests.
- 2) Each nation in the Western Hemisphere is entitled to full respect for its sovereign rights.
- 3) The Monroe Doctrine has outlived its usefulness and should be ignored.
- 4) European nations should be allowed to protect their interests in the Western Hemisphere.

204. A belief shared by Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson is that the Federal Government should

- 1) allow the free-enterprise system to work without regulation
- 2) use its power to regulate unfair business practices
- 3) provide jobs for unemployed workers
- 4) support unions in labor-management disputes

205. To improve distribution of money and guarantee an adequate money supply, President Woodrow Wilson asked Congress to

- 1) eliminate the gold standard
- 2) limit foreign investment
- 3) provide insurance for bank deposits
- 4) establish the Federal Reserve System

206. During the 1890s, Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst used yellow journalism to generate public support for the

- 1) election of Populist Party candidates
- 2) presidential candidacy of William McKinley
- 3) goals of workers in the Pullman strike
- 4) Spanish-American War

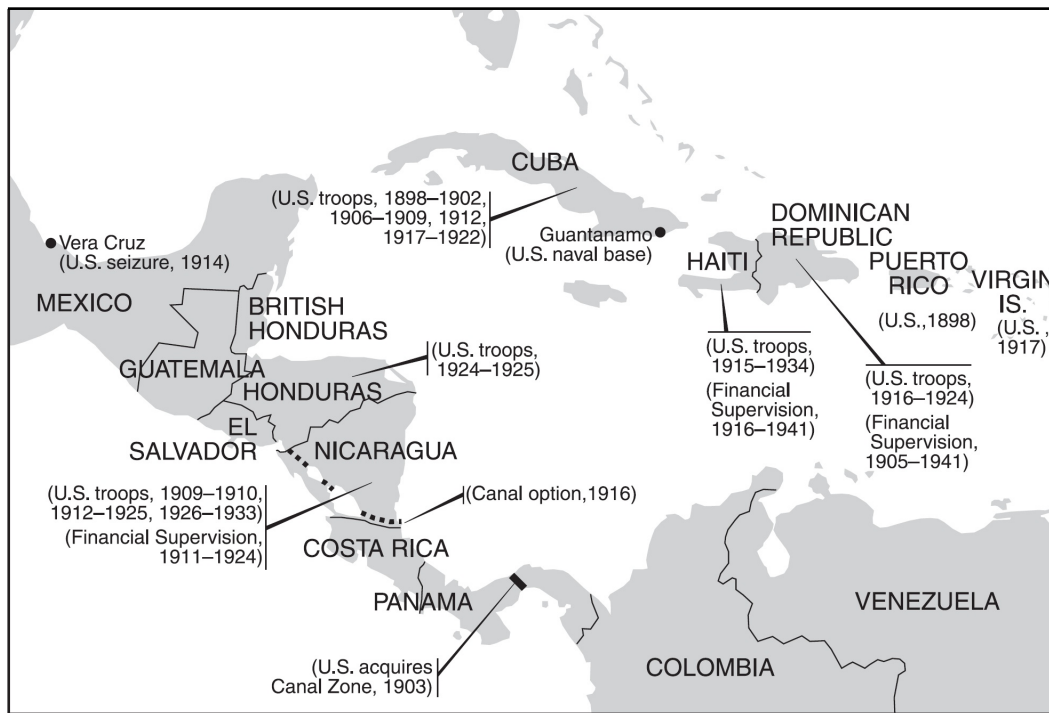
207. Why was Commodore Matthew Perry's visit to Japan in 1853 important to the United States?

- 1) it ended the United States policy of neutrality
- 2) it opened new trading opportunities in Asia
- 3) it began a military alliance between the two nations
- 4) it acquired cheap labor for American factories

208. The purpose of the Open Door policy was to

- 1) encourage European nations to increase their investments in Asian nations
- 2) announce a change in United States policy toward immigration from Asia
- 3) improve trading opportunities in China for United States businesses
- 4) urge China to lower its protective tariffs

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



Source: Thomas G. Paterson et al., *American Foreign Policy: A History 1900 to Present*, D. C. Heath, 1991 (adapted)

The United States government justified most of the actions shown on the map by citing the

- 1) terms of the Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
- 2) threats from Germany after World War I
- 3) desire to stop illegal immigration from Latin America
- 4) need to protect Latin America from the threat of communism

210. During the late 19th century, the growth of capitalism encouraged United States imperialism because of the desire of business to

- 1) obtain new markets for American products
- 2) compete with foreign industries
- 3) provide humanitarian aid to poor nations
- 4) industrialize underdeveloped nations

211. The early 20th-century policy of dollar diplomacy indicated a United States desire to

- 1) institute the dollar as an international currency
- 2) give generous amounts of foreign aid to less developed countries
- 3) interact with foreign countries in ways profitable to United States corporations
- 4) give trade preferences to nations that follow a capitalist system

212. An important result of the Spanish-American War of 1898 was that the United States

- 1) acquired territories in Africa
- 2) became a world power with an overseas empire
- 3) improved its relations with Germany
- 4) lost interest in Latin American affairs

213. Which headline is the *best* example of "yellow journalism" as practiced in the late 1890s?

- 1) "Maine Sunk in Havana Harbor"
- 2) "Several Sailors Die in Maine Sinking"
- 3) "Maine Split by Enemy's Secret Infernal Machine"
- 4) "Anti-Imperialists Oppose War with Spain"

214. Which policy is an expression of economic nationalism?

- 1) foreign aid
- 2) protective tariff
- 3) free trade
- 4) laissez-faire

215. Which geographic factor most helped the United States maintain its foreign policy of neutrality during much of the 1800s?

- 1) the climate of the Great Plains
- 2) the oceans on its east and west coasts
- 3) the large network of navigable rivers
- 4) the mountain ranges near the Atlantic and Pacific coasts

216. Which title would be the most appropriate heading for the list below?

- I. _____
- A. Suspension of Habeas Corpus
 - B. Espionage and Sedition Acts
 - C. Internment of Japanese Americans

- 1) Problems of Immigration
- 2) Wartime Constitutional Issues
- 3) Preparations for War
- 4) United States Foreign Policy

217. The "clear and present danger" principle stated in the Supreme Court case *Schenck v. United States* upheld the idea that

- 1) constitutional freedoms can be limited
- 2) foreign affairs do not justify civil rights restrictions
- 3) government powers cannot expand during national emergencies
- 4) the rights of the accused should not be endangered to facilitate police work

218. President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points were based on the belief that

- 1) military strength is a nation's best path to world peace
- 2) isolationism should guide international relations
- 3) the principle of self-determination should be applied to people of all nations
- 4) industrial nations should have equal access to colonial possessions

219. President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points were proposals that he believed would bring about

- 1) a just and lasting peace
- 2) the containment of fascism
- 3) a reduction in United States involvement in world affairs
- 4) a reestablishment of the prewar political situation in Europe

220. One major reason the United States Senate refused to approve the Treaty of Versailles after World War I was that many senators

- 1) were concerned about future United States obligations in foreign affairs
- 2) rejected United States colonial practices in Asia
- 3) wanted immediate repayment of war debts from France
- 4) supported increased foreign aid to Germany

221. What was a major reason for United States entry into World War I?

- 1) to overthrow the czarist government of Russia
- 2) to keep Latin America from being attacked by Germany
- 3) to maintain freedom of the seas
- 4) to break up the colonial empires of the Allies

222. Which factor contributed to the Red Scare in the United States during the 1920's?

- 1) Germany's attacks on United States cargo ships
- 2) the radical nature of the national administration in power
- 3) widespread hostility toward big business
- 4) success of the Communist Revolution in Russia

223. The Palmer raids following World War I and the McCarthy hearings during the Korean War were similar in that they were caused by fear of

- 1) new military weapons
- 2) foreign invasions of the United States
- 3) communist influence in the United States
- 4) economic depression

224. The return to "normalcy" during the 1920's can best be described as an attempt to

- 1) expand social welfare programs
- 2) show greater tolerance toward immigrant groups
- 3) reduce the role of government in regulating the economy
- 4) increase United States intervention in European political affairs

225. After World War I, the United States demonstrated its return to a policy of isolationism by

- 1) lowering tariffs on imports
- 2) refusing to sign the Treaty of Versailles
- 3) promoting the Marshall Plan
- 4) liberalizing immigration policies

226. The Teapot Dome Scandal was centered around which allegation?

- 1) President Harding had lost an antique White House tea set in a poker game with known alcohol bootleggers.
- 2) President Harding had personally received bribes from members of the coal and steel industries in order to lease valuable land in Wyoming.
- 3) President Harding's Secretary of the Interior had received bribes from members of the oil industry in order to lease valuable land in Wyoming.
- 4) President Harding's Secretary of the Treasury had received bribes from European diplomats in order to weaken the value of the dollar.

227. The League of Nations, the Washington Naval Conference, and the Kellogg-Briand Pact were designed to keep peace in the Northern Hemisphere. Why did these agreements fail to prevent World War II?

- 1) Independence movements in developing countries were too strong to be stopped.
- 2) The United States was not a participant in any of the agreements.
- 3) The agreements lacked enforcement powers.
- 4) The United States was too involved in military rearmament.

228. The march of the "Bonus Army" and referring to shantytowns as "Hoovervilles" in the early 1930s illustrate

- 1) growing discontent with Republican efforts to deal with the Great Depression
- 2) state projects that created jobs for the unemployed
- 3) federal attempts to restore confidence in the American economy
- 4) the president's success in solving social problems

229. "The business of America is business."

In this 1924 statement, President Calvin Coolidge was expressing the idea that

- 1) workers should have a greater role in influencing business decisions
- 2) the United States should end trade with other countries and become economically self-sufficient
- 3) basic industries should be owned by the Federal Government
- 4) the economy functions best if government allows business to operate freely

230. A comparison study of the abolition movement, the settlement-house movement, the temperance movement, and the civil rights movement would most likely show that

- 1) urban problems have been a priority of the United States Government
- 2) reform movements have had little impact on American society
- 3) the United States has experienced periods of social and political reform
- 4) most reform movements have concentrated on solving economic problems

231. Which is the most valid generalization to be drawn from the study of Prohibition in the United States?

- 1) Social attitudes can make laws difficult to enforce.
- 2) Increased taxes affect consumer spending.
- 3) Morality can be legislated successfully.
- 4) People will sacrifice willingly for the common good.

232. The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s can best be described as

- 1) an organization created to help promote African-American businesses
- 2) a movement that sought to draw people back to the inner cities
- 3) a relief program to provide jobs for minority workers
- 4) a period of great achievement by African-American writers, artists, and performers

233. What was a primary reason for the great migration of African Americans to northern cities during World War I?

- 1) Job opportunities were available in northern factories.
- 2) Jim Crow laws in the South had been repealed.
- 3) Voting rights laws had been passed in northern states.
- 4) The federal government had guaranteed an end to discrimination.

234. In the 1920s, both Langston Hughes and Duke Ellington made major contributions to

- 1) economic growth
- 2) educational reform
- 3) the creative arts
- 4) political leadership

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

"I, Too, Sing America"

I, too, sing America.

I am the darker brother.
They send me to eat in the kitchen
When company comes,
But I laugh,
And eat well,
And grow strong.

Tomorrow,
I'll sit at the table
When company comes.
Nobody'll dare
Say to me,
"Eat in the kitchen,"
Then.

Besides,
They'll see how beautiful I am
And be ashamed—

I, too, am America.

— Langston Hughes, 1926

The main purpose of this poem was to

- 1) end the institution of slavery
- 2) demonstrate self-respect by African Americans
- 3) maintain separation of the races
- 4) promote the back-to-Africa movement

236. One common theme in many of the writings of Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and Langston Hughes was

- 1) the need to regulate business
- 2) the benefits of mass production
- 3) optimism for reforms promised by the Great Society
- 4) dissatisfaction with the American culture of the 1920

237. The 1925 trial of John Scopes involved a conflict between

- 1) communists and industrialists
- 2) science and religion
- 3) the Ku Klux Klan and civil rights advocates
- 4) supporters and opponents of a ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages

238. The convictions of Sacco and Vanzetti in the 1920s most closely reflected the

- 1) increase in nativist attitudes
- 2) federal government's war on crime
- 3) corruption of political machines
- 4) rise in labor unrest

239. Which situation helped cause the stock market crash of 1929?

- 1) excessive speculation and buying on margin
- 2) unwillingness of people to invest in new industries
- 3) increased government spending
- 4) too much government regulation of business

240. The economic boom and the financial speculation of the 1920's were caused in part by

- 1) installment buying and an unregulated stock market
- 2) the expansion of civil rights to women and minorities
- 3) the mobilization of the economy for war
- 4) increased government restrictions on big business

241. The "dust bowls" described by John Steinbeck in *The Grapes of Wrath* had the greatest impact on

- 1) residents of urban slums
- 2) workers in factory sweatshops
- 3) plantation owners in the rural south
- 4) farmers on the Great Plains

242. During the Great Depression, what did expressions such as *Hoovervilles* and *Hoover blankets* reveal about President Hoover?

- 1) He was seen as a role model.
- 2) He used the military to aid the unemployed.
- 3) He was blamed for the suffering of the poor.
- 4) He supported relief and public housing for the needy.

243. President Herbert Hoover's refusal to provide funds for the unemployed during the Depression was based on his belief that

- 1) the unemployment problem was not serious
- 2) workers would not accept government assistance
- 3) labor unions should provide for the unemployed
- 4) Federal relief programs would destroy individual initiative

244. Which economic trend of the 1920s helped cause the Great Depression?

- 1) rising cost of mass-produced goods
- 2) increasing income tax rates
- 3) falling tariff rates
- 4) widening income gap between the rich and the poor

245. The Dust Bowl experiences of the Oklahoma farmers during the Great Depression demonstrated the

- 1) effect of geography on people's lives
- 2) success of government farm subsidies
- 3) limitation of civil liberties during times of crisis
- 4) result of the Indian Removal Act

246. The New Deal was a major change in United States history because

- 1) previous administrations had not had to deal with depressions
- 2) it established the precedent of balanced Federal budgets
- 3) the government became more heavily involved in important aspects of the economy
- 4) it led to a clash between the branches of government

247. Which statement best describes Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs?

- 1) They reduced the number of people who could participate in governmental decision-making.
- 2) They expanded the economic role of government, while attempting to preserve capitalism.
- 3) They stressed the need for state and local government leadership rather than national leadership.
- 4) They emphasized the importance of the gold standard as the basis for economic recovery.

248. Following World War II, Eleanor Roosevelt was most noted for her

- 1) support of racial segregation in the United States military
- 2) role in creating the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 3) opposition to the Truman Administration
- 4) efforts to end the use of land mines

249. The National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Wagner Act) affected workers by

- 1) protecting their right to form unions and bargain collectively
- 2) preventing public employee unions from going on strike
- 3) providing federal pensions for retired workers
- 4) forbidding racial discrimination in employment

250. The Social Security Act (1935) is considered an important program because it

- 1) brought about a quick end to the Great Depression
- 2) provided employment for those in need of a job
- 3) established a progressive income tax
- 4) extended support to elderly citizens

251. A major purpose for the creation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) during the 1930's was to

- 1) limit government borrowing
- 2) break up banking monopolies
- 3) strengthen consumer confidence in the banking system
- 4) implement monetary policies to fight the Depression

252. The development and operation of the Tennessee Valley Authority by the United States Government is an example of

- 1) Federal intervention to meet regional needs
- 2) experimentation with nuclear technology
- 3) Government's attempt to earn maximum profits in business
- 4) a return to laissez-faire economics

253. Which groups were most helped by the Wagner Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act, passed during the New Deal?

- 1) workers and labor unions
- 2) stockbrokers and investors
- 3) large businesses and corporations
- 4) farmers and landowners

254. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's court-packing proposal was criticized because it

- 1) attempted to give more power to the judicial branch
- 2) directly violated the Federal-state relationship
- 3) threatened the system of checks and balances in the Federal Government
- 4) violated the constitutional guarantee of the right to legal counsel

255. An immediate result of the Supreme Court decisions in *Schechter Poultry Corporation v. United States* (1935) and *United States v. Butler* (1936) was that

- 1) some aspects of the New Deal were declared unconstitutional
- 2) State governments took over relief agencies
- 3) Congress was forced to abandon efforts to improve the economy
- 4) the constitutional authority of the President was greatly expanded

256. Prior to the start of World War II, Great Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement when they

- 1) rejected an alliance with the Soviet Union
- 2) allowed Germany to expand its territory
- 3) signed the agreements at the Yalta Conference
- 4) opposed United States efforts to rearm

257. In the early 1940's, the "destroyers-for-military bases deal" with Great Britain and the Lend-Lease Act were evidence that the United States

- 1) recognized that its policy of neutrality conflicted with its self-interest
- 2) followed its policy of neutrality more strictly as World War II progressed in Europe
- 3) believed that the Allied policy of appeasement would succeed
- 4) wanted to honor the military commitments it had made just after World War I

258. Before entering World War II, the United States acted as the "arsenal of democracy" by

- 1) creating a weapons stockpile for use after the war
- 2) financing overseas radio broadcasts in support of democracy
- 3) providing workers for overseas factories
- 4) supplying war materials to the Allies

259. The Fourteen Points and the Atlantic Charter were both

- 1) statements of post-war goals for establishing world peace
- 2) plans of victorious nations to divide conquered territories
- 3) military strategies for defeating enemy nations
- 4) agreements between nations to eliminate further development of weapons

260. During World War II, posters of Rosie the Riveter were used to

- 1) recruit women into wartime industries
- 2) encourage women to serve in the armed forces
- 3) promote women's suffrage
- 4) support higher education for women

261. Shortly after entering World War II, the United States began the Manhattan Project to

- 1) work on the development of an atomic bomb
- 2) increase economic production to meet wartime demands
- 3) defend New York City against a nuclear attack
- 4) recruit men for the military services

262. The United States justification for dropping atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was that

- 1) the bombs' destructive power might end the war quickly
- 2) Japan's military power was centered in these two cities
- 3) Japan had attacked major cities in other nations
- 4) Japan was on the verge of developing its own atomic weapons

263. The United States Government placed Japanese Americans in internment camps during World War II. This action illustrates that

- 1) residents generally uphold the constitutional rights of minorities
- 2) ethnic minorities often have uncertain loyalties during wartime
- 3) unpopular groups should be placed in custody
- 4) violations of civil liberties tend to increase in times of national stress

264. In the 1944 case *Korematsu v. United States*, the Supreme Court ruled that wartime conditions justified the

- 1) use of women in military combat
- 2) ban against strikes by workers
- 3) limitations placed on civil liberties
- 4) reduction in the powers of the president

265. During the Korean War, what was the main reason that President Harry Truman dismissed General Douglas MacArthur as commander of the United States troops?

- 1) The United States had suffered many severe military losses.
- 2) Congress refused to appropriate any more money to support the war.
- 3) President Truman believed that General MacArthur's conduct threatened the concept of civilian control over the military.
- 4) General MacArthur disobeyed President Truman by deciding to stop fighting the war.

266. In World War II, the United States was allied with the Soviet Union, but that alliance became a rivalry shortly after the end of the war. Which statement most accurately explains this change?

- 1) Alliances tend to last only as long as the nations involved see a mutual self-interest.
- 2) Historically, alliances made by countries with differing economic systems seldom last more than a few years.
- 3) The Soviet Union stood in the way of United States territorial expansion.
- 4) The United States refused Soviet requests for a long-term commitment to supply them with arms.

267. President Harry Truman justified using atomic bombs on Japan in 1945 on the grounds that the
- 1) world was ready for a demonstration of nuclear power
 - 2) Axis powers deserved total destruction
 - 3) early ending of the war would save many lives
 - 4) American public demanded that the bombs be used
268. Toward the end of World War II, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (first GI bill, 1944) attempted to benefit American society by
- 1) guaranteeing racial equality in the Armed Forces
 - 2) providing educational and financial assistance to veterans
 - 3) abolishing the draft during peacetime
 - 4) strengthening the concept of civilian control of the military
269. The baby boom primarily resulted from the
- 1) economic prosperity of the 1920s
 - 2) Great Depression of the 1930s
 - 3) delay in marriages during World War II
 - 4) counterculture movement of the 1960s
270. The primary purpose of the Nuremberg trials following World War II was to determine the guilt or innocence of
- 1) individuals responsible for the Holocaust
 - 2) men who evaded the draft during the war
 - 3) Americans who opposed United States participation in the war
 - 4) Communists who supported the war
271. In the period following World War II, the United States developed a policy of containment mainly in response to the
- 1) perceived threat of Soviet expansion
 - 2) building of the Berlin Wall
 - 3) partition of Palestine
 - 4) spread of nuclear weapons
272. The Truman Doctrine was originally designed to
- 1) stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons
 - 2) contain communism by giving aid to Greece and Turkey
 - 3) use the United Nations as a tool to eliminate threats posed by the Soviet Union
 - 4) rebuild Southeast Asia by extending economic aid
273. Which United States foreign policy trend of the 1940's and 1950's did the Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, and Eisenhower Doctrine best represent?
- 1) continuous support of the United Nations health programs
 - 2) increased commitment to strengthen NATO
 - 3) provision of economic, technical, and military assistance to nations threatened by communism
 - 4) effort to increase trade with Asian and European countries
274. What was the main purpose of the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and the Berlin airlift?
- 1) controlling Nazism in Europe
 - 2) establishing friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet Union
 - 3) spreading democracy to developing nations
 - 4) limiting Soviet expansion

275. Throughout the Cold War, most United States foreign policy was based on the belief that the United States had the responsibility to
- 1) avoid foreign entanglements
 - 2) prevent the spread of communism
 - 3) support worldwide revolutions
 - 4) provide economic aid to the nations of the Warsaw Pact
276. In the period after World War II, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed to
- 1) supervise the government of West Germany
 - 2) establish a common trade market for Western European nations
 - 3) provide collective security against Communist aggression
 - 4) create a new world court
277. The primary purpose for the creation of the United Nations was to
- 1) maintain an international army
 - 2) promote peace through international agreements
 - 3) free Eastern European countries from communism
 - 4) supply food to all member countries
278. In the 1950's, Senator Joseph McCarthy was most closely associated with issues related to
- 1) Communist infiltration and the denial of civil liberties
 - 2) farm problems and taxation
 - 3) military preparedness and foreign aid
 - 4) collective bargaining and the rights of unions
279. Controversies involving Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg reflected the post-World War II concern over
- 1) testing nuclear missiles
 - 2) joining the United Nations
 - 3) placing weapons in outer space
 - 4) spying by communists in the United State
280. Today the term "McCarthyism" is used to describe the practice of
- 1) removing members of Congress for abuses of power
 - 2) investigating civil service employees for corruption
 - 3) accusing a person of subversive activities without sufficient evidence
 - 4) using illegal means to obtain evidence in criminal trials
281. Which is a valid conclusion based on United States involvement in the Korean War?
- 1) The policy of containment was applied in Asia as well as in Europe.
 - 2) United Nations economic sanctions are more effective than military action.
 - 3) The American people will support United States participation in any war, whether declared or undeclared.
 - 4) United States cooperation with a wartime ally ends when the war ends.

282. The Eisenhower Doctrine (1957) was an effort by the United States to

- 1) gain control of the Suez Canal
- 2) take possession of Middle East oil wells
- 3) find a homeland for Palestinian refugees
- 4) counter the influence of the Soviet Union in the Middle East

283. The immediate impact of the 1957 launch of *Sputnik I* was that it

- 1) forced the United States to find new sources of fuel
- 2) focused attention on the need to regulate the uses of outer space
- 3) heightened the space race as a form of Cold War competition
- 4) ended the period of peaceful coexistence between the United States and the Soviet Union

284. The "domino theory," popular in the 1950's and 1960's, assumed the expansion of

- 1) South African apartheid into other African nations
- 2) totalitarianism throughout Latin America
- 3) communism into Southeast Asia
- 4) soviet influence into China

285. Which statement about the Cuban missile crisis (1962) is most accurate?

- 1) The crisis showed that the United States and the Soviet Union could agree on total disarmament.
- 2) The crisis brought the two major world powers very close to war.
- 3) The United States wanted to establish missile sites in Cuban territory.
- 4) The Communist government in Cuba was overthrown.

286. What was a result of the takeover of Cuba by Fidel Castro?

- 1) Relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba worsened.
- 2) Many Cuban Americans returned to their homeland.
- 3) Trade between the United States and Cuba increased.
- 4) Many people fled from Cuba to the United States.

287. When President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent Federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, during the 1957 school integration crisis, he was exercising his constitutional power as

- 1) Chief Legislator
- 2) Commander in Chief
- 3) Chief Diplomat
- 4) Head of State

288. In the case of *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), the United States Supreme Court decided that

- 1) separate educational facilities are inherently unequal and unconstitutional
- 2) busing of children to overcome segregation is constitutional
- 3) the use of civil disobedience to achieve legal rights is constitutional
- 4) closing public schools to avoid integration is unconstitutional

289. Which decade was marked by the beginnings of the space race, suburbanization, and a continuing baby boom?

- 1) 1890's
- 2) 1930's
- 3) 1950's
- 4) 1970's

290. A major cause of the growth of state and Federal highway systems after World War II was the

- 1) increased use of mass transit systems
- 2) growing prosperity of inner-city areas
- 3) rapid development of suburbs
- 4) return of city dwellers to farm areas

291. President John F. Kennedy's New Frontier program was most successful in

- 1) establishing social welfare programs to end poverty
- 2) passing civil rights legislation assuring fair housing and equal employment opportunities
- 3) removing restrictions on the number of immigrants entering the United States
- 4) expanding the United States space program

292. One reason for the creation of the Peace Corps by President John F. Kennedy was to

- 1) stop the spread of AIDS in Africa and Asia
- 2) gain control of territory in Latin America
- 3) provide workers for industrial nations
- 4) give support to developing nations

293. The Cuban missile crisis (1962) influenced President John F. Kennedy's decision to

- 1) negotiate the limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty with the Soviet Union
- 2) reduce the nation's commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- 3) forbid Americans to trade with and travel to Latin America
- 4) send Peace Corps volunteers to aid developing countries

294. The chief objective of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs was to

- 1) increase foreign aid to developing nations
- 2) correct environmental pollution
- 3) help the disadvantaged in the United States
- 4) unite democratic nations and contain communism

295. In 1965, Congress established Medicare to

- 1) provide health care to the elderly
- 2) assist foreign nations with their health problems
- 3) grant scholarships to medical students
- 4) establish universal health care

296. President John F. Kennedy's most significant foreign policy failure involved the

- 1) invasion at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba
- 2) development of the Peace Corps
- 3) signing of a nuclear test-ban treaty
- 4) sending of troops to Berlin

297. In the 19th century, protective tariffs, subsidies for railroads, and open immigration showed that the federal government followed a policy of

- 1) support for economic development
- 2) noninterference in the free-market system
- 3) regulation of unfair business practices
- 4) support for organized labor

298. The major goal of the civil rights movement of the 1960's was to

- 1) establish a separate political state for African Americans
- 2) gain passage of an equal rights amendment to the Constitution
- 3) end segregation based on race
- 4) permit unlimited immigration to the United States

299. Which action is the best example of civil disobedience?

- 1) A man is angry because the city has increased local bus fares. He forces his way onto a bus, refusing to pay the higher rate.
 - 2) High school students are upset because school authorities are maintaining an unpopular grading system. The students begin to riot in the school cafeteria.
 - 3) A group of parents opposes the closing of a city-supported recreation center; the parents organize a petition drive that protests the closing.
 - 4) A woman refuses to pay her Federal income taxes in protest against increased military spending, even though she realizes her action is illegal.
-

300. Base your answer to the following question on the program below and your knowledge of social studies.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM

AUGUST 28, 1963

LINCOLN MEMORIAL PROGRAM

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The National Anthem | <i>Led by Marian Anderson.</i> |
| 2. Invocation | <i>The Very Rev. Patrick O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington.</i> |
| 3. Opening Remarks | <i>A. Philip Randolph, Director March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.</i> |
| 4. Remarks | <i>Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, Stated Clerk, United Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A.; Vice Chairman, Commission on Race Relations of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America.</i> |
| 5. Tribute to Negro Women
Fighters for Freedom | <i>Mrs. Medgar Evers</i> |
| Daisy Bates | |
| Diane Nash Bevel | |
| Mrs. Medgar Evers | |
| Mrs. Herbert Lee | |
| Rosa Parks | |
| Gloria Richardson | |
| 6. Remarks | <i>John Lewis, National Chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.</i> |
| 7. Remarks | <i>Walter Reuther, President, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, AFL-CIO; Chairman, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO.</i> |
| 8. Remarks | <i>James Farmer, National Director, Congress of Racial Equality.</i> |
| 9. Selection | <i>Eva Jessye Choir</i> |
| 10. Prayer | <i>Rabbi Uri Miller, President Synagogue Council of America.</i> |
| 11. Remarks | <i>Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League.</i> |
| 12. Remarks | <i>Mathew Ahmann, Executive Director, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.</i> |
| 13. Remarks | <i>Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.</i> |
| 14. Selection | <i>Miss Mahalia Jackson</i> |
| 15. Remarks | <i>Rabbi Joachim Prinz, President American Jewish Congress.</i> |
| 16. Remarks | <i>The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference.</i> |
| 17. The Pledge | <i>A Philip Randolph</i> |
| 18. Benediction | <i>Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President, Morehouse College.</i> |

"WE SHALL OVERCOME"

Source: March on Washington Program, National Archives and Records Administration (adapted)

Rosa Parks was honored at the March on Washington for her part in

- 1) bringing about the Montgomery bus boycott
- 2) integrating Little Rock Central High School
- 3) forming the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
- 4) organizing lunch counter sit-ins in Greensboro, North Carolina

301. When Martin Luther King, Jr., spoke of his dream that the United States would reach a time ". . . when all of God's children, black men and white men, . . . will be able to join hands . . .," he was expressing a desire to
- 1) create a separate nation for African Americans within the United States
 - 2) unite all churches into one religious faith
 - 3) establish religious freedom for African Americans
 - 4) replace racial segregation with an integrated society
302. Frederick Douglass, Malcolm X, and Jesse Jackson are each well known for
- 1) helping to end slavery
 - 2) working for African American rights
 - 3) organizing the Underground Railroad
 - 4) supporting Jim Crow laws
303. Martin Luther King, Jr. first emerged as a leader of the civil rights movement when he
- 1) led the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama
 - 2) refused to give up his seat on a bus to a white man
 - 3) challenged the authority of the Supreme Court
 - 4) was elected as the first black congressman from the South
304. In the 1960's, bus boycotts, lunch counter sit-ins, and freedom rides were organized attempts to achieve
- 1) integration
 - 2) black separatism
 - 3) segregation
 - 4) cultural diffusion
305. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed in an effort to correct
- 1) racial and gender discrimination
 - 2) limitations on freedom of speech
 - 3) unfair immigration quotas
 - 4) segregation in the armed forces
306. The main reason the Voting Rights Act of 1965 removed the literacy test as a voting qualification was that
- 1) different standards of literacy had been applied to different groups of voters
 - 2) a majority of voters were unable to read election ballots
 - 3) technology had made voter literacy unnecessary
 - 4) the cost of achieving literacy was too high
307. The purpose of affirmative action programs is to
- 1) increase the educational requirements for most jobs
 - 2) remedy past discriminatory practices against women and minorities
 - 3) provide instructional programs in English for aliens in the United States
 - 4) increase voter participation in Federal elections
308. Cesar Chavez created the United Farm Workers Organization Committee (UFWOC) in 1966 primarily to
- 1) secure voting rights for Mexican Americans
 - 2) improve working conditions for migrant laborers
 - 3) provide legal assistance to illegal aliens
 - 4) increase farm income
309. The Anthracite Coal Strike (1902), the Wagner Act (1935), and the founding of the United Farm Workers (1962) were important steps in
- 1) limiting the growth of labor unions
 - 2) creating greater equality for women
 - 3) ending discrimination directed at African Americans in the South
 - 4) promoting fair labor practices and collective bargaining for workers
310. *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan was an influential book in the 1960s because it
- 1) helped strengthen family values
 - 2) led directly to the defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment
 - 3) energized a new women's rights movement
 - 4) reinforced the importance of women's traditional roles
311. The Equal Pay Act, the Title IX education amendment, and the proposed Equal Rights amendment (ERA) were primarily efforts to improve the status of
- 1) African Americans
 - 2) Native American Indians
 - 3) migrant workers
 - 4) women
312. The ratification of the 26th amendment, which lowered the voting age to 18, was a result of the
- 1) participation of the United States in the Vietnam War
 - 2) fear of McCarthyism
 - 3) reaction to the launching of Sputnik by the Soviet Union
 - 4) reporting of the Watergate scandal
313. A major purpose of the Americans with Disabilities Act (1990) is to
- 1) eliminate physical barriers for persons with disabilities
 - 2) create separate but equal facilities for all persons
 - 3) encourage political participation by persons with disabilities
 - 4) decrease government welfare payments for persons with disabilities
314. Rachel Carson and Ralph Nader are similar to the muckrakers of the Progressive Era because they have
- 1) advocated a total change in the structure of government
 - 2) attempted to expose societal problems
 - 3) failed to influence public opinion
 - 4) supported anti-American activities
315. The Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren had a major impact on the United States in that this Court
- 1) became involved in foreign affairs by reviewing the constitutionality of treaties
 - 2) weakened the judiciary by refusing to deal with controversial issues
 - 3) supported the idea that states could nullify acts of Congress
 - 4) followed a policy of judicial activism, leading to broad changes in American society

316. The Supreme Court decisions in *Mapp v. Ohio* (1961) and *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) directly expanded the rights of which group?

- 1) students with disabilities
- 2) women in the military
- 3) homeless Americans
- 4) persons accused of crime

317. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court in *Miranda v. Arizona*, *Gideon v. Wainwright*, and *Escobedo v. Illinois* all advanced the

- 1) voting rights of minorities
- 2) guarantees of free speech and press
- 3) principle of separation of church and state
- 4) rights of accused persons

318. What principle was established by the United States Supreme Court decision in *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)?

- 1) Persons placed under arrest must be informed of their legal rights.
- 2) Defendants in capital punishment cases cannot appeal their sentences.
- 3) Poor persons must be provided free legal counsel.
- 4) Evidence obtained by an illegal search is inadmissible in court.

319. In the United States Supreme Court case *Engel v. Vitale* (1962), concerning the separation of church and state, the Court banned

- 1) state-required student prayer in public schools
- 2) the study of religions in public schools
- 3) released time for religious instruction for public school students
- 4) transportation of students to parochial schools at public expense

320. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court in *Tinker v. Des Moines* and *New York Times Co. v. United States* were based on interpretations of the

- 1) meaning of a republican form of government
- 2) powers delegated specifically to Congress
- 3) president's right to executive privilege
- 4) rights guaranteed by the 1st amendment

321. The Supreme Court rulings in *Roe v. Wade* (1973) and *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania, et al v. Casey* (1992) are similar in that both cases dealt with a woman's right to

- 1) privacy
- 2) medical insurance
- 3) equal pay for equal work
- 4) participate in school sports

322. The Supreme Court decisions in *New York Times Co. v. United States* (1971) and *United States v. Nixon* (1974) reinforced the principle that the president of the United States

- 1) has unlimited use of the veto power
- 2) is protected from unfair media criticism
- 3) may not be convicted of a crime
- 4) is not above the law

323. The Berkeley demonstrations, riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention, and the Kent State protest all reflect student disapproval of

- 1) the Vietnam War
- 2) increases in college tuition
- 3) the unequal status of American women
- 4) racial segregation

324. An effect of the War Powers Act of 1973 was that

- 1) the authority of the president as commander in chief was limited
- 2) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) became more involved in world conflicts
- 3) congressional approval was not needed when appropriating funds for the military
- 4) women were prevented from serving in combat roles during wartime

325. The policy of détente was used by President Richard Nixon in an effort to

- 1) decrease tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States
- 2) improve relations with Latin America
- 3) promote democratic government in China
- 4) create stronger ties with Western Europe

326. The Washington Naval Conference of 1921-22 and the SALT talks of the 1970's between the United States and the Soviet Union both reflect the belief that

- 1) civil wars within nations can create international hostilities
- 2) escalating military buildups are one of the causes of war
- 3) cultural exchange programs can reduce world tensions
- 4) rivalry between nations over the control of natural resources is the major cause of conflict

327. What was the primary reason Richard Nixon resigned his presidency?

- 1) He was convicted of several serious crimes.
- 2) He was facing impeachment by the House of Representatives.
- 3) His reelection was declared invalid by the Supreme Court.
- 4) His actions in Cambodia and Laos were exposed in the *Pentagon Papers*.

328. The Presidency of Gerald Ford was different from all previous Presidencies because he was the first President who

- 1) won the office by running on a third-party ticket
- 2) resigned from the office of the President
- 3) ran for office as a nonpartisan candidate
- 4) was not elected to either the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency

329. What was a lasting effect of the Watergate scandal under President Richard Nixon?

- 1) The system of checks and balances was weakened.
- 2) The scope of executive privilege was broadened.
- 3) Trust in elected officials was undermined.
- 4) Presidential responsiveness to public opinion was lessened.

330. The Supreme Court ruling in *United States v. Nixon* (1974) was significant because it directly

- 1) increased the power of the legislative branch
- 2) showed that the Court controlled the executive branch
- 3) limited the president's power of executive privilege
- 4) weakened the principle of federalism

331. A major result of the Camp David accords was the

- 1) establishment of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel
- 2) creation of permanent United States military bases in Latin America
- 3) commitment of United States combat troops to Bosnia
- 4) end of the Cold War in Europe

332. "... Our decision about energy will test the character of the American people and the ability of the President and the Congress to govern. This difficult effort will be the 'moral equivalent of war'— except that we will be uniting our efforts to build and not destroy. . . ."

— President Jimmy Carter
Address to the Nation, April 18, 1977

President Carter put these ideas into practice by

- 1) halting construction of nuclear power plants
- 2) increasing imports of foreign oil
- 3) urging the development of alternative fuel sources
- 4) imposing a price freeze on all petroleum products

333. President Ronald Reagan's supply-side economic policy was successful in

- 1) increasing government spending on social programs
- 2) lowering tax rates on personal and business income
- 3) reducing defense spending
- 4) enforcing stricter environmental regulations

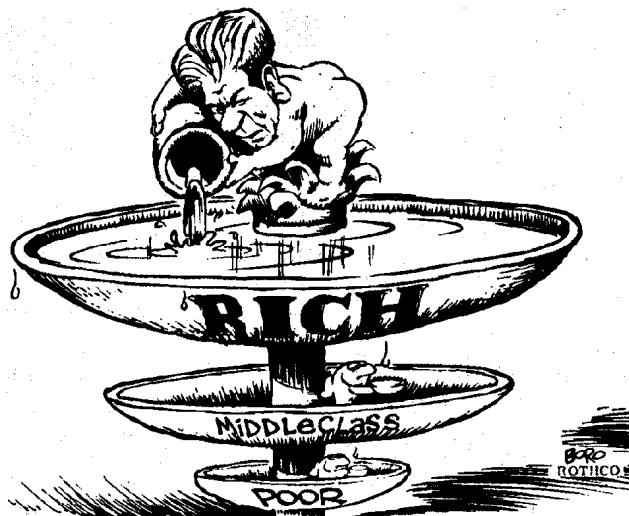
334. "In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problems. . . . It is my intention to curb the size and influence of the Federal establishment and to demand recognition of the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the States or to the people. All of us need to be reminded that the Federal Government did not create the States; the States created the Federal Government."

— President Ronald Reagan
First Inaugural Address
January 20, 1981

Which action did the Reagan administration take based on the belief expressed in these statements?

- 1) It increased government spending on social programs.
- 2) It reduced defense spending.
- 3) It increased corporate and personal income taxes.
- 4) It reduced government regulation of business.

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



Which economic approach, popular during the administration of President Ronald Reagan (1981-1989), is illustrated in this cartoon?

- 1) laissez-faire
- 2) pump priming
- 3) trickle down
- 4) war on poverty

336. One way in which the Watergate controversy, the Iran-Contra affair, and the Whitewater investigation are similar is that each led to

- 1) the addition of new amendments to the Constitution
- 2) the impeachment of a President
- 3) a loss of respect for government leaders by the American public
- 4) convictions of several military leaders for sexual harassment

337. The Supreme Court cases of *Tinker v. Des Moines* and *New Jersey v. TLO* involved the issue of

- 1) freedom of the press
- 2) freedom of religion
- 3) the rights of students in school
- 4) the rights of prison inmates

338. In 1991, one of the reasons President George H. W. Bush committed United States troops to the Persian Gulf War was to

- 1) maintain the flow of trade through the Suez Canal
- 2) fulfill military obligations as a member of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- 3) contain the spread of communism in the Middle East
- 4) assure the flow of Middle East oil to the United States and its allies

339. One direct result of the Persian Gulf War was that the United States

- 1) gained control of oil resources in the Middle East
- 2) liberated Kuwait from Iraqi control
- 3) brought about peaceful relations between Israel and its neighbors
- 4) obtained overseas colonies in the Middle East

340. Base your answer to the following question on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: "We cannot make the same mistakes that led to the sinking of the Lusitania. Freedom of the seas is important, but we must keep our ships away from possible danger."

Speaker B: "We should encourage Great Britain and France to follow a policy of appeasement."

Speaker C: "Continued isolation is the only alternative. Whichever way we turn in this conflict, we find an alien ideology."

Speaker D: "The future of the free world depends now on the United States and Great Britain. We must not only help win this war, but also ensure that no others occur in the future."

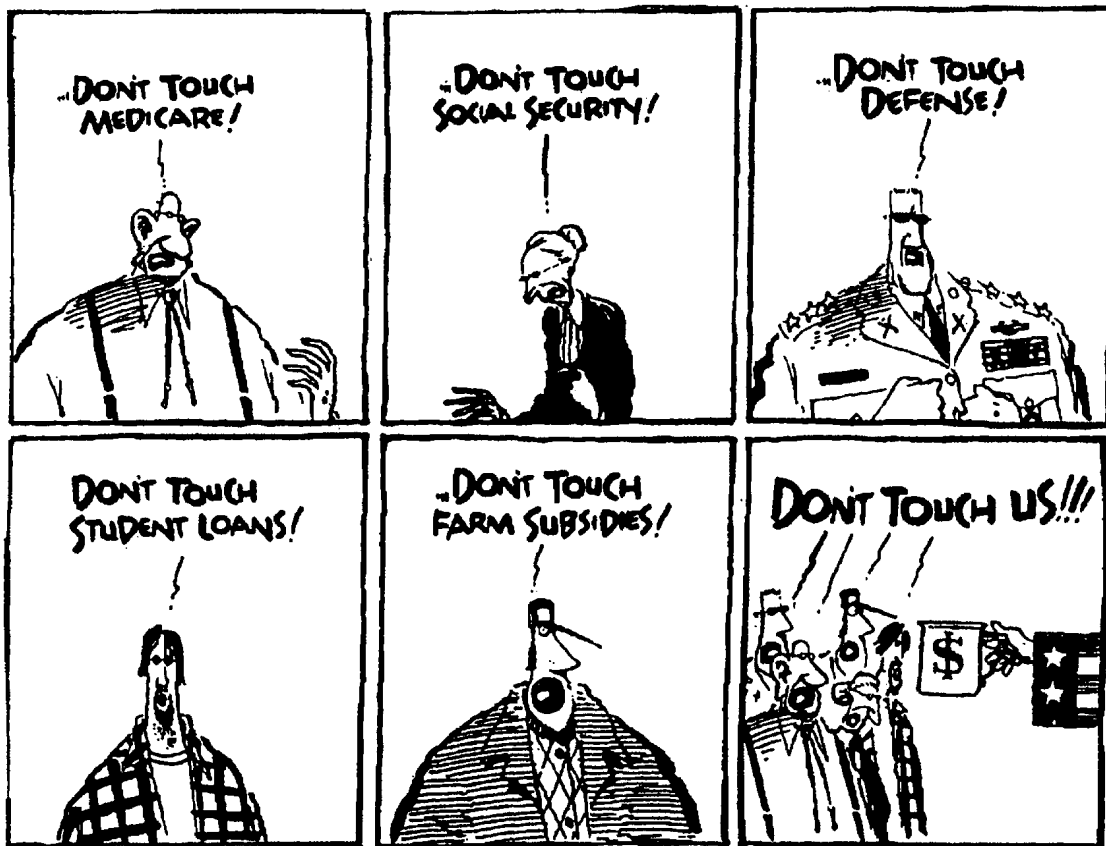
Which speaker best expresses ideas of internationalism?

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

341. The main reason President Bill Clinton sent United States military forces into Haiti and Bosnia was to

- 1) remove communist threats in these nations
- 2) stop illegal immigration to the United States from these nations
- 3) help secure peace in these nations
- 4) establish permanent military bases in these nations

342. Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below.



Ohman, Portland Oregonian

According to the cartoon, the most difficult task for the Federal Government in the 1990's was

- 1) reforming the welfare system
- 2) balancing the Federal budget
- 3) providing affordable medical insurance
- 4) cutting defense spending

343. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between the United States, Mexico, and Canada is designed to

- 1) increase commerce and eliminate tariffs
- 2) encourage lower labor costs
- 3) raise environmental standards
- 4) allow citizens to move freely from one nation to another

344. The Supreme Court decisions in *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* (1985) and *Vernonia School District v. Acton* (1995) show that

- 1) a student's right to privacy is limited under certain conditions
- 2) prayer in public schools must be limited
- 3) racially segregated schools are unconstitutional
- 4) a student has no guaranteed rights while in school

345. The dispute over counting Florida voter ballots in the presidential election of 2000 was settled by

- 1) an order of the governor of Florida
- 2) an agreement between the candidates
- 3) a vote of the United States Senate
- 4) a United States Supreme Court decision

346. The economic policies of President Ronald Reagan (1981–1989) and President George W. Bush (2001–present) are similar in that both

- 1) balanced the federal budget
- 2) expanded welfare programs to end poverty
- 3) used tax cuts to encourage economic growth
- 4) decreased military spending

347. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, led the federal government to create the

- 1) Environmental Protection Agency
- 2) Department of Homeland Security
- 3) Central Intelligence Agency
- 4) Federal Bureau of Investigation

348. The Supreme Court decision in *Schenck v. United States* (1919) and the USA Patriot Act of 2001 both dealt with the power of the federal government to

- 1) suspend the writ of habeas corpus
 - 2) restrict freedom of religion
 - 3) deny civil rights to those who lack citizenship
 - 4) limit civil liberties for reasons of national security
-