

UNITED STATES HISTORY

PRACTICE TEST 1

SECTION 1, Part A: *Multiple Choice*

Time: 55 minutes

55 Questions

Directions: There are 55 questions in this section and you have 55 minutes to complete them. Each question has 4 answer options. For each question, please select the *one* option which *best* answers the question. *Your score will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly.*

NOTE: In the actual AP US History exam, you may *not* proceed to Part B until you have been told to do so. If you complete Part A before time is called, you may check your work in Part A until you are told to move to Part B.

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Questions 1-4 refer to the excerpt below.

"A while after this came Miantonomie from Block-Island to Mantacut with a troop of men, Waiandance being not at home; and instead of receiving presents, which they used to do in their progress, he gave them gifts, calling them brethren and friends, for so are we all Indians as the English are, and say brother to one another; so must we be one as they are, otherwise we shall be all gone shortly, for you know our fathers had plenty of deer and skins, our plains were full of deer, as also our woods, and of turkies, and our coves full of fish and fowl. But these English having gotten our land, they with scythes cut down the grass, and with axes fell the trees; their cows and horses eat the grass, and their hogs spoil our clam banks, and we shall all be starved; therefore it is best for you to do as we, for we are all the Sachems from east to west, both Moquakes and Mohauks joing with us, and we are all resolved to fall upon them all, at one appointed day ..."

Lion Gardener, English engineer who lived with Native Americans, 1640

1. Based on the excerpt above, which of the following best reflects the deepest concern of the Native Americans regarding the English Colonists?
 - (A) Epidemics among the natives caused by European diseases
 - (B) Competition over trade markets
 - (C) Environmental changes caused by the English agrarian economy
 - (D) Missionaries converting natives to Christianity

2. The excerpt most clearly reflects which of the following developments in relations between the English colonists and the Native Americans?
 - (A) Exchanges of technology for mutual benefit
 - (B) Increase in hostility and conflicts
 - (C) Creation of trade alliances
 - (D) Adoption of European culture by the natives

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3. Relations between colonists and Native Americans in the New England colonies differed most significantly from those in the Southern colonies in which of the following ways?

- (A) Relations in New England were less hostile because the native population was smaller and weaker
- (B) Relations in the Southern colonies were more friendly and included intermarriage within the tribes
- (C) Relations in the Southern colonies were more hostile because the Southern natives were powerful and well-armed
- (D) Relations in the New England colonies were neutral with neither side able to establish dominance
4. Which of the following roles did Native Americans most clearly play in conflicts between rival European colonization efforts?
- (A) Native Americans acquired European military technology but only fought with other tribes
- (B) Native Americans attempted to stay neutral
- (C) Native Americans were used only as guides and spies
- (D) Native Americans allied with and were armed by competing settlers

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Questions 5-9 refer to the excerpt below.

"Mr. Chairman, I will now submit a very few remarks upon another question, that seems to disturb the consciences of northern men to such an extent, thattheir purposes would convulse the country and dissolve the Union. I refer to the abolition of slavery in the District of

Columbia... The District of Columbia was originally ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland, lying in the midst of them –between them – as a seat of national legislation, not national agitation. They were then slave-holding States; they continue to be slave-holding States; and it is regarded by my constituents ...the South, that this essay towards the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, is not only a step , but a direct aggression upon southern institutions in the States. They look upon it as not only unconstitutional, but as a breach of faith on the part of the National Legislature; not only as a breach of faith, but insulting to the South.”

Mr. J. Morton, of Virginia, 1850 speech in the House of Representatives on the questions in dispute between the North and the South

5. The excerpt above best reflects which of the following developments in the mid-19th century?

(A) Expansion of American democracy in the Western Hemisphere
(B) Decline of the Abolitionist movement
(C) Sectional conflicts over the issue of slavery
(D) Further settlement of western territories

6. The underlying ideological debate referenced in the excerpt above led most directly to which of the following?

(A) Decline of the party system
(B) Strengthened loyalties to existing parties
(C) Emergence of strong presidential candidates
(D) Creation of new political parties

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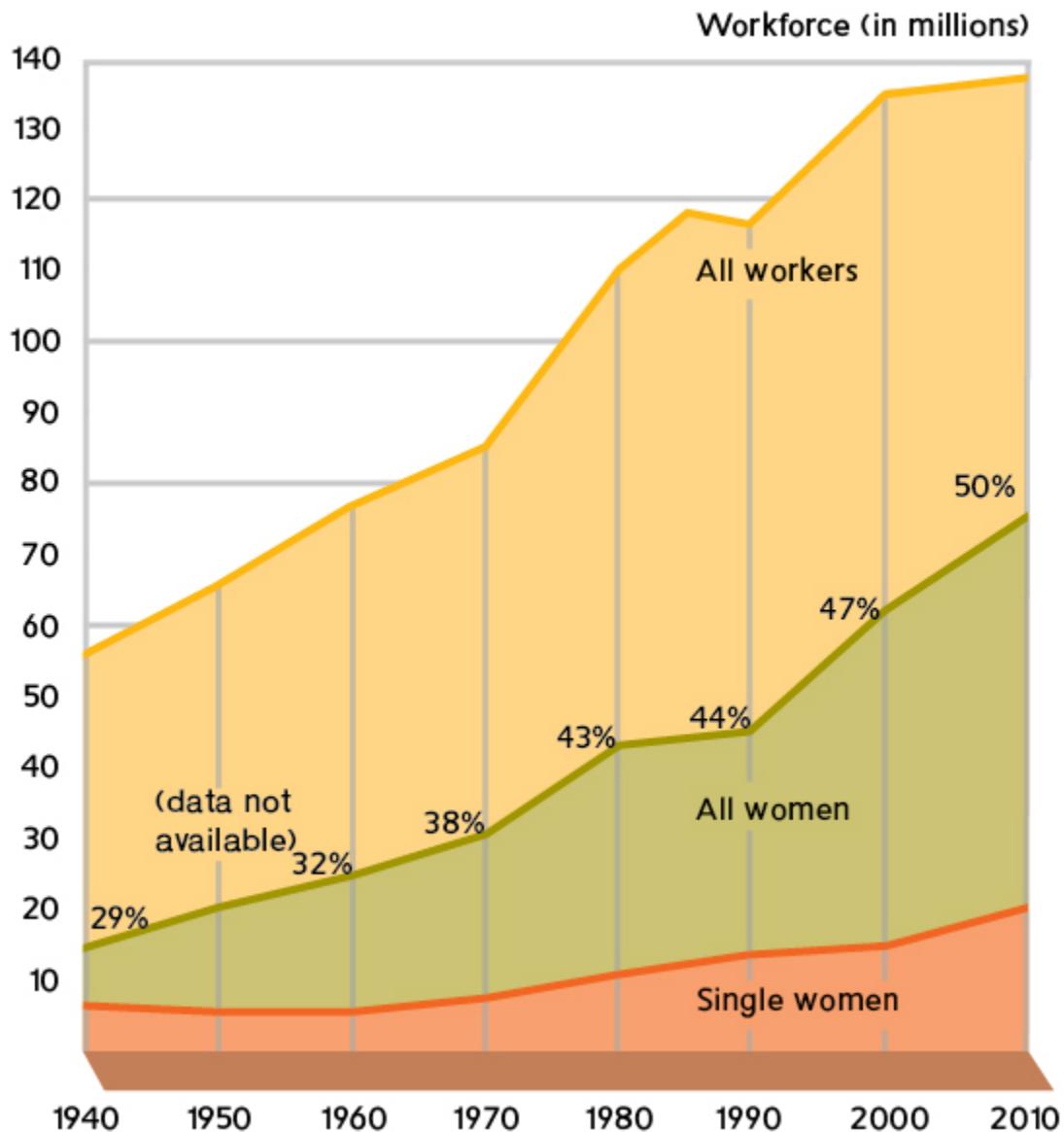
7. Which of the following best represents the primary cause of conflict between the Northern and Southern states?

(A) Differing economic and territorial interests
(B) Competition over the Transcontinental railroad
(C) Disagreements regarding fugitive slave laws

- (D) Concept of popular sovereignty
8. Based on the evidence in the excerpt, which of the following best reflects the Southern ideology regarding slavery?
- (A) Slavery was necessary to keep the races separate
(B) Slavery promoted stability and economic prosperity
(C) Slavery was no different than the Northern factory work system
(D) Slavery offered Africans a better quality of life.
9. Which of the following was the most direct effect of the conflict described in the above excerpt?
- (A) A united Democratic Party
(B) Increase in slave uprisings
(C) A growing sense of nationalism
(D) Movement towards disunion

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Questions 10-13 refer to the graph below.



10. The trend depicted in the graph from 1945 to 1960 most clearly reflects which of the following developments?
- An increase in suburban growth
 - Expansion of a middle class lifestyle
 - Rapid rise in the American birthrate
 - Changes in the traditional family structure

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11. Which of the following contributed most directly to the change in the number of women in the workforce after 1945?
 - (A) Decline in the postwar economy
 - (B) Rapid growth of consumer credit
 - (C) Dramatic rise in the divorce rate
 - (D) Emergence of powerful labor unions

12. The evidence in the above graph best reflects the influence of which of the following developments in the 1950s?
 - (A) The urbanization of American culture
 - (B) The birth of television and television marketing
 - (C) The popularity of counter-culture artists, writers and poets
 - (D) The re-birth of the American Environmental movement

13. Which of the following post-World War II economic trends does the graph above most clearly reflect?
 - (A) The growth of consumerism
 - (B) A decrease in the per capita income
 - (C) Fluctuations in unemployment rates
 - (D) Cutbacks in funding for government programs

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Questions 14 - 17 refer to the following image of ruins in Richmond, Virginia, 1865.



Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division [LC-DIG-cwpb-02537]

14. The image above most clearly reflects which of the following developments in 19th century warfare?
- (A) Technological advancements in weaponry
 - (B) Destruction waged against enemy populations
 - (C) Introduction of trench warfare
 - (D) Strategic use of hot air balloons for reconnaissance

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15. The Civil War conflict led most directly to which of the following developments in the Southern economy?
- (A) Increase in its manufacturing capacity
 - (B) Loss of overseas markets for cotton
 - (C) Inflation levels that stabilized
 - (D) Food and labor shortages
16. In which of the following ways did regional economic differences most directly influence the conflict between the North and the South?
- (A) Greater access to material resources in the North
 - (B) Availability of Southern slaves for military service
 - (C) Increased prosperity unified Northern support of the war
 - (D) European dependency on Southern cotton
17. The emergence of tenant farming in the post-Civil War South most clearly reflects which of the following relational developments between blacks and whites?
- (A) Redistribution of land ownership
 - (B) Beginnings of legal and economic equality
 - (C) Desire for an integrated society
 - (D) Continuation of slavery in an altered form

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Questions 18 – 20 refer to the excerpt below.

“Although older Americans grew up jitterbugging in the 1930s, and then lost their hearts to Frank Sinatra during the war—and although there were countless efforts to soften and disguise the raw edges of the new music of the 1950s—somehow, the new music appeared hostile, and aggressive. The sensuous strut of Elvis Presley was only the most obvious example of teenage music that seemed lower-class, cacophonous, and aggressive. But music could not be isolated, as both parents and teenagers recognized, from the seamless web of culture, centered on high schools, souped-up cars, teen magazines, and a social order of gangs, new dating customs, drive-in theaters, hair cuts, and clothes marked “inaccessible” to unsympathetic adults.”

James Gilbert, *A Cycle of Outrage: America's Reaction to the Juvenile Delinquent in the 1950s*, 1986

18. The evidence in the excerpt above most clearly reflects which of the following developments in the 1950s?
 - (A) A growing sense among youths of limitless possibilities and prosperity
 - (B) An increase in youth crime and delinquency
 - (C) A youthful decline in traditional values
 - (D) The growth of specialized education for youths

19. Based on the excerpt above, which of the following most clearly reflects the influence of rock music on American youth?
 - (A) The music created aggressive and hostile behavior.
 - (B) The music caused youth to challenge conventional borders and boundaries.
 - (C) The music created racial tensions between black and white youth.
 - (D) The music led teenagers to be promiscuous.

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20. Evidence in the excerpt best reflects which predominant public concern regarding American youth in the 1950s?
- (A) A growing culture of alienation among teens
 - (B) The violent influence of urban gangs
 - (C) Teenage access to birth control devices
 - (D) The influence of social media such as radio and cinema on young fans

Questions 21 – 25 refer to the excerpt below.

“Art. 13: provides that Indians be obliged to mine gold five months of the year; that at the end of that period they rest for forty days; that none may be used for mining during the rest period except it be a slave.

Art. 14: permits the Indians to perform their ceremonial dances (areytes) on Sundays and feast days.

Art. 15: provides that encomenderos feed their Indians; that they give them cooked meats, at least on Sundays and feast days; that Indians working at the mines be given a pound of meat a day; or a pound of sardines and fish on meatless days.”

Lesley Byrd Simpson, historian, *The Encomienda in New Spain: The Beginning of Spanish Mexico*, from the Laws of Burgos, 1512, outlining the treatment of Indians in the encomienda system

21. Based on the excerpt above, which of the following best describes relations between Spanish colonists and Native Americans?
- (A) The Spanish enslaved Native Americans.
 - (B) The natives were used as indentured servants for a fixed period of time.
 - (C) The natives were engaged by the Spanish in a free labor system.
 - (D) The Spanish used a system that extracted forced labor from Native Americans.

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22. The contact between Spanish colonists and Native Americans, as referred to in the above excerpt, led most directly to which of the following developments?
- (A) Spanish assimilation of Native American culture
(B) Racial mixing of natives and Spanish through intermarriage
(C) Epidemics among the Spanish caused by exposure to New World diseases
(D) Native abandonment of old religions and conversion to Christianity
23. Which of the following best describes the effect of agricultural exchanges between the Spanish colonists and Native Americans?
- (A) Native crops taken by the Spanish to Europe fundamentally changed European agriculture.
(B) Native Americans used European farming techniques to cultivate crops.
(C) Spanish introduced new crops such as corn to the natives.
(D) The Spanish adapted new varieties of Native American livestock.
24. Which of the following most directly led to the importation of African slaves into the Spanish colonies?
- (A) An increased Native American resistance to Spanish labor demands
(B) Emergence of a new social order in which natives and colonists were equals
(C) A decline in the native population due to European diseases
(D) Spanish development of a more agrarian based economy
25. Increased European demand for slaves led most directly to which of the following?
- (A) Labor shortages in Europe and North Africa
(B) War and conflicts between African kingdoms
(C) Development of trade markets for African goods
(D) Political fragmentation within African nations

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Questions 26 – 29 refer to the excerpt below.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.-- That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. "

The Declaration of Independence, 1776

26. Based on the excerpt above, which of the following viewpoints most directly influenced the writers of the Declaration of Independence?
- (A) A belief in the right of self-rule through a republican government
(B) A belief in the power of human reason to shape governments
(C) A belief that corrupt governments are still worthy of some loyalty
(D) A belief in unconditional submission to government authority
27. Evidence in the excerpt most clearly reflects the influence of which of the following movements?
- (A) The Great Awakening
(B) Educational secularization
(C) The Enlightenment
(D) Religious toleration

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28. Which of the following was the most direct effect of the ideas described in the excerpt?
- (A) Unification of American support for independence
(B) Establishment of constitutions within individual colonies

- (C) American creation of a national government system
 - (D) Strengthening of the Loyalist cause against independence
29. Which of the following best describes the primary difference between American and European societies in the 18th century?
- (A) American citizens enjoyed complete equal opportunity.
 - (B) European society was more open and fluid.
 - (C) America was a nation of small freeholders of property.
 - (D) Europeans emphasized privilege through birth right.

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Questions 30 – 33 refer to the excerpt below.

[Spelling has been modernized for clarity]

“On Wednesday, the 14th of December, 1763, fifty-seven men, from some of our frontier townships, who had projected the destruction of this little Common-wealth [the Native American community], came, all well-mounted, and armed with firelocks, hangers and hatchets, having travelled through the country in the

night, to Conestogoe Manor. There they surrounded the small village of Indian huts, and just at break of day, broke into them all at once. Only three men, two women, and a young boy were found at home, the rest being out among the neighboring white people, some to sell the blankets, brooms and bowls they manufactured, and others on other occasions. These poor defenseless creatures were immediately fired upon, stabbed and hatcheted to death! . . . All of them were scalped and otherwise horribly mangled. Then their huts were set on fire, and most of them burnt down. When the troop, pleased with their own conduct and bravery, but enraged that any of the poor Indians had escaped the massacre, rode off, and in small parties, by different roads, went home.

The universal concern of the neighbouring white people on hearing of this event, and the lamentations of the younger Indians, when they returned and saw the desolation, and the butchered half-burnt bodies of their murdered parents, and other relations, cannot well be expressed. The Magistrates of Lancaster sent out to collect the remaining Indians, brought them into the town for their better security against any farther attempt; and it is said condoled with them on the misfortune that had happened, took them by the Hand, comforted and promised them protection."

Benjamin Franklin, *A Narrative of the Late Massacres, in Lancaster County, of a Number of Indians, Friends of this Province, by Persons Unknown, With some Observations on the Same*, 1764

30. Which of the following led most directly to the conflict depicted in the excerpt above?

- (A) Attempts by Native Americans to reassert their power in western lands
- (B) Ineffectual leadership by British-appointed Indian superintendents
- (C) Internal conflicts between western settlers and colonial governments
- (D) Tensions between settlers and natives over fur trade markets

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31. Which of the following best reflects the goal of the British government in limiting the settlement of western lands?

- (A) To manage the fear and costs associated with Native American conflicts
- (B) To punish greedy colonial land entrepreneurs
- (C) To protect western and eastern trade markets
- (D) To allow expansion of a military presence in the western territories

32. Which of the following most directly led to conflicts between Native Americans and the American government in the late 18th century?
- (A) The disorderly and unstable western land policies created by the national government
(B) The refusal of most Native Americans to accept or sign government land treaties
(C) Attacks on natives led by white settlers within disputed territories
(D) The ineffective use of government treaties ceding large areas of land claimed by Native Americans
33. Conflicts between Native Americans and white settlers led to which of the following developments in the late 18th century?
- (A) Efforts by the American government to protect Native American land claims
(B) Establishment of a strong native confederacy
(C) A decline in white expansion in the West
(D) Conflicts within and between Native American tribes

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Questions 34 - 36 refer to the 1875 image below inspired by the Granger movement.



Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division (LC-USZC4-769)

34. Based on the evidence in the image above, the Granger movement was created in reaction to which of the following?

(A) An increase in the immigrant population
 (B) Westward migration to urban centers
 (C) Economic decline and the loneliness of rural life
 (D) The rise of mail-order-based businesses

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35. The rise of movements such as the Grangers, Farmers' Alliances and the Populist Party was most directly the result of which of the following post-Civil War developments?

A) Competition for land in the West
 B) The growth of corporate power

- C) An upswing in nativist views
D) Increased international migration to both rural and urban areas
36. Later reform movements such as the Farmers' Alliances and the Populists differed from the Grangers in which of the following ways?
- (A) They had a broader constituency base including farmers and labor.
(B) They were strongly opposed to women's involvement in the movement.
(C) They called for a stronger government role in the economy.
(D) They were more open to racial diversity within the reform movement.

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Questions 37 - 40 refer to the excerpt below.

"The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

- He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise.

- He has compelled her to submit to laws, in the formation of which she had no voice.
 - He has withheld from her rights which are given to the most ignorant and degraded men--both natives and foreigners.
 - Having deprived her of this first right of a citizen, the elective franchise, thereby leaving her without representation in the halls of legislation, he has oppressed her on all sides.
 - He has made her, if married, in the eye of the law, civilly dead.
 - He has taken from her all right in property, even to the wages she earns.
 - He has made her, morally, an irresponsible being, as she can commit many crimes with impunity, provided they be done in the presence of her husband. In the covenant of marriage, she is compelled to promise obedience to her husband, he becoming, to all intents and purposes, her master--the law giving him power to deprive her of her liberty, and to administer chastisement.
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- . . . He has monopolized nearly all the profitable employments, and from those she is permitted to follow, she receives but a scanty remuneration. He closes against her all the avenues to wealth and distinction which he considers most honorable to himself. As a teacher of theology, medicine, or law, she is not known.
 - He has denied her the facilities for obtaining a thorough education, all colleges being closed against her."

The Declaration of Sentiments, Seneca Falls Conference, 1848

37. Which of the following 19th century movements is best depicted in the above excerpt?

- (A) The Second Great Awakening
- (B) The Temperance Crusade
- (C) The abolitionist movement
- (D) The rise of feminism

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38. The evidence in the excerpt above best reflects which of the following?

- (A) Confirmation of the idea of separate spheres for women and men
- (B) The ideal of inalienable rights for women
- (C) Acceptance of gender based restrictions
- (D) Concept of equal pay for men and women

39. Based on the excerpt above, which of the following best reflects the main goal of the feminist movement?

- (A) The enforcement of behavioral restrictions based on gender
- (B) Equal rights for women within the institution of marriage
- (C) The ability of women to pursue gainful employment
- (D) The right of women to vote

40. The evidence in the excerpt above led most directly to which of the following?

- (A) The founding of women's colleges advancing women's education
- (B) Changes and more freedom in clothing styles for women
- (C) Emergence of women as preachers and community leaders
- (D) A decline in popularity of sentimental novels written by women

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Questions 41 - 44 refer to the excerpt below.

"My information showed that communism in this country was an organization of thousands of aliens who were direct allies of Trotzky. Aliens of the same misshapen caste of mind and indecencies of character, and it showed that they were making the same glittering promises of lawlessness, of criminal autocracy to Americans, that they had made to the Russian peasants. How the Department of Justice discovered upwards of 60,000 of these organized agitators of the Trotzky doctrine in the United States is the confidential information upon which the Government is now sweeping the nation clean of such alien filth.

... It has been inferred by the "Reds" that the United States Government, by arresting and deporting them, is returning to the autocracy of Czardom, adopting the system that created the severity of Siberian

banishment. My reply to such charges is that in our determination to maintain our government we are treating our alien enemies with extreme consideration. To deny them the privilege of remaining in a country which they have openly deplored as an unenlightened community, unfit for those who prefer the privileges of Bolshevism, should be no hardship. It strikes me as an odd form of reasoning that these Russian Bolsheviks who extol the Bolshevik rule should be so unwilling to return to Russia. The nationality of most of the alien ‘Reds’ is Russian and German. There is almost no other nationality represented among them.”

U.S. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, “The Case Against the Reds,”
1920

41. Palmer’s concern expressed in the excerpt above most clearly reflects which American post-World War I development?

- (A) The growth of Black Nationalism
- (B) Antiradicalism among the middle class
- (C) Labor strikes and growing worker discontent
- (D) Overt repression directed against immigrants

42. Which of the following most directly led to the conflict described in the excerpt?

- (A) A dramatic increase in immigrants from Europe
- (B) Raging postwar inflation
- (C) Migration of African-American populations to Northern states
- (D) Returning war veterans flooding the labor market

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43. The underlying ideology of the excerpt created which of the following reactions from the American public?

- (A) Citizen attacks against perceived radicals and immigrants
- (B) Increase in membership of the American Communist Party
- (C) Decline in support for sedition laws
- (D) Protests in sympathy to the communist cause

44. Which of the following was a direct long-term effect of the events depicted in the excerpt?

- (A) Changes to existing, highly restrictive immigration laws
- (B) Major public support of the federal government's heavy handed tactics
- (C) Massive and indiscriminate deportation of immigrants
- (D) Creation of organizations to protect civil liberties

Questions 45 – 48 refer to the excerpt below.

“Despite the lack of political economy in previous analyses, the politics and actions attributed to *Las Gorras Blancas* reveal they had a sophisticated grasp of New Mexico’s nineteenth-century political economy that developed into a radical social movement in opposition to the “land grabbers” and “political bossism” that served commercial interests. Their defense of common property relations galvanized a social movement that not only defended rural production but also targeted the technologies and institutions that made speculative investment possible — railroads, banks, and barbed wire fences — and for a time effectively muted the growing power of commercial interests and industrial firms over the Town of Las Vegas Land Grant. Their dual focus on rural and urban issues confounded territorial officials and rapidly expanded their political power among rural and urban working-class constituencies.”

David Correia, “Retribution Will Be Their Reward”: New Mexico’s Las Gorras Blancas and the Fight for the Las Vegas Land Grant Commons”, *Radical History Review*, Duke University Press, 2010

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45. Las Gorras Blancas, as depicted in the above excerpt, was a Hispanic group active in the American Southwest in the late 1800s during a period of dramatic westward migration and settlement from the East. Their methods were sometimes violent in nature. Based on the evidence in the excerpt, which of the following developments most directly led to the creation of Las Gorras Blancas?

- (A) Conflicts with local Pueblo tribes over trade alliances
- (B) Increase in Mexican migrants seeking work
- (C) Confiscation of land by Anglo-American migrants
- (D) Territorial disputes between sheep farmers and cattle ranchers

46. Based on the evidence in the excerpt, which of the following best reflects the primary goal of Las Gorras Blancas?

- (A) Preservation of their communal societies and economies
- (B) Overthrow of the Spanish landowning aristocracy
- (C) Protection of the rights of Hispanic workers
- (D) Participation in the economic opportunities created by westward expansion

47. Which late 19th century economic trend is most clearly reflected in the above excerpt?

- (A) The mining boom in mineral rich western regions
- (B) The rise of western cattle ranching
- (C) The creation of an impoverished immigrant working class
- (D) Expansion of the eastern industrial economy to the West

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48. Based on the evidence in the excerpt, which of the following best reflects the predominant Anglo-American belief regarding western migration?

- (A) The West was an unpopulated vast desert.
- (B) The West was a mostly unpopulated land waiting to be settled and civilized.
- (C) Any western populations encountered would be easily conquered and dispersed.
- (D) The West offered economic opportunities in an area less stable than Eastern regions.

Questions 49 – 51 refer to the excerpt below.

“Within the first 100 days of the 104th Congress, we shall bring to the House Floor the following bills, each to be given full and open debate, each to be given a clear and fair vote and each to be immediately available this day for public inspection and scrutiny.

1. THE FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT: A balanced budget/tax limitation amendment and a legislative line-item veto to restore fiscal responsibility to an out-of-control Congress, requiring them to live under the same budget constraints as families and businesses.

. . . 3. THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT: Discourage illegitimacy and teen pregnancy by prohibiting welfare to minor mothers and denying increased AFDC [Aid for Dependent Children] for additional children while on welfare, cut spending for welfare programs, and enact a tough two-years-and-out provision with work requirements to promote individual responsibility.

4. THE FAMILY REINFORCEMENT ACT: Child support enforcement, tax incentives for adoption, strengthening rights of parents in their children's education, stronger child pornography laws, and an elderly dependent care tax credit to reinforce the central role of families in American society.

. . . 7. THE SENIOR CITIZENS FAIRNESS ACT: Raise the Social Security earnings limit which currently forces seniors out of the work force, repeal the 1993 tax hikes on Social Security benefits and provide tax incentives for private long-term care insurance to let Older Americans keep more of what they have earned over the years.

. . . 9. THE COMMON SENSE LEGAL REFORM ACT: "Loser pays" laws, reasonable limits on punitive damages and reform of product liability laws to stem the endless tide of litigation.

10. THE CITIZEN LEGISLATURE ACT: A first-ever vote on term limits to replace career politicians with citizen legislators."

Republican Contract with America, 1995

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49. The excerpt above is most clearly an example of which of the following developments of the late 20th century?

- (A) The revival of social liberalism
- (B) The emergence of globalism
- (C) The decline of partisan politics
- (D) The rise of the conservative movement

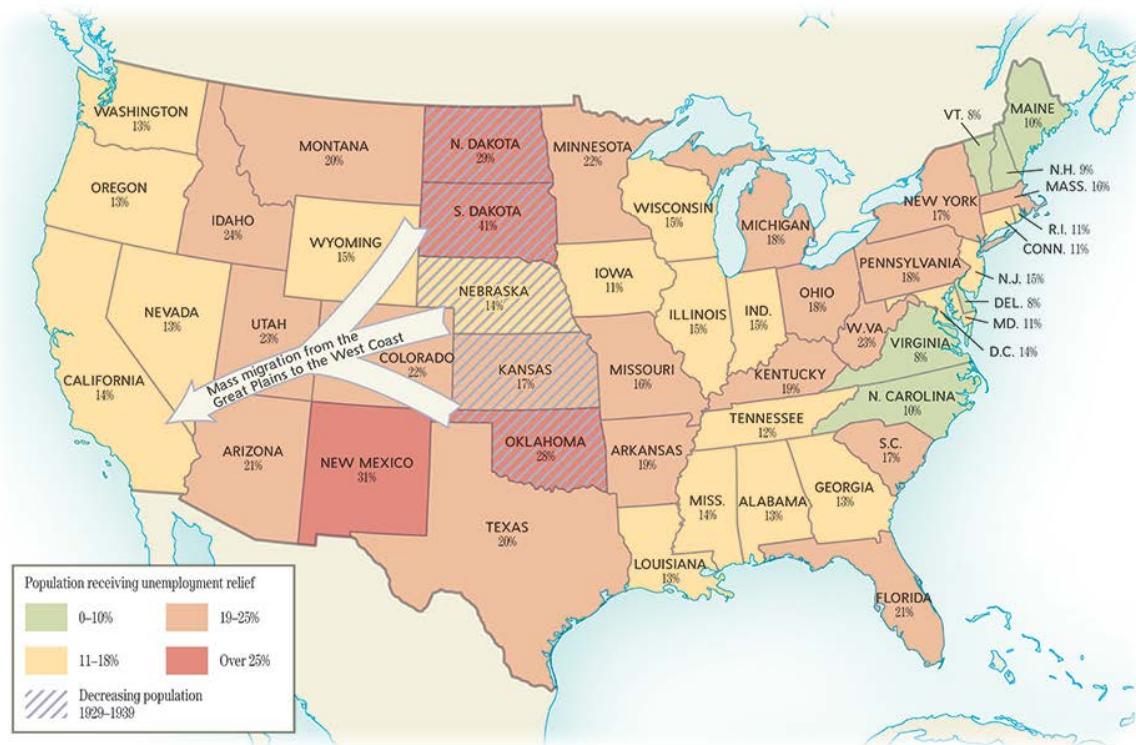
50. Which of the following best reflects the primary goal of the proposed legislation referenced in the above excerpt?

- (A) An increase in federal regulatory functions
- (B) The decentralization of federal authority
- (C) The transfer of state powers to the federal government
- (D) An increase in federal government spending

51. The ideology expressed in the excerpt most clearly reflects which of the following late 18th century political movements?
- (A) Anti-Federalism
 - (B) Republicanism
 - (C) Federalism
 - (D) Classical Liberalism

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Questions 52 – 55 refer to the Map of Unemployment Relief, 1934, below.



52. The economic data represented in the map above best reflects which of the following developments?
- The beginnings of a national welfare system
 - The failure of bank reform legislation
 - Farmers' aid in the form of federal subsidies
 - The spread of laissez-faire capitalism

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53. The economic data represented in the map above most likely reflects which of the following developments during the Great Depression?
- A) The growth of corporate influence on economic policy
B) The relaxation of strict business codes regarding wages
C) The establishment of numerous federal work programs
D) The revaluation of currency standards
54. Which of the following best reflects the predominant belief of the American public regarding unemployment in the 1930s?
- (A) Periods of unemployment were normal occurrences.
(B) Unemployment and resulting poverty were signs of personal failure.
(C) There was no shame in being jobless.
(D) Women in the workforce were important.
55. Advocates of the efforts that produced the results depicted in the map would have most likely *disagreed* with which of the following?
- A) The Enlightenment thinkers
B) The Republican platform of the late 20th century
C) The Populist platform of the late 19th century
D) The views of the Federalists

END OF PART A

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SECTION 1, Part B: Short Answer

Time: 50 minutes

4 Questions

Directions: There are 4 questions in this section of the exam and each question has 3 parts. You have 50 minutes to complete these 4 questions. Read each question and part carefully. Then answer each part of each question *in complete sentences*. Bullet points or sentence fragments are not acceptable answers.

NOTE: In the actual AP US History exam, you may *not* proceed to Section II until you have been told to do so. If you complete Part B before time is called, you may check your work in Part B until you are told to move to Section II.

1. Use your knowledge of United States history to answer parts A, B, and C.
 - (A) Choose ONE distinct regional area of North America, and explain how the natural environment contributed to its settlement.
 - (B) Explain how the natural environment from (A) contributed to a unique regional group identity through the independence period.
 - (C) Provide ONE piece of historical evidence to support your claim in (B).

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Question 2 is based on the two letters below from the Underground Railroad, 1857.

"Mr. Still: —My Dear Sir— I suppose you are somewhat uneasy because the goods did not come safe to hand on Monday evening, as you expected – consigned from Harrisburg [Pennsylvania] to you. The train only was from Harrisburg to Reading, and as it happened, the goods had to stay all night with us, and as some excitement exists here about goods of the kind, we thought it expedient and wise to detain them until we could hear from you. There are two small boxes and two large ones; we have them all secure; what had better be done? Let us know. Also, as we can learn, there are three more boxes still in Harrisburg. Answer your communication at Harrisburg. Also, fail not to answer this by the return of mail, as things are rather critical, and you will oblige us."

G.S. Nelson, U.G.R.R. Depot

Reading, May 27 [1857]

"We knew not that these goods were to come, consequently we were all taken by surprise. When you answer, use the word, goods. The reason of the excitement is: some three weeks ago a big box was consigned to us by J. Bustill, of Harrisburg. We received it, and forwarded it on to J. Jones, Elmira [New York], and the next day they were on the fresh hunt of said box; it got safe to Elmira, as I have had a letter from Jones, and all is safe."

Yours, G.S.N.

2. Use the two letters above and your knowledge of United States history to answer parts A, B, and C.

(A) Briefly explain the main point of the correspondence in the context of ONE of the following:

- Identity
- Migration and Settlement
- Politics and power

(B) Briefly describe ONE development that led to the main point you explained in (A).

(C) Use at least ONE piece of historical evidence to support your explanation in (B).

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Question 3 is based on the following two passages:

"If there is more consistency to [President Jimmy] Carter's basic thinking about international politics over time than his critics have been willing to recognize, there may also be fewer consequences to his mid-term shift on U.S.-Soviet relations than has frequently been claimed.

Now that the cold war is over, the two Carter administration foreign policy periods – the early one emphasizing human rights and an end to the exaggerated fear of communism and the later one with its military buildup and sanctions against Soviet aggression in Afghanistan – may have more in common than was appreciated twenty years ago. The foreign policies pursued in both Carter periods, and the Reagan administration decisions to build on those policies by accelerating defense spending and continuing public criticism of Soviet and Eastern European human rights practices, made real contributions (however hard they may be to measure) to the eventual collapse of communism.”

----- Robert A. Strong, *Working in the World: Jimmy Carter and the Making of American Foreign Policy*, 2000

“Without clearly redefining the proper ends of U.S. foreign policy, the [President Jimmy] Carter administration appeared weak and remained vulnerable to conservative arguments for more martial [military] means, whether by Americans or by proxies. If leftists should be kept from power in Nicaragua, as the Carter White House believed, then quibbling over the means of doing so appeared as weakness, not principle. Such a major redefinition of U.S. foreign policy goals would have proven quite difficult, given the real divisions among Americans on what post-Vietnam foreign policy should be, but it was never tried, and without it, Democrats, from Jimmy Carter forward, were consistently forced into defensive positions in arguments over national security.”

----- Bruce J. Schulman and Julian E. Zelizer, Eds., *Rightward Bound: Making America Conservative in the 1970s*, 2008

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3. Use the two passages above and your knowledge of United States history to complete the following:
 - (A) Briefly explain the main point of the Strong passage.
 - (B) Briefly explain the main point of the Schulman and Zelizer passage.

- (C) Choose one of the passages and briefly explain how someone supporting that passage could use ONE piece of historical evidence between the 1970s and the end of the 20th century that is not included in the passages.
4. Some historians have proposed that American cities dramatically reflected divided social conditions in the late 1800s.
- (A) Choose ONE of the following areas of inequality, and explain how it supports the argument above:
- Class
 - Race
 - Ethnicity
 - Gender
- (B) Provide at least ONE piece of historical evidence to support your explanation in (B).
- (C) Describe ONE reform movement that addressed the inequality described in (A) and (B).

END OF SECTION I

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SECTION II

Total Time: 1 hour; 30 minutes

Question 1: Document-Based Question

Suggested Reading Period—15 minutes

Suggested Writing Period—40 minutes

Directions: Question 1 is based on the 7 documents below which have been edited for the purpose of this test. You have 55 minutes to complete your response to this question. Spend 15 minutes reading and planning, and spend 40 minutes writing your answer.

Be sure to do the following when writing your answer:

- Provide a thesis statement that explicitly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your thesis or argument with relevant evidence from all, or all but one, of the documents.
- Include analysis of all, or all but one, of the documents in your argument.
- In your analysis of each document, address at least one of the following: intended audience, purpose, historical context, and/or point of view.
- Support your argument with analysis of historical examples outside the documents.
- Connect your argument to broader historical events or processes.
- Synthesize all of the above into a coherent and persuasive essay that extends your argument, connects it to another historical context, OR account contradictory evidence about the topic.

Question 1

1. Analyze the causes surrounding changing party systems and political alignments between 1800 and 1848.

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Document 1

Source: From Thomas Jefferson, *First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801*

But every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it. I know, indeed, that some honest men fear that a republican government can not be strong, that this Government is not strong enough; but would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm on the theoretic and visionary fear that this Government, the world's best hope, may by possibility want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest Government on earth. I believe it the only one where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man can not be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the forms of kings to govern him? Let history answer this question.

Let us, then, with courage and confidence pursue our own Federal and Republican principles, our attachment to union and representative government.

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Document 2

Source: James Madison, Seventh Annual Message to Congress, December 5, 1815

Among the means of advancing the public interest the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of Congress to the great importance of establishing throughout our country the roads and canals which can best be executed under the national authority. No objects within the circle of political economy so richly repay the expense bestowed on them; there are none the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged; none that do more honor to the governments whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field where nature invites more the art of man to complete her own work for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of these facilities for intercommunication in bringing and binding more closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy. Whilst the States individually, with a laudable enterprise and emulation, avail themselves of their local advantages by new roads, by navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the General Government is the more urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction and national means, by the prospect of thus systematically completing so inestimable a work; and it is a happy reflection that any defect of constitutional authority which may be encountered can be supplied in a mode which the Constitution itself has providently pointed out.

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Document 3

Source: Address of the Administration Standing Committee (National Republican Party) to their Fellow Citizens of Indiana

In the mean time we seriously invite you [citizens of Indiana] to take a retrospect of your condition from the dawning of your infant settlements . . . Have we not been regularly progressive? Is not Indiana more flourishing now than ever? . . . All is tranquil and prosperous in Indiana. For the last three years especially, the march of improvement has been uniformly progressive. Out land debt, which once threatened to involve our families in impoverishment and ruin, has by the mild operation of a beneficent government, been extinguished . . . This single act of the government, which was effected by the agency and imposition of Mr. Adams [President John Quincy Adams], is estimated to be worth to our citizens at least one hundred thousand dollars.

During these same three years, all the internal improvements that have ever been made or projected in Indiana have taken place. We allude to the continuation of the Cumberland road through our State; the extensive grants of land for the Michigan road and Wabash canal . . . In addition to these, the President [John Quincy Adams] has signed a law of the last session of Congress regulating the tariff, which promises . . . to do more than ever has been done to promote a home market for our citizens.

. . . All these facts exist, —all these blessings are enjoyed, — yet still we hear the cry of *bargain and corruption! Down with the administration!* Yes, fellow citizens it is true! Party spirit is excited and fanned by every effort that ambition and disappointment can make.

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Document 4

Source: King Andrew the First, a caricature of President Andrew Jackson, 1833; issued in response to Jackson's order to remove federal deposits from the Bank of the United States.

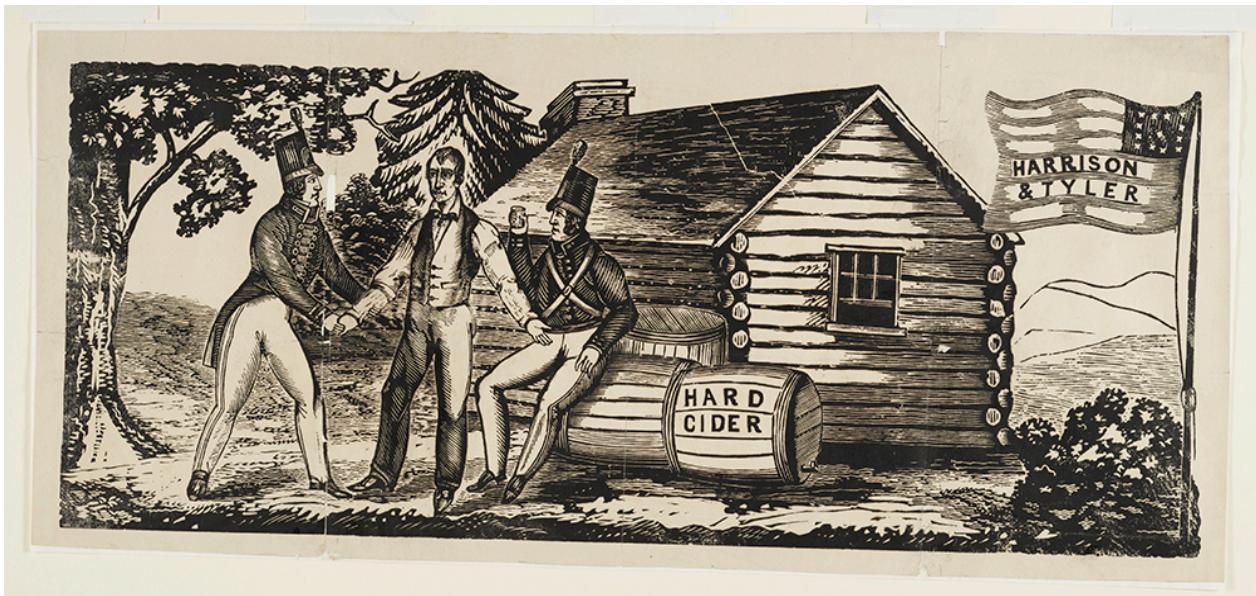


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Document 5

1840 Presidential Election Campaign banner for the Whigs' "log cabin" campaign shows William Henry Harrison welcoming a soldier while another soldier looks on.



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Document 6

Source: Michael F. Holt, *The Rise and Fall of the American Whig Party: Jacksonian Politics and the Onset of the Civil War*, Chapter 5 “Harrison and Prosperity or Van Buren and Ruin”

Ethnocultural divisions also fragmented the northern electorate. In most cities, recent immigrants from Germany and Ireland tended to support the Democrats, while recent British immigrants—the Scots, Scotch-Irish Protestants, English, and Welsh, who despised their Catholic countrymen and yearned for assimilation into the community—voted Whig since the Whigs were the party of the upper and middle classes in most communities. Those native-born American Protestants who felt threatened by immigrants also voted Whig, but clearly there was no nationwide polarization of native against immigrants.

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Document 7

Source: From a lecture by Arnold Buffum, *Showing the Necessity for a Liberty Party: And setting forth its principles, measures, and object*, 1844.

The American Liberty Party, is not, (as it is often denominated by our opponents) a *third* party. We are the true original American party, seeking to carry out the principles of our forefathers, as set forth in the declaration of Independence. These principles have for a time been lost sight of, in the fog of the two great parties [Whig and Democrat], which are contending with each other for mastery, *not* for the promotion of the cause of liberty, but for the establishment of a domineering Oligarchy, and for the perpetuation of the old monarchical and aristocratical doctrine, that the well born and the rich have a right to tyrannize over the poor, and to appropriate to themselves the product of their labor.

. . . Some of our opponents, probably through ignorance, have represented it to be our intention *forcibly* to emancipate the slaves of the Southern States; we intend no such thing. We complain, that by the action of the national Government, and also of the governments of many of the non-Slaveholding States in *support* of Slavery, we are made participants in the crime of robbing men of their natural rights – we wish to absolve ourselves from such crime.

. . . Slavery is a dark institution—it cannot stand before the light of truth; this the slaveholders well know, and enact laws prohibiting the education of the oppressed. We believe however, . . . the system cannot stand before that full blaze of intellectual and moral light, which is now being disseminated *among the free*.

END OF DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1

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Question 2 or Question 3: Long Essay

Suggested Writing Time: 35 minutes

Directions: You have 35 minutes to complete this part of the exam. Choose *one* of the two questions below and develop a thoughtful and thorough historical argument that answers the question. Begin your essay with a thesis statement and support it with relevant historical evidence. Be sure to use historical thinking skills as directed by the question; and synthesize everything into a persuasive essay that extends your argument and connects it *either* to another historical context OR another type of analysis.

2. Some historians have argued that the rise of large scale industrial production after the Civil War had a largely negative impact on U.S. society. Support, modify, or refute this interpretation, providing specific evidence to justify your answer.

3. Some historians have argued that the continued growth and consolidation of large corporations between 1900 and 1945 had a largely positive impact on U.S. society. Support, modify, or refute this interpretation, providing specific evidence to justify your answer.

NOTE: In the actual AP US History exam, after you have completed this long essay question, you may check your work on Section II, *if time permits*.

END OF EXAM