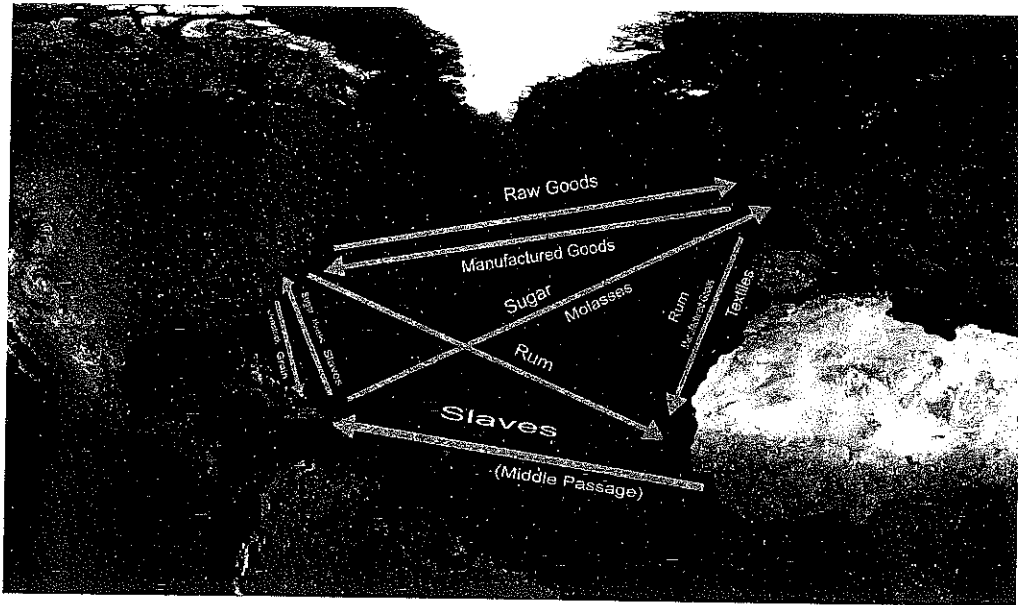


Part B: Short-Answer Questions

Time: 45 Minutes


4 Questions

1. The exchange of goods in the Atlantic World altered the environment of North America and affected interactions among various groups.

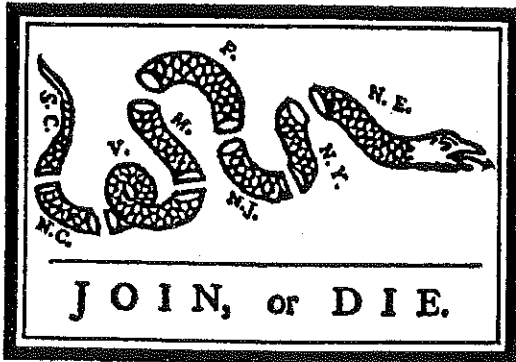


Use the image and your knowledge of United States history to answer parts A, B, and C.

- (A) Select one group from the Atlantic World and briefly explain how that group was impacted by this exchange of goods.
- (B) Select a second group from the Atlantic World and briefly explain how that group was impacted by this exchange of goods.
- (C) Briefly discuss how the two groups used in parts A and B were changed because of the interaction that occurred during this exchange.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

2. Political Cartoon A:



Benjamin Franklin, 1754

Political Cartoon B:



King George and the Colonial Rebels, 1773

For this question, address all three parts:

- (A) Briefly explain the meaning of Political Cartoon A.
- (B) Briefly explain the meaning of Political Cartoon B.
- (C) Describe the change in the political attitude in the American colonies between the years 1754 and 1773. Provide one specific piece of historical evidence not used in Part A or B to support your answer.

3. Quote 1:

“THESE are the times that try men’s souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly; it is dearness only that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated.”

— *The Crisis* No. I, written December 19, 1776; published December 23, 1776

Quote 2:

“THESE are times that tried men’s souls, and they are over—and the greatest and completest revolution the world ever knew, gloriously and happily accomplished. But to pass from the extremes of danger to safety—from the tumult of war to the tranquility of peace, though sweet in contemplation, requires a gradual composure of the senses to receive it. Even calmness has the power of stunning, when it opens too instantly upon us. The long and raging hurricane that should cease in a moment, would leave us in a state rather of wonder than enjoyment; and some moments of recollection must pass, before we could be capable of tasting the felicity of repose. There are but few instances, in which the mind is fitted for sudden transitions: it takes in its pleasures by reflection and comparison and those must have time to act, before the relish for new scenes is complete.”

— *The American Crisis: Philadelphia*, April 19, 1783

Based on the quotes above by Thomas Paine, complete the following three tasks related to the question.

- (A) Briefly explain the historical context in Passage 1.
- (B) Briefly explain the historical context in Passage 2.
- (C) Provide ONE piece of evidence from the era of the American Revolution that is not included in the passages, and explain how it supports the interpretation in either passage.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Short-Answer Question

1. “If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If governments were administered by saints, no checks upon it would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself.”

—James Madison, *Federalist* #51, 1787

“To the citizens of the State of New York:

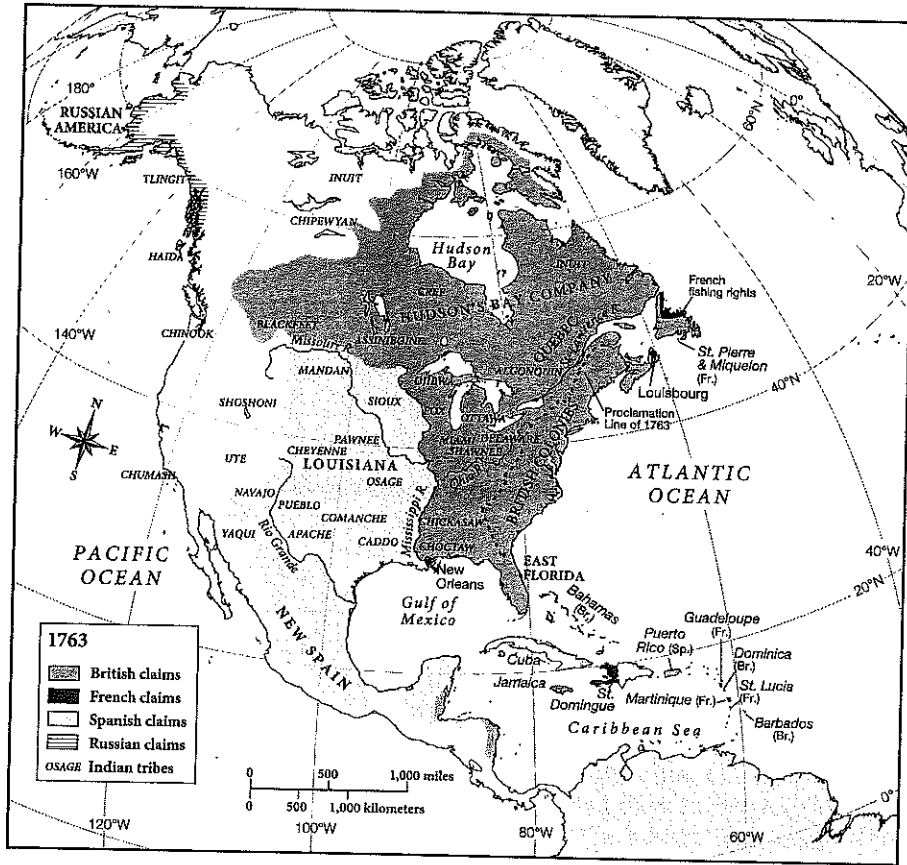
In my last number I endeavored to prove that the language of the article relative to the establishment of the executive of this new government was vague and inexplicit, that the great powers of the President, connected with his duration in office would lead to oppression and ruin.

. . . that the president cannot represent you because he is not of your own immediate choice, that if you adopt this government, you will incline to an arbitrary and odious aristocracy or monarchy, that the president possessed of the power given to him by this frame of government differs but very immaterially from the establishment in Great Britain.”

—“Cato,” Letter V, *The New York Journal*—November 22, 1787

For this question, address all three parts:

- (A) Briefly explain the main point of Madison’s argument.
- (B) Briefly explain the main point of Cato’s argument.
- (C) Briefly discuss how the basis of ONE of the two arguments influenced the ratification debate of the United States Constitution.

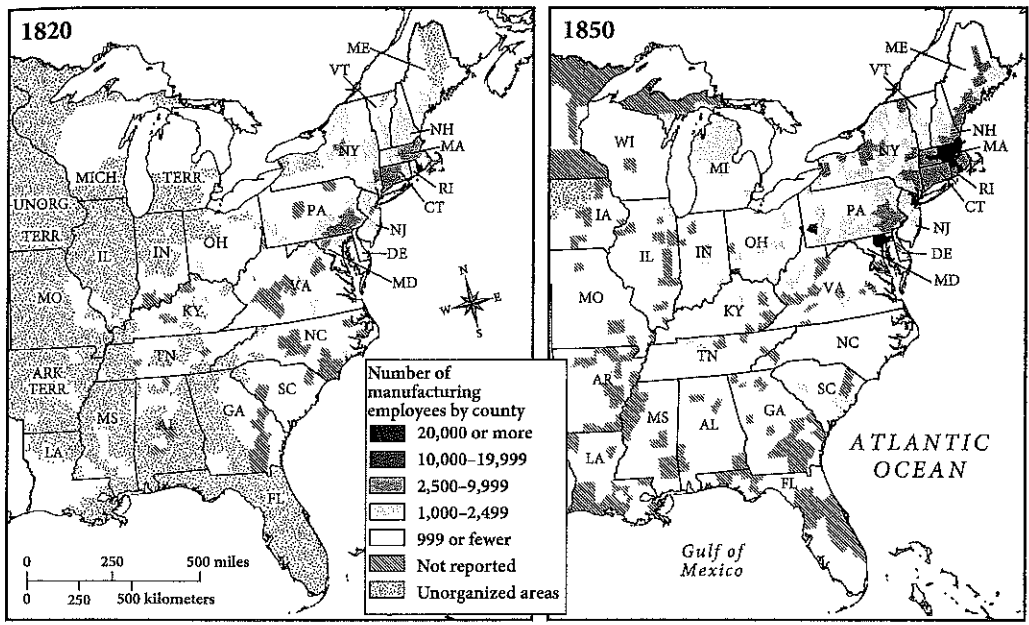


Europe Redraws the Map of North America, 1763

2. Using the map above, answer a, b, and c.
 - a) Briefly explain the international consequences of the French and Indian War.
 - b) Explain why Great Britain attempted to limit colonial expansion.
 - c) Explain why efforts to limit British colonial expansion failed.

END OF SHORT-ANSWER SECTION

Short-Answer Questions



U.S. Manufacturing, 1820 and 1850

1. Using the two maps above, answer a, b, and c.
 - a) Identify the major continuity reflected in the maps.
 - b) Identify the major change over time reflected in the maps.
 - c) Identify one major factor that accounts for this change over time.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Short-Answer Questions

“The North may have won the war, but the white South won the peace. It preserved the essence:—a pool of cheap subservient labor—but escaped the capital outlays and social obligations that slavery imposed on its masters. . . .

“After all that can be said in their favor, the congressionally reconstructed governments were a disgrace, and in the end neither freedmen nor the Republican profited.”

Samuel Eliot Morison, *Oxford History of the American People*, 1965

“In fact, Reconstruction governments were ambitious. They were hated in part, because they undertook impressive reforms in public education, family law, social services, commerce, and transportation. Like their northern allies, southern Republicans admired the economic and social transformations that had occurred in the North before the Civil War and worked energetically to import them.”

James Henretta et al., *America's History*, Eighth Edition, 2014

1. Using the excerpts about Reconstruction above, answer a, b, and c.
 - a) Provide one piece of evidence that supports Morison's position, and explain how and why it supports his position.
 - b) Provide one piece of evidence that supports Henretta et al.'s position and explain how and why it supports that position.
 - c) Provide an additional piece of evidence that supports either Morison's position or Henretta et al.'s position and explain why that evidence supports one or the other's point of view.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.