

Part I

Answer all questions in this part.

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

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

X Which presidential action is an example of the use of the unwritten constitution?

- (1) signing a law passed by Congress
- (2) calling a meeting of the cabinet
- (3) ordering the navy to patrol the Persian Gulf
- (4) nominating a federal court judge

X The major benefit of having the elastic clause in the United States Constitution is that it

- (1) allows the government to respond to changing conditions
- (2) protects the rights of racial minorities
- (3) prevents one branch of government from becoming too powerful
- (4) establishes a postal service

X How did Alexander Hamilton's financial plan affect the economy of the United States during the 1790s?

- (1) National tax revenues decreased.
- (2) High tariffs increased foreign trade.
- (3) Treasury policies contributed to widespread inflation.
- (4) The newly created Bank of the United States helped stabilize the economy.

11 One result of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory (1803) was that the United States

- (1) acquired California from Spain
- (2) gained control of the port of New Orleans
- (3) ended border conflicts with British Canada
- (4) annexed Florida

X The decision in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) was significant because it established that the Supreme Court

- (1) had limited powers over state courts
- (2) had the power to choose its own members
- (3) could declare a federal law unconstitutional
- (4) could impeach the president and other government officials

13 The constitutional controversy that led directly to the start of the Civil War concerned the right of states to

- (1) control tariff rates
- (2) sign treaties with foreign nations
- (3) redraw congressional districts
- (4) secede from the Union

14 Which group benefited most directly from the Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)?

- (1) abolitionists
- (2) immigrants
- (3) slave owners
- (4) enslaved persons

15 Which title best completes the partial outline below?

- I. _____
- A. California Gold Rush (1849)
 - B. Homestead Act (1862)
 - C. Completion of transcontinental railroad (1869)

- (1) Factors Encouraging Westward Settlement
- (2) Government-Sponsored Transportation Programs
- (3) Recognition of Native American Indian Land Rights
- (4) Actions Promoting the Conservation of Natural Resources

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

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

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

16 The constitutional amendments referred to in this statement were ratified to

- (1) end the importation of slaves
- (2) increase federal revenue
- (3) institute national Prohibition
- (4) provide legal rights to African Americans

17 Which statement best describes how the status of African Americans in the South changed soon after the end of Reconstruction in 1877?

- (1) The Supreme Court consistently supported civil rights for African Americans.
- (2) Poll taxes and literacy tests were eliminated for African Americans.
- (3) Increasing numbers of African Americans were elected to public office.
- (4) African Americans faced increasing discrimination and segregation.

18 The theory of laissez-faire economics was used during the late 1800s to

- (1) justify unregulated business growth
- (2) call for more consumer protection
- (3) support Progressive programs
- (4) achieve equal distribution of income

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

Speaker A: The best way to prevent corruption in government is to allow citizens a direct role in the legislative process.

Speaker B: Breaking up trusts and monopolies will increase business competition.

Speaker C: An important goal of the federal government should be the protection of our natural resources.

Speaker D: Government will only improve when women are granted full suffrage.

19 Which speaker's statement is most directly related to the political concepts of initiative, referendum, and recall?

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

20 Which two speakers' viewpoints reflect actions taken by Theodore Roosevelt when he was president (1901–1909)?

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

21 The term *muckraker* was used in the early 1900s to describe writers who

- (1) supported limits on government regulation
- (2) exposed abuses in American society
- (3) wanted the United States to ban all immigration
- (4) promoted racial integration efforts

~~22~~ In the early 1900s, the United States proposed the Open Door policy to

- (1) gain new colonies in the Pacific
- (2) win support for building the Panama Canal
- (3) improve relations with Europe
- (4) secure access to markets in China

~~23~~ Which title best completes the partial outline below?

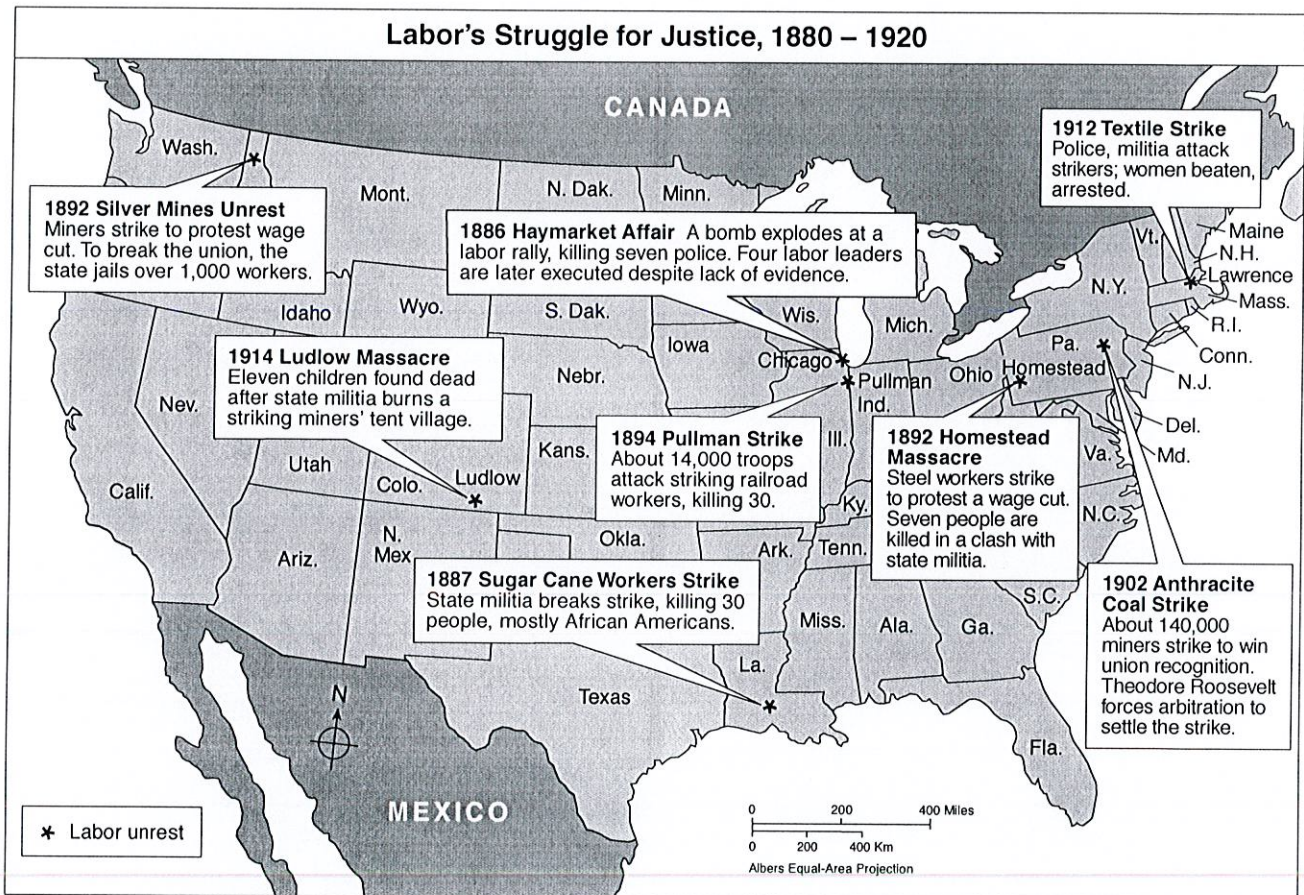
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|---|
| I. _____ |
| A. No government without consent of the governed |
| B. High cost of defending territories outside the United States |
| C. United States tradition of non-involvement |

- (1) America's New Immigration Policy
- (2) Reasons for Overseas Expansion
- (3) Causes of the Spanish-American War
- (4) Arguments Opposing Imperialism

~~24~~ The Federal Reserve System was created in 1913 to

- (1) authorize Congress to set interest rates
- (2) regulate the nation's money supply
- (3) allow the government to own the nation's banks
- (4) take over the responsibility of printing money

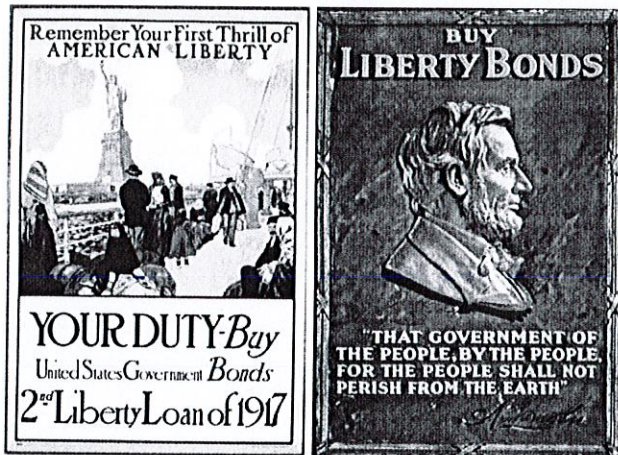
Base your answers to questions 25 and 26 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



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

- 25 Which generalization about labor unions in the United States is most clearly supported by information on the map?
- (1) The federal government supported labor union activities.
 - (2) Strikes by labor unions were often suppressed by government actions.
 - (3) Labor union membership was limited to mine workers.
 - (4) State governments offered to arbitrate labor disputes.
- 26 Which was the first labor strike to end with the president intervening on behalf of the workers?
- (1) 1886 Haymarket Affair
 - (2) 1894 Pullman Strike
 - (3) 1902 Anthracite Coal Strike
 - (4) 1912 Textile Strike

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



Source: Library of Congress

- 27 The United States government published these World War I posters to encourage Americans to
- (1) increase military enlistments
 - (2) reduce the use of consumer goods
 - (3) invest in the war effort
 - (4) conserve scarce resources for the military
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- 28 After World War I, one way in which the Red Scare, the passing of the Quota Acts, and the growth of the Ku Klux Klan were similar is that they all
- (1) exploited fears about people who were considered un-American
 - (2) encouraged the assimilation of new immigrants into American society
 - (3) supported the goals of the suffrage movement
 - (4) exhibited prejudice against African Americans

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

Depression Era Unemployment Statistics

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

- 29 Which conclusion is most clearly supported by the information in the chart?
- (1) President Herbert Hoover's economic policies expanded job opportunities.
 - (2) The United States unemployment rate reached its highest level in 1938.
 - (3) President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs failed to address the unemployment crisis.
 - (4) World War II ended the high unemployment rates of the Great Depression.
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30 As part of the New Deal, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) were created to

- (1) allow for a quick recovery of stock prices
- (2) provide direct loans to businesses
- (3) protect individual investors from stock fraud and bank failure
- (4) allow banks and companies to invest in the stock market

31 Senator Huey Long, Dr. Francis Townsend, and Father Charles Coughlin are best known as

- (1) members of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's cabinet
- (2) outspoken critics of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal
- (3) supporters of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's reelection campaign in 1940
- (4) members of the Supreme Court nominated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt

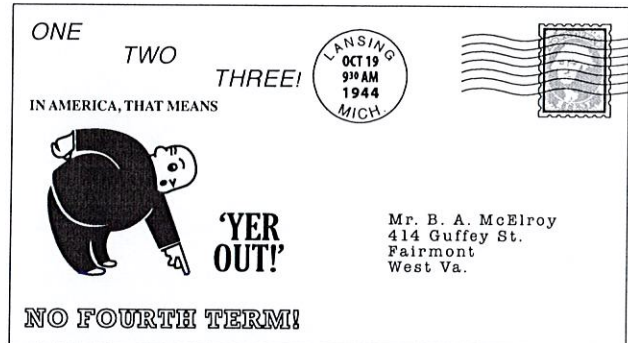
32 The "cash and carry" policy and the Lend-Lease Act were used by the United States to

- (1) help fund League of Nations efforts to maintain peace
- (2) encourage British appeasement of Germany
- (3) fulfill treaty obligations with Great Britain and France
- (4) provide support for the Allies in World War II without entering the war

33 President Franklin D. Roosevelt referred to December 7, 1941, as "a date which will live in infamy" because on that day

- (1) Germany invaded Poland
- (2) Japan attacked Pearl Harbor
- (3) Italy declared war on the United States
- (4) the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima

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



Source: The Authentic History Center (adapted)

34 Which constitutional amendment was adopted in response to the issue raised on this postcard?

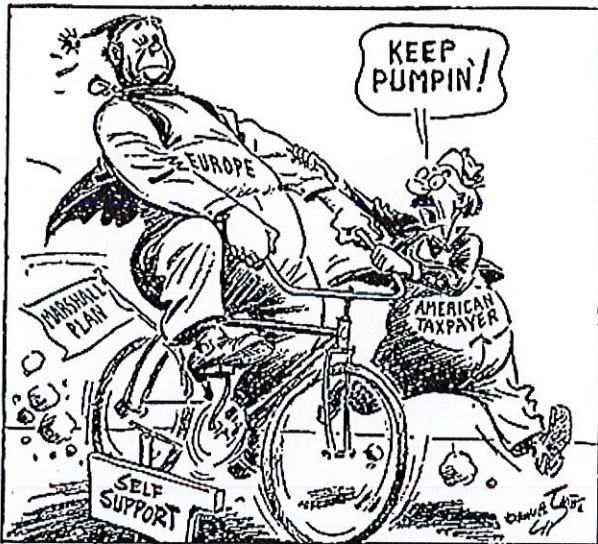
- (1) graduated income tax
- (2) direct election of United States senators
- (3) ban on poll taxes in presidential elections
- (4) limit on the number of years a president can serve

35 In *Korematsu v. United States* (1944), the Supreme Court upheld the military order excluding Japanese Americans from the West Coast on the basis that the action was considered

- (1) a matter of national security
- (2) a necessity for the economy
- (3) an attempt to limit immigration from Japan
- (4) a way to protect Japanese Americans from anti-Japanese hysteria

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

“He’s finally getting the hang of it.”



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

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

- (1) American taxpayers hope the Marshall Plan will quickly stabilize Europe’s economy.
- (2) The Marshall Plan will limit Europe’s economic recovery.
- (3) Europe will not take advantage of the Marshall Plan.
- (4) The Marshall Plan will bankrupt the American taxpayer.

37 The United States undertook the action shown in the cartoon primarily to

- (1) keep the Soviet Union from developing atomic weapons
- (2) prevent Adolf Hitler from returning to power in Germany
- (3) stop the spread of communism in Western Europe
- (4) force Soviet satellite countries to break away from Soviet control

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

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

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

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

38 According to this quotation, President Kennedy wanted to

- (1) assert United States leadership in world affairs
- (2) follow a policy of neutrality
- (3) adopt appeasement as a foreign policy
- (4) abandon the policy of containment

39 Which foreign policy action by President Kennedy was intended to relieve the human suffering described in this quotation?

- (1) creating the Peace Corps
- (2) authorizing a naval blockade of Cuba
- (3) meeting with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna
- (4) negotiating the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

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

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

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

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

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

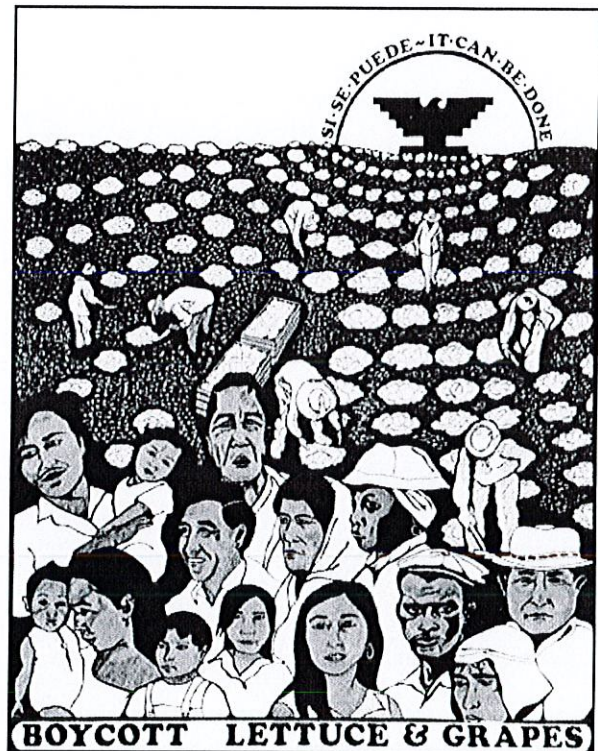
42 "... There is one sign the Soviets can make that would be unmistakable, that would advance dramatically the cause of freedom and peace. General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate!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

— President Ronald Reagan, June 12, 1987

President Reagan was calling for the end of the

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

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



Source: Library of Congress, 1978

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