

PRACTICE TEST 1

Section I

Part A: Multiple-Choice Questions

Time: 55 Minutes

55 Questions

Directions: Choose the best answer choice for the following questions.

Questions 1–3 refer to the following passage.

“Maize swept into Africa as introduced disease was leveling Indian societies. Faced with a labor shortage, the Europeans turned their eyes to Africa. The continent’s quarrelsome societies helped them siphon off millions of people.”

—From *1491* by Charles C. Mann, Vintage Books: New York, 2006, p. 224

1. The main impact of European exploration on American Indians at the onset of the establishment of the Columbian Exchange was
 - (A) the native population was forced off their land as slave labor was imported from Africa
 - (B) the introduction of diseases like smallpox led to a decimation of the American Indian population
 - (C) Spanish and Portuguese explorers cut American-Indian nations off from trade routes, leading to mass starvation
 - (D) the introduction of the horse by the Spanish-led American Indians to hunt more and depend upon maize and other crops less
2. The most significant impact of the introduction of sugarcane in the West Indies was
 - (A) the need for slave labor from Africa to maintain constant production of sugar
 - (B) the desire of the Spanish to settle the Western Hemisphere with permanent settlements made up of families
 - (C) the development of a continuous war between Spain and Portugal over Caribbean islands
 - (D) the destruction of the ecosystem of many Caribbean islands resulting in the death of thousands of natives

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3. As described, the Columbian Exchange was significant in that it had the greatest impact on which group of people?
- (A) Africans; they received a greater variety of foodstuffs from Europe, in turn increasing their population significantly.
 - (B) Europeans; their wealth increased.
 - (C) Native Americans; they were enslaved by the *encomienda* system by the thousands.
 - (D) Europeans; new, easier-to-grow foodstuffs such as corn and potatoes were brought from the New World and allowed impoverished population groups to survive and increase their numbers.
4. The main idea of this document influenced which of the following ideals of the British North American colonies?
- (A) The idea of separation of church and state
 - (B) The concept that the colonies need to be governed by a constitution
 - (C) The concept of rule by majority, as in town meetings
 - (D) The foundation for social equality
5. Which of the following groups would most likely support the main concepts of the Mayflower Compact?
- (A) Delegates to the Stamp Act Congress
 - (B) Supporters of the Articles of Confederation
 - (C) Persons living in the New Harmony, Indiana communal society
 - (D) Delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787

Questions 4–6 refer to the following passage.

“We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread Sovereigne Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britaine, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, etc. having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honour of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just and equall laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the generall good of the Colonie unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.”

—Excerpted from the Mayflower Compact, November 11, 1620

6. The excerpt from the Mayflower Compact clearly reflects which of the following?
- (A) The English were establishing North American colonies based on the Spanish *encomienda* system.
 - (B) The English were attempting to establish permanent communities.
 - (C) The English were prepared to challenge French claims in North America.
 - (D) Instructions that the English settlers in North America were to establish communities identical to those in England.

Questions 7–9 refer to the following image.



The Burning of Jamestown by Howard Pyle © 1905, depicting the burning of Jamestown, Virginia, during Bacon's Rebellion

7. The major cause of Bacon's Rebellion was the competing perceptions of power in 17th-century Virginia. Which of the following best describes the differing perceptions?
- (A) The difference in the amount of land available to settlers in the Tidewater region and in western Virginia; settlers in the Tidewater region had more land.
 - (B) The competing desires for economic equality and power between the different regions of Virginia
 - (C) The difference in political power between the eastern plantation owners and the newer settlers in the west, with the advantage going to the plantation owners in the east
 - (D) The fact that settlers in the western portion of the colony were mainly former indentured servants who had no political rights
8. The philosophical ideology that led to Bacon's Rebellion would have motivated which of the following groups later in America?
- (A) South Carolina politicians who supported nullification of the federal tariff in the 1830s
 - (B) Western Pennsylvania farmers who opposed the Whiskey Tax in the 1790s
 - (C) Americans in Texas who opposed the conditions Mexico imposed on them for moving into Texas in the 1830s
 - (D) Abolitionists who were becoming more radically antislavery in the 1850s
9. The event expressed in the picture most clearly demonstrates the influence of which of the following?
- (A) Royal authority that tended to discount lower-class groups during the 17th century
 - (B) Belief of the people that there should be separation between church and state
 - (C) Desire for more economic equality between the plantation and yeoman farmer classes
 - (D) The strong desire for social equality during the colonial era

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Questions 10–13 refer to the following passage.

War Song, 1776

Hark, hark the sound of war is heard,

And we must all attend;

Take up our arms and go with speed,

Our country to defend.

Our parent state has turned our foe,

Which fills our land with pain;

Her gallant ships, manned out for war,

Come thundering o'er the main.

There's Carleton, Howe, and Clinton too.

And many thousands more,

May cross the sea, but all in vain,

Our rights we'll ne'er give o'er.

Our pleasant homes they do invade,

Our property devour;

And all because we won't submit

To their despotic power.

10. What is the main point of the lyrics in the excerpt?
- (A) The lyrics warn that Americans should be aware of an impending English invasion of their homes.
 - (B) The words are meant to inspire American colonists to take up arms and fight against the despotic mother country.
 - (C) There was a fear of a French attack and Americans needed to be ready to fight.
 - (D) There was a continued fear of an impending attack by Native Americans and Americans must take up arms to protect their homes.
11. Based on the previous lyrics, what were Americans fighting for?
- (A) Americans were fighting for their rights as Englishmen.
 - (B) Americans were fighting for economic liberty and to be able to practice free trade.
 - (C) Americans were fighting for the right to replace their despotic royal governors
 - (D) Americans were attempting to replace British Enlightenment philosophy with their own ideas on government.
12. Despite the strength of the patriotic "call to arms" attitude in the lyrics, which of the following events would discourage the American spirit in 1776?
- (A) The fact that Native Americans were attacking British colonists from the west while the British navy was attacking from the east
 - (B) The fear of a massive slave rebellion
 - (C) The lack of economic means to support a war effort against England
 - (D) The presence of Loyalists throughout the colonies
13. Based on the lyrics, which of the following is the most plausible reason for the reaction described in the song?
- (A) The passage of restrictive regulations on the British North American colonies by Parliament
 - (B) The continued violation of American freedom of the seas and free trade
 - (C) The fear of invasion of American ports by the English Navy in order to stop American trade with the Spanish and French Caribbean colonies
 - (D) The continuous attack by Native Americans on frontier settlements west of the Appalachian Mountains

Questions 14–16 refer to the following passage.

“ . . . we are enabled this Day to add one more Step to universal Civilization by removing as much as possible the Sorrows of those, who have lived in undeserved Bondage . . .

And whereas, the Condition of those Persons who have heretofore been denominated Negroe (sic), has been attended with Circumstances which not only deprived them of the common Blessings that they were by Nature entitled to . . . In Justice therefore to Persons so unhappily circumstanced and who, having no Prospect before them whereon they may rest their Sorrows Commemoration of our own happy Deliverance, from that State of unconditional Submission, to which we were doomed by the Tyranny of Britain.”

—Excerpted from the Pennsylvania Emancipation Act, 1780

14. The ideas expressed in the excerpt are most similar to which of the following?
- (A) The idea that slavery is immoral and must be ended
 - (B) The public education reform movement, because education was considered the great social equalizer and therefore should be offered to slaves
 - (C) The abolitionist movement as part of the Second Great Awakening, which valued religious awakening and service to society
 - (D) The prison reform movement, the idea that prisons should be made more humane and focus on rehabilitation
15. Which of the following groups would have been most likely to agree with the previous excerpt?
- (A) The Locofoco wing of the Democratic Party in the 1830s
 - (B) The Liberty Party of the 1840s
 - (C) The Free Soil Party of the 1840s and 1850s
 - (D) Members of the American Party in the 1850s
16. Which of the following best explains the motivations behind this declaration?
- (A) The king had forced slavery upon the Americas and was no longer in power over the newly independent states.
 - (B) Slavery had been declared illegal in several Northern states, and Pennsylvania was pressured to free their slaves.
 - (C) Just as Americans had fought for their freedom from Britain, so too did Pennsylvanians believe it right to free those held in bondage within their state along with other Northern colonies.
 - (D) The tyranny of Great Britain had forced slavery onto the people of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania was now independent and ended the institution.

Questions 17–20 refer to the following passage.

“The authority given to the Supreme Court by the act establishing the judicial system of the United States to issue writs of mandamus to public officers appears not to be warranted by the Constitution.

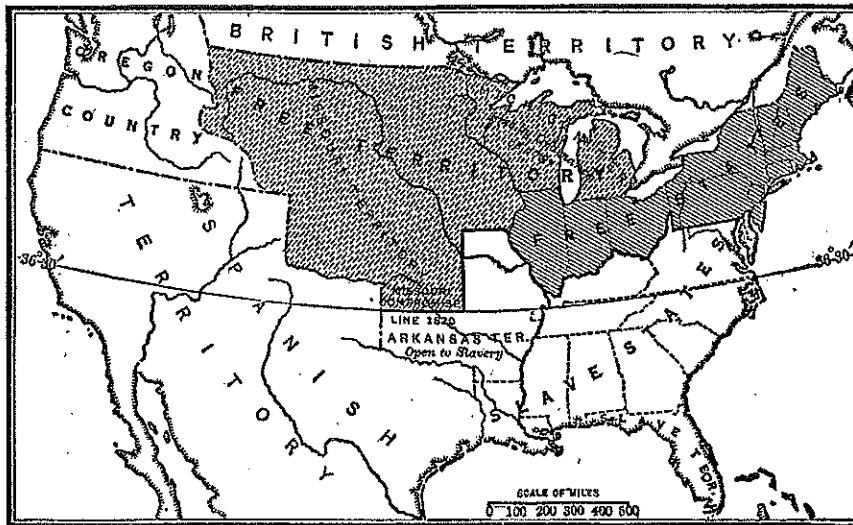
It is emphatically the duty of the Judicial Department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases must, of necessity, expound and interpret the rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the Court must decide on the operation of each.

If courts are to regard the Constitution, and the Constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the legislature, the Constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case to which they both apply.”

—*Marbury v. Madison* decision written by John Marshall, 1803

17. According to this excerpt, which of the following has supremacy in American law?
- (A) The Supreme Court
 - (B) The Judicial branch
 - (C) Writs of Mandamus
 - (D) The Constitution
18. The previous excerpt would have been most strongly supported by which group?
- (A) New England Federalists in the 1810s
 - (B) South Carolina plantation owners in the 1830s
 - (C) Kentucky legislature in the 1790s
 - (D) Southern slave owners in the 1850s
19. In reaction to changing events in American history, interpretation of the Constitution by the Supreme Court can allow subsequent decisions to change initial court rulings. Which of the following pair of Supreme Court decisions illustrates this change of interpretation?
- (A) *Fletcher v. Peck* and *Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - (B) *Scott v. Sandford* and *Schenk v. United States*
 - (C) *Plessy v. Ferguson* and *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - (D) *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* and *Worcester v. Georgia*
20. Which of the following presidential actions of the first half of the 19th century challenges the main principles behind the previous quote?
- (A) James Madison’s Declaration of War in 1812
 - (B) James Madison’s veto of internal improvements in 1817
 - (C) James Monroe’s issuing of the Monroe Doctrine
 - (D) Andrew Jackson’s veto of the bill that called for the re-charter of the Second Bank of the United States

Questions 21–23 refer to the following image.



Robert Hall, Harriet Smither, and Clarence Ousley, *A History of the United States* (Dallas, Texas, The Southern Publishing Company, 1920), courtesy of Maps ETC

21. Based on the information in the map, which of the following best describes the circumstances of events in the early 19th century?
- (A) Slave territory was beginning to encroach on free territory.
 - (B) The United States had intentions of taking the Spanish Territory in the West.
 - (C) The United States was attempting to maintain a balance between free and slave states.
 - (D) Free states were looking to add Oregon Country to their territory to have access to the Pacific Ocean.
22. Based on the map, which of the following groups would have most likely objected to the outcome of the events that were established in the compromise of 1820?
- (A) Slave owners in the newly emerging cotton-growing states
 - (B) New England factory workers
 - (C) Quakers in the Northeast
 - (D) Poor whites in the South
23. The event portrayed in the map was the center of controversy later in the first half of the 19th century when
- (A) the events depicted in the map caused the war with Mexico in 1846
 - (B) legislation passed in the 1850s overturned the laws established in 1820, allowing a state to rid its territory of slavery
 - (C) the Supreme Court determined the outcome of the compromise that created the above map to be unconstitutional
 - (D) the Free Soil Party began to win elections in the western territories where it had been determined that popular sovereignty would determine the outcome of a territory's slave status

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Questions 24–26 refer to the following passage.

“And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized, by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner . . .”

—Sixth provision of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850

24. One of the immediate effects of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 was
- (A) the passage of “personal liberty laws” in northern states
 - (B) the pronouncement by Senator John C. Calhoun that slavery was a “necessary good”
 - (C) the beginning of “Bleeding Kansas”
 - (D) the start of the Underground Railroad
25. Which of the following was written after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 and raised awareness of the treatment of slaves in the South?
- (A) *The Liberator* by William Lloyd Garrison
 - (B) *An Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World* by David Walker
 - (C) *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - (D) *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain
26. Reaction in the North to the Fugitive Slave Act was similar to American reaction to which of the following?
- (A) Pronouncement of the Monroe Doctrine
 - (B) The outcome of Bacon’s Rebellion
 - (C) The passage of the Stamp Act
 - (D) The Glorious Revolution

Questions 27–29 refer to the following passage.

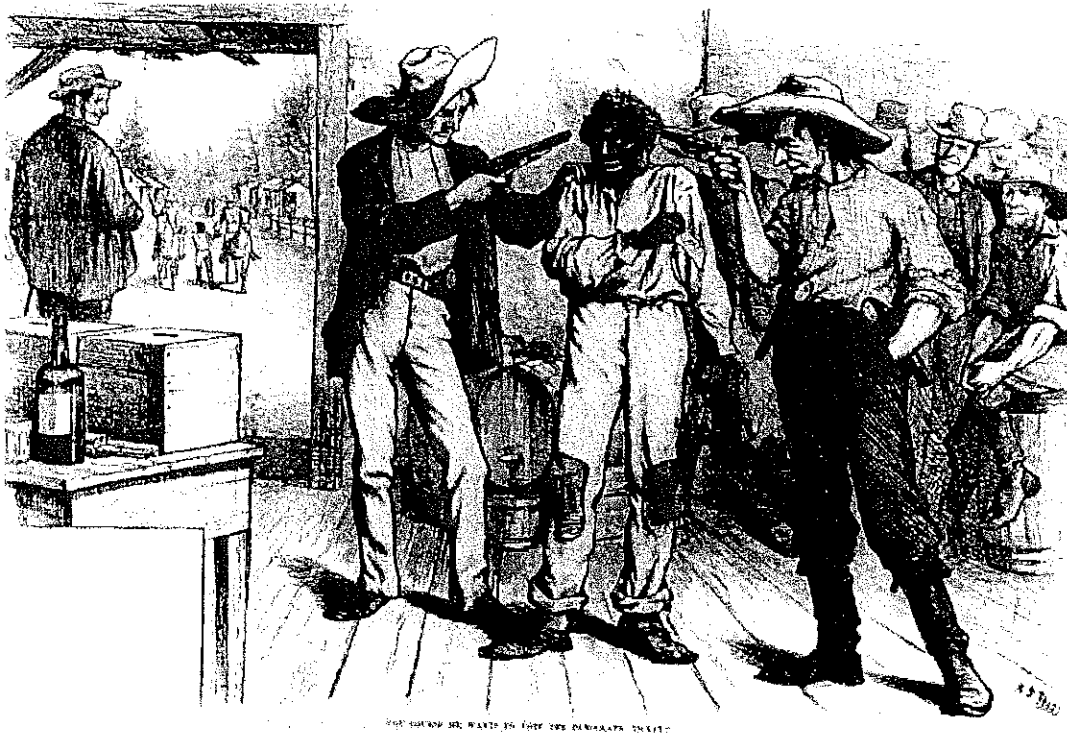
“Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

[Plank] 8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom: That, as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that “no persons should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law,” it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.”

—Republican Party Platform, 1860

27. Which of the following best explains the Republican stance on slavery?
- (A) They supported the concept of popular sovereignty.
 - (B) They wanted to ban slavery in the United States.
 - (C) They adopted the Free Soil position of not allowing slavery to spread from where it existed.
 - (D) They called for the passage of the Emancipation Proclamation.
28. Concepts such as those expressed in the previous excerpt led to which of the following developments in American identity?
- (A) A stronger link between the agricultural Midwest and South because of their dependence upon slave labor
 - (B) Further division of the nation based on sectional political issues
 - (C) A stronger bond between Southern cotton growers and New England factory workers
 - (D) An economic relationship between the South and West
29. The ideas expressed in the previous excerpt are most similar to those in which of the following movements?
- (A) The labor movement of the late 19th century
 - (B) The new nativist movement of the turn of the 20th century
 - (C) The women’s suffrage movement
 - (D) The American Temperance Union

Questions 30–32 refer to the following image.



Of Course He Wants to Vote the Democratic Ticket,
Harper's Weekly, October 21, 1876.

A.B. Frost, "Of Course He Wants to Vote the Democratic Ticket," cartoon, *Harper's Weekly*, October 21, 1876

30. Which of the following statements best describes the event in the political cartoon?
- (A) Radical Republicans resorted to threats and intimidation against the Freedmen to coerce them into voting.
 - (B) Despite the right to vote granted to Freedmen in the Fifteenth Amendment, white supremacists intimidated them to vote for their candidates.
 - (C) The South passed legislation eventually eliminating the Freedmen's right to vote.
 - (D) Southern Democrats, known as Redeemers, did their best to exclude the Republicans from Southern politics.
31. Which of the following codified the rights granted to Freedmen during Reconstruction?
- (A) Civil Rights legislation written during the New Deal
 - (B) Legislation passed after the Montgomery Bus boycott during the Eisenhower administration
 - (C) Anti-lynching legislation written during the Progressive Era
 - (D) Legislation passed under the Great Society of the Johnson administration

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32. Which of the following 20th-century actions most closely parallels the civil rights issue portrayed in the illustration?
- (A) *Brown v. Board of Education* decision
 - (B) Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965
 - (C) Racial integration of the U.S. military
 - (D) *Korematsu v. United States* decision

Questions 33–35 refer to the following passage.

“The old South rested everything on slavery and agriculture, unconscious that these could neither give nor maintain healthy growth. The new South presents a perfect democracy, the oligarchs leading in the popular movement—a social system compact and closely knitted, less splendid on the surface, but stronger at the core—a hundred farms for every plantation, fifty homes for every palace—and a diversified industry that meets the complex need of this complex age.”

—Henry Grady, *The New South*, 1886, 1889

33. Based on the excerpt of Henry Grady’s *New South*, which of the following statements best describes the change in the description of the American identity?
- (A) After the Civil War, the South accepted the new status of the African American as an equal citizen.
 - (B) The South had done away with the hierarchical plantation system and replaced it with a more egalitarian society.
 - (C) The new South was the first region to grant political equality to women.
 - (D) The South had become as industrialized as the North.
34. Which of the following pieces of evidence would counteract the ideal of the new South as described by Henry Grady?
- (A) The development of the iron and steel industry in Birmingham, Alabama
 - (B) Industrial development in New Orleans and other Gulf Coast cities
 - (C) The restructuring of the South’s agricultural system
 - (D) The existence of sharecropping and the crop-lien system
35. Which of the following would more accurately fit Grady’s description of the new South?
- (A) The antebellum South
 - (B) The South of the Great Depression
 - (C) The South during the World War II era
 - (D) The reconstruction South

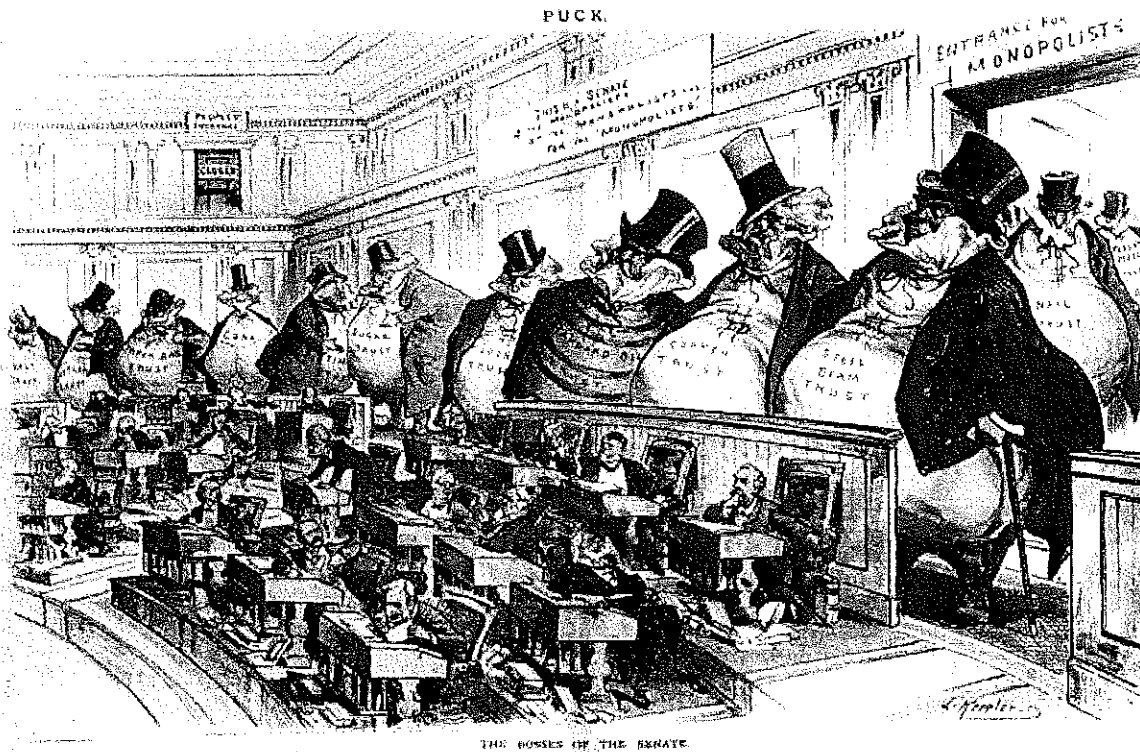
Questions 36–38 refer to the following passage.

“Herbert has finished his course at the academy, and is about to enter the manufactory as an office clerk. Mr. Cameron means to promote him as he merits, and I should not be at all surprised if our young friend eventually became junior partner. He and his mother have bought the house into which they moved, and have done not a little to convert it into a tasteful home. The invention has proved all that Mr. Cameron hoped for it. It has been widely introduced, and Herbert realizes as much from his own half as Mr. Cameron agreed to pay for that which he purchased. So his father’s invention has proved to be Herbert Carter’s most valuable legacy.”

—From *Herbert Carter’s Legacy* by Horatio Alger, 1875


36. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the excerpt?
- (A) Reform was needed in American industry.
 - (B) Industrialization was of value to all Americans.
 - (C) The American Dream was attainable by only a few.
 - (D) Through hard work, anyone could become a success.
37. Which of the following groups would most strongly disagree with the previous excerpt?
- (A) Social Darwinists
 - (B) Labor union members
 - (C) Factory owners
 - (D) City dwellers
38. Which of the following historical ideals explains the core of the passage and others like it?
- (A) The Puritan work ethic
 - (B) The ideals of Republican Motherhood
 - (C) The philosophy behind Jeffersonian democracy
 - (D) Jacksonian democracy

Questions 39–42 refer to the following image.



Joseph Keppler, "The Bosses of the Senate," political cartoon, *Puck*, January 23, 1889

39. The main point of this political cartoon most directly reflects which of the following ideas?
- (A) The Social Gospel, a Protestant intellectual movement to help the plight of the poor at the turn of the 20th century
 - (B) Progressivism, from 1900 to 1924
 - (C) Populism, a pro-agricultural political movement, from 1890 to 1896
 - (D) Social Darwinism, a belief that only the fittest would survive in business, from the 1870s and 1880s
40. The ideas expressed by the artist in the political cartoon illustrate which of the following issues of the Industrial Revolution?
- (A) Labor unions had too much influence in the government.
 - (B) The U.S. Senate was able to pass legislation to promote fair business practices.
 - (C) The belief that monopolies controlled the U.S. Senate.
 - (D) The economy was producing an equitable society.

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41. Which of the following ideas developed and became prominent in 20th-century American politics based on the issues expressed in the cartoon?
- (A) New Deal ideas for redistribution of wealth
 - (B) Progressive ideas to break up monopolies
 - (C) Populist ideas calling for the direct election of Congress
 - (D) Great Society voting rights legislation
42. Which of the following 20th-century events most closely parallels the events in the cartoon?
- (A) New Deal legislation to control big business authority in Congress
 - (B) The *laissez-faire* attitude of 1920s politics
 - (C) Post-World War I to World War II business development
 - (D) The government's reaction to the lack of environmental regulation in the 1970s

Questions 43–45 refer to the following image.



Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune, Inc.
THERE ARE MOMENTS WHEN MARRIED LIFE SEEMS QUITE ENDURABLE EVEN TO A MAN WHO THINKS HE'S HENPECKED

Darling, "There Are Moments When Married Life Seems Quite Endurable Even to a Man Who Thinks He's Henpecked," cartoon, *New York Tribune*, 1919


43. Which of the following statements on labor is most closely related to the views expressed in this cartoon?
- (A) "Reds," along with labor, were attempting to take control of the United States.
 - (B) U.S. labor was an instrument to protect democracy from "Red" influence.
 - (C) It was feared that U.S. labor was in danger of being influenced by "Reds."
 - (D) U.S. labor and capitalism were strong enough to defeat the "Reds" and their threat to America.
44. Which of the following 19th-century events created American fear of anarchists and socialists?
- (A) The apparent lawlessness of Ku Klux Klan dominance in parts of the unreconstructed South
 - (B) The resulting court case from the Haymarket Square Riot in Chicago
 - (C) The events leading to the Homestead Steel Strike in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 - (D) Jacob Coxey's "March on Washington" as a protest to the Panic of 1893
45. Which of the following international events is considered to have had the most influence in creating a fear of "Reds" in the United States during the first quarter of the 20th century?
- (A) Worldwide Great Depression
 - (B) The inconclusive ending to World War I
 - (C) The emergence of dictatorships in Europe
 - (D) The Russian Revolution

Questions 46–48 refer to the following image.



Courtesy of the Lyndon B. Johnson Library

46. Which of the following statements is most accurate, based on this photograph taken in the 1970s?
- (A) For the first time, a large number of American youth protested a political matter.
 - (B) American youth had always voiced their opinion about major social and political issues.
 - (C) The youth of America were influenced by other groups that had opposed American involvement in the Vietnam War.
 - (D) Youth protest against the Vietnam War was widespread but did not influence political policy regarding the war.
47. Which event expressed the sentiments of the photograph and had the most substantial impact on American politics in the late 1960s?
- (A) The riots across America after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - (B) The antiwar backlash after the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy
 - (C) The violent radical youth-group-led protests at the 1968 Democratic Party Convention in Chicago
 - (D) The Woodstock Music Festival that had a theme of peace
48. Which of the following forms of pop culture evolved most during the 1960s and 1970s as a result of the events surrounding the photograph?
- (A) Fictional literature aimed at young adults focused more on social justice.
 - (B) The visual arts became more oriented toward social causes.
 - (C) Television programming became more focused on youth culture.
 - (D) Popular music became more focused on antiwar and social themes.

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Questions 49 and 50 refer to the following passage.

"The conditions which brought us to this point are well known. Two decades of low productivity and stagnant wages; persistent unemployment . . . years of huge government deficits . . . exploding health care costs . . . educational and job training opportunities inadequate to the demands of a high wage, high growth economy. For too long we drifted . . . paralyzed by special interest groups, partisan bickering and the sheer complexity of our problems.

I know we can do better . . . If we have the vision, the will and the heart to make the changes we must, we will enter the 21st century . . . having secured the American dream for ourselves and future generations."

—President Bill Clinton, State of the Union Address, February 17, 1993

49. According to the excerpt, which of the following events most impacted the United States during the 1990s?
- (A) Labor issues were causing massive unemployment.
 - (B) America was facing an economic recession.
 - (C) Record numbers of high-wage jobs were being exported.
 - (D) America was entering a new era of bipartisan cooperation.
50. Which 21st-century issue was not a major concern at the time this speech was given?
- (A) The advent of the Internet and social media
 - (B) With dramatic advancements in technology, the loss of jobs for many Americans
 - (C) A war on terrorism
 - (D) The collapse of the Soviet empire and concerns about the Cold War

Questions 51–55 refer to the following cartoon.



51. Based on the image and its title, which of the following best describes the sentiments of the cartoon above?
- (A) hateful
 - (B) sarcastic
 - (C) critical
 - (D) serious
52. Which of the following groups would have most strongly appreciated the cartoon above?
- (A) Shipbuilders who hired women
 - (B) Armed forces generals
 - (C) Women who had joined the workforce
 - (D) Child psychologists

53. The ideas expressed in the cartoon above most clearly show which of the following?
- (A) The belief that women had limitations
 - (B) The training needed to “retool” for wartime
 - (C) The growing need for childcare in American society
 - (D) The shifting roles of women in American society
54. The ideas expressed in the cartoon above most clearly show the influence of which the following prior events?
- (A) The ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment
 - (B) The women’s rights movement of the 19th century
 - (C) The expansion of factories in the 19th century
 - (D) The growth of trade unions in the 19th century
55. Though some “Rosie the Riveters” left their jobs to return to homemaking following World War II, the number of U.S. women who worked outside the home rose steadily during the 1950s and 1960s. Based on this fact, which of the following conclusions can be drawn?
- (A) The “Rosie the Riveters” could not sustain their roles as breadwinners without the presence of childcare.
 - (B) The role of “Rosie the Riveters” in the war effort helped lead to the expansion of jobs for women.
 - (C) Women realized that obtaining a college degree was necessary in order to improve their status in the workplace.
 - (D) Women helped the U.S. defeat the enemy.

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

STOP

PRACTICE TEST I ANSWER KEY

1.	B	15.	B	29.	C	43.	C
2.	A	16.	C	30.	B	44.	B
3.	D	17.	D	31.	D	45.	D
4.	C	18.	D	32.	B	46.	A
5.	D	19.	C	33.	B	47.	C
6.	B	20.	D	34.	D	48.	D
7.	C	21.	C	35.	C	49.	B
8.	B	22.	C	36.	D	50.	C
9.	A	23.	C	37.	B	51.	B
10.	B	24.	A	38.	A	52.	C
11.	A	25.	C	39.	D	53.	D
12.	D	26.	C	40.	C	54.	B
13.	A	27.	C	41.	B	55.	B
14.	A	28.	B	42.	B		

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

SECTION I

PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWERS

1. B

Although it is not possible to know exactly how many American Indians died due to pandemic diseases like smallpox, it is estimated that anywhere between 50 and 90 percent of the number of persons living in the Western Hemisphere perished at the time of European “discovery.”

2. A

To maintain constant productivity, the Spanish, and later the English, needed to have thousands of slaves work the sugar plantations for up to 14 hours per day. The difficult and tedious labor led to a high mortality rate, which in turn required a continuous flow of slave labor into the Caribbean from Africa.

3. D

Corn and (more significantly) potatoes were imported to Europe as easy-to-grow crops. Countries with large numbers of poor, such as Ireland, the German states, Sweden, and France, grew in population as more people were healthier and lived longer. They therefore produced more children who survived into adulthood; the population in some areas increased by 500 percent.

4. C

The major concept in the Mayflower Compact is the idea that decisions will be made by majority rule like that developed in early New England town meetings (“ . . . combine ourselves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the end aforesaid . . . ”).

5. D

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention in the summer of 1787 agreed to abide by majority rule in establishing a new and stronger government of the United States. The rule by majority is a main reason for the establishment of so many compromises in developing the Constitution.

6. B

The English were attempting to make inroads in North America as Spain and France were establishing outposts in their growing economic empires. The English hoped that sending families and forming a set of rules would help in this establishment.

7. C

Between 1650 and 1675, the population of the western portion of Virginia surpassed that of the Tidewater region. Bacon’s Rebellion began as Nathaniel Bacon desired to gain political rights, among other demands, for the underrepresented (in the House of Burgesses) western population so that funding for internal improvements and protection from attacks by American Indians could be improved.

8. B

Western Pennsylvania farmers in the 1790s believed they were being unfairly taxed with the new excise tax under Alexander Hamilton’s financial plan. They felt that their interests were not proportionately represented in Congress because most congressmen were wealthy and well educated and did not take their local population’s interest to heart.

9. A

The royal governor of Virginia, William Berkeley, and the House of Burgesses tended to ignore the requests of the Virginians on the western frontier for protection from raids by the Native Americans and a desire for better transportation routes to the Tidewater region. Also, there was no recognition of political rights of the frontiersmen: By 1670 the population of western Virginia was greater than that of the Tidewater region, yet the Tidewater region had a larger representation in the House of Burgesses.

10. B

The words were written to give Americans cause for alarm that the British were going to prevent Americans from fighting for their rights and all Americans needed to “take up [their] arms and go with speed [their] country to defend.”

11. A

Americans began fighting in 1775 for their “rights as Englishmen.” In 1776, the Americans began to focus on fighting for independence. Free trade and economic liberty would come with independence but that was not the goal of the Revolution. The removal of despotic royal governors had already begun with the advent of the Committees of Safety, and American political leaders were greatly influenced by the Enlightenment and wished to see those ideas implemented in America.

12. D

Loyalists made up approximately one-third of the colonial population; many took up arms and fought alongside the British against American patriots. Native Americans did help the English, but some assisted the Americans in their fight against Britain; the English did not attack from only the east. There was some fear of slave rebellion, but this fear was not too great. Although America was short on hard currency, the colonial government (Second Continental Congress) did authorize the printing of Continental Dollars, and later in the war Americans were able to get loans from France and Spain.

13. A

The English had passed several restrictive acts targeting the Americans since 1765 (Stamp Act) continuing into the 1770s (Townshend Act, Coercive Acts), and Americans believed their “rights as Englishmen” had been violated and were continuously ignored.

14. A

The Pennsylvania Emancipation Act called for the gradual emancipation of slaves in Pennsylvania toward the end of the American Revolution. Some Americans were beginning to understand the hypocrisy of Americans holding slaves as well as fighting to free themselves from the bondage of Britain.

15. B

The Liberty Party advocated the abolition of slavery. The movement was a political alternative to the radical abolitionist movement that emerged in the 1830s. The Liberty Party believed in outlawing slavery through the legal process. The Locofoco wing of the Democratic Party was associated mainly with the state of New York and was labor-friendly and anti-bank; the Free Soilers were mainly people who wanted to keep slavery and free blacks out of the new territories so that there would not be a lot of competition for jobs from people who would accept lower salaries; the American Party was focused on nativist ideas, and its philosophy transcended regional boundaries.

16. C

After the American Revolution, the Northern states began to outlaw slavery. They believed it hypocritical to have slaves as they themselves had just freed themselves from the bondage of service to Britain.

17. D

According to *Marbury v. Madison*, the U.S. Constitution is “superior to any ordinary act of the legislature.” Ultimately, this court case made the U.S. Constitution the supreme law of the land.

18. D

Southern slave owners would have accepted the Supreme Court being able to interpret the U.S. Constitution (as supreme law) as a result of the *Dred Scott* decision of 1857.

19. C

While *Plessy v. Ferguson* established the precedent of “separate but equal” in 1896, the court case *Brown v. Board of Education* overturned that decision by stating “separate” was inherently unequal and ordered the integration of public schools.

20. D

Andrew Jackson vetoed the bill that rechartered the Second Bank of the United States, although in 1819 the Supreme Court established the constitutionality of the bank in the Supreme Court case *McCulloch v. Maryland*. It was Jackson’s personal opinion that the bank was unconstitutional.

21. C

In 1819, Missouri applied to join the Union as a slave state. This would have offset the balance between free and slave states, giving the advantage to the slave states. In 1820, Kentucky senator Henry Clay created a compromise that admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine (part of Massachusetts) as a free state.

22. C

Quakers were the first group in America to openly oppose slavery, especially the spread of slavery. Adding a new slave state was not acceptable to those in the early abolitionist movement.

23. C

The Supreme Court *Dred Scott* decision declared that slaves were property protected by the "due process clause" of the Fifth Amendment, and the decision also declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional.

24. A

Several Northern states passed personal liberty laws, which in general did not require state authorities to cooperate in the recapture of runaway slaves. Southern states believed it was their right to recapture "runaway property" and return it to the rightful owner. In 1859, the Supreme Court case *Abelman v. Booth* guaranteed this right.

25. C

In 1852, a series of chapter-length stories was put together and published as *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which told of the horrendous treatment of slaves in the South in the antebellum years. This novel caused the abolitionist movement to grow rapidly.

26. C

The Stamp Act, passed by British Parliament in 1765, led to a vocal and occasionally violent reaction in the American colonies. Colonists objected to this law raising taxes on Americans that was passed without their consent.

27. C

The Free Soil Party, formed in the late 1840s, did not want to allow slavery to expand to the

new territories being created from the Mexican Cession and acquisition of Oregon. Although the Republicans seemed to be accepting the idea of slavery in the South, the party attracted a lot of abolitionists, as there was an understanding that the days of slavery would be limited.

28. B

The Republican Party platform, on the whole, drove the North and South farther apart, creating a stronger regional sense of identity in their residents. The Midwest was not dependent upon slave labor, and although New England factory workers depended on a consistent cotton crop for their jobs, they realized that slave labor was becoming more of a moral issue and began to oppose it more. Though the South and West had a minor economic relationship, the West was more aligned with the North.

29. C

Women's suffragists wanted the right to vote, which was starting to be granted in the western states and territories. Their fight was based on rights granted in the Constitution, just as the equal protection clause would state in the Fourteenth Amendment.

30. B

With the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, adult male Freedmen were granted the right to vote. As Reconstruction was ending across the South, different white supremacist groups began to intimidate the Freedmen into either voting for Democrats or not voting at all.

31. D

Two major pieces of legislation passed in 1964 and 1965 guaranteed the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and the voting rights of the Fifteenth Amendment, giving the federal government the authority to enforce these laws.

32. B

The Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965 codified the integration of society and protected the rights of African Americans to register to vote and actually participate in the electoral process.

33. B

Henry Grady wanted to portray the South as a more egalitarian region than it had been before the Civil War. Although agriculture was still prevalent, most of the economy was based on sharecropping and impoverished Freedman labor.

34. D

The idea of sharecropping and the crop-lien system does not fit in well with the optimistic description of the new South. The “fifty homes” tended to be more like the old shacks that slaves would live in under the plantation system. Sharecroppers were not financially well off compared to other agricultural workers in the post-Civil War years.

35. C

Henry Grady’s description of the South would more appropriately fit the description of the South beginning in the 1950s with the development of the Sun Belt and the growth of industrialization and suburbanization in the region.

36. D

The premise behind Horatio Alger’s stories was that anyone who worked hard and lived an honest life could become a success and live the American Dream.

37. B

Members of labor unions tended to work long hours for low wages, some for many years, and did not advance or become wealthy.

38. A

The Puritan work ethic of working hard and becoming successful is the main theme of Alger’s stories. All of his main characters, as exemplified by Herbert in the passage, were honest and hardworking.

39. D

Social Darwinism was the belief that the strongest and the best in society would be the most successful. During the Industrial Revolution, it was commonly believed that business tycoons who controlled the trusts (and in this political cartoon controlled the U.S. Senate) were the strongest of society.

40. C

The artist promoted the idea that the U.S. Senate was a corrupt body because it was controlled by the monopolists (trusts). There is no evidence that labor unions had any influence in the U.S. Senate; in fact, the opposite was true, and the U.S. Senate passed legislation that helped business owners and big industry grow at the expense of the safety of the workers. American society was far from equitable in the late 19th century.

41. B

The corruption that existed in the U.S. Senate, especially in the late 19th century (due to the influence of trusts), led to the 20th-century Progressive movement demand to break up trusts. This would create fair business practices that would allow small businessmen to survive the power of the giant trusts.

42. B

Although trusts had been broken up by the 1920s, it was believed that the *laissez-faire* attitude of the three main branches of government allowed the development of the economic crisis known as the Great Depression in the 1930s, just as the trusts forced small businessmen out of business and workers to accept low wages and unsafe working conditions in the late 19th century.

43. C

A fear existed in the United States that labor unions were strongly influenced by “Reds,” or communists; the recent Russian Revolution and other protests that occurred before the revolution itself were led by labor unions. The point of view of the artist is that while labor may not be happy with capitalism (based upon the “henpecked” comment), it would be more successful with a capitalist economy rather than one based on “Red” ideology.

44. B

The Haymarket Square Riot in Chicago, Illinois (May 4, 1886), led to a celebrated court case. Eight anarchists were arrested (many of whom were not present at the incident) for conspiracy and murder of Chicago policemen who died when an unknown assailant tossed a bomb into a crowd.

45. D

The Russian Revolution created a panic or "Red Scare" in the United States as in the post-World War I years. Many European nations, fearing a communist or socialist takeover, were forcing known anarchists and socialists to leave; many of those individuals ended up coming to the United States. Coupled with labor strikes in the United States and mysterious letter bombs being received by prominent Americans, many American citizens feared the nation was heading down the path to revolution.

46. A

For the first time in American history, a large number of American youth took a cause and made it popular. Beginning on college campuses and then spreading to mainstream America, protests against the Vietnam War became more prominent as the war continued.

47. C

Several anti-Vietnam War protests turned into anti-Lyndon Johnson protests. This was especially true at the 1968 Democratic Party National Convention held in Chicago. Although Lyndon B. Johnson withdrew from the presidential race in March 1968, the Vietnam War and the Johnson administration were still the targets of the protesters. A nationwide television audience witnessed the protest as it became very violent.

48. D

As the 1960s and 1970s progressed, music targeted at the youth culture became more prominent in mainstream culture. At the same time, this music began to reflect the antiwar movement (usually through rock and roll and folk music).

49. B

In 1993, the United States was in the middle of an economic recession that had created high unemployment and higher than average inflation.

50. C

A war on terrorism began in the late fall of 2001. The concept of a war against a movement, as opposed to another nation, was not considered in the early 1990s.

51. B

Answer choice B is the best answer. The image depicts two "Rosie the Riveters" with tools in hand, involved in the difficult work of building a ship. At the same time, children surround one of the workers. The image, along with its title, convey a sarcastic sentiment; the women do not have any spare time.

52. C

Answer choice C is the best answer. Women who had joined the workforce during World War II to build ships, planes, weapons, and other necessities of war would have probably appreciated the humorous depiction of a woman doing hard physical work while still tending her children.

53. D

Answer choice D is the best answer. The cartoon clearly reflects the shifting roles of women as new situations and opportunities presented themselves in American society.

54. B

Answer choice B is the best answer. The women's rights movement of the 19th century, led by such figures as Susan B. Anthony, focused attention not only on the lack of voting rights for women but on the need to address the roles of women in society and how they played out in both the home and workplace.

55. B

Answer choice B is the best answer. Based on the information provided, one can conclude that the role of the "Rosie the Riveters," along with other factors, helped lead to the expansion of jobs for women in the decades that followed.