Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by either four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the appropriate letter in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

Questions 1–4 are based on the following quotation.

“The U.S. escalation, therefore, was aimed...at propping up the U.S. created Saigon regimes [in Vietnam], which seemed incapable of defending themselves in the civil war. In March [1965] the escalation took a drastic turn. Johnson sent in Marine battalions. He thus started a buildup of American troops who were to participate directly in the combat rather than merely be ‘advisers’ to South Vietnamese soldiers... In a speech in April 1965, he had announced that he would enter ‘unconditional discussion’ with North Vietnam but that the communists would have to begin the discussions by accepting the fact of an independent South Vietnam.”


1. Which of the following circumstances led most directly to the situation described in the passage?
   (A) The growth of mutual defense organizations
   (B) Tension between the United States and the Soviet Union over the USSR’s expansion
   (C) Regional instability related to nationalist decolonization movements
   (D) Fears about the United States’s domestic security

2. Which of the following arguments would have been used to justify the actions described in the passage?
   (A) The United States has an obligation to aid those nations enduring dire poverty.
   (B) South Vietnam is vulnerable to Communist infiltration and needs American support.
   (C) The United States’s economic security depends on cultivating relationships with Southeast Asian nations.
   (D) It is America’s mission to spread and preserve democratically elected governments.

3. Opponents to U.S. policies in South Vietnam
   (A) tended to avoid public confrontation, preferring to air their grievances via their voting patterns.
   (B) engaged in passionate, sometimes violent protests that built upon growing distrust in the government’s intentions.
   (C) were generally subdued quickly by the nation’s strong anti-Communist movement.
   (D) brought to an end the era of vast public protests through their extraordinary violence.
4. America’s methods of intervention in South Vietnam led to national debates over
(A) the nation’s commitment to containment policies.
(B) limitations to police power in light of the First Amendment.
(C) the effectiveness of the government in blending the needs of minorities with the demands of the majority.
(D) executive power in conducting foreign and military policy.

Questions 5–9 are based on the following image.

5. Which of the following best explains the historical context that motivated the creation of this poster?
(A) The reluctance of many to leave industrial pursuits for farming in the West
(B) The growth in prestige and national influence of industries and trades, to the detriment of farm interests
(C) The economic crises that gripped the nation and severely restricted the amount of available credit
(D) The slow adoption of mechanized farm implements that many feared would destroy the natural ecosystem of the Great Plains

6. The development of farmers’ organizations and related campaigns like this poster reflect
(A) the strength of the Republican party’s influence in the American West.
(B) the expansion of labor unions to non-industrial trades like wheat farmers.
(C) the activism of the national government in addressing the needs of the nation’s suppliers.
(D) the attempted adaptation of farmers to changing economic power structures.
7. Which of the following groups were seen by farmers as having a directly antagonistic relationship with Western agriculturalists?
   (A) Railroad companies and large corporations
   (B) The U.S. Army
   (C) Merchants who profited from exports
   (D) The national parties

8. Which of the following parties found its strength among those who supported posters such as this one?
   (A) The Southern Democratic Party
   (B) The Progressive Party
   (C) The Populist Party
   (D) The Whig Party

9. Which of the following was eventually seen as the most desirable course of governmental action by those who had created posters such as this one?
   (A) A laissez-faire approach to corporate growth
   (B) Active regulation of the nation’s economic system
   (C) Political reform to root out corruption present within the national legislature
   (D) Amending the Constitution to prevent the urban population from overpowering the agrarian West

Questions 10–12 refer to the following quotation.
“Spain had a grand imperial plan that it pursued with notable consistency: ...convert the native peoples to Catholicism, follow military conquest with military rule, and eventually defer to colonial elites for the orderly administration of its possessions. Britain had no comparably systematic plan. It showed relatively little interest in converting the Indians, tolerated all kinds of immigrants to its colonies, [and] long left them alone to cultivate institutions of self-government and representative democracy... The two empires left consequential and contrasting legacies of political stability in the United States and chronic political turmoil in Latin America.”


10. Which of the following best supports the authors’ claims in the above passage?
   (A) The development of large-scale export economies in British North America
   (B) The growth of the Atlantic slave trade, especially in the Spanish Caribbean colonies
   (C) The expansive network of trade alliances that developed between Spanish colonists and Native Americans
   (D) The growth of an autonomous, American society within British colonial holdings

11. Which of the following characteristics of settlement also contributed to the contrasting legacies of the British and Spanish empires in the New World?
   (A) The varying interest in colonial profitability
   (B) The differing views on the use of forced African labor
   (C) The divergence in interaction with groups of other races
   (D) The opposing approaches to colonial defense

12. Which of the following supports the authors’ assertions about the legacy of British rule in North America?
   (A) The gradual decline in the authority of the British monarchy in North American affairs
   (B) The expansion of self-rule based on English legal and political traditions
   (C) The comparatively lesser impact of British settlement on neighboring Native American tribes
   (D) The rapid geographic expansion of British settlers across the Eastern half of North America
Questions 13 and 14 are based on the following image.

13. Which of the following developments most directly led to the situation seen in the photograph above?
(A) Federal policies encouraging American westward migration
(B) The growing political influence of railroads
(C) Native American refusal to abide by the terms of treaties made by their chiefs
(D) Hostilities between whites and Mexican Americans on the Great Plains

14. The ultimate aim of official U.S. Indian policy during the time of the photograph above was to
(A) exterminate all native populations on the Great Plains.
(B) preserve the tribal autonomy of native groups in order to maintain stability.
(C) develop relationships that would allow the U.S. government to profit from native American resources.
(D) assimilate native populations to the American way of life.
Questions 15–17 are based on the following quotation.

“In forming the Moral Majority in 1979, [Jerry] Falwell and like-minded religious conservatives moved boldly into the partisan wars…Falwell made it clear that the Moral Majority was a political, not a religious organization…The Moral Majority, he exclaimed, was …‘pro-family, pro-morality, and pro-American.’…It encouraged a surge of grass-roots religious activity that boosted socially conservative Christian ideas after 1979 and that ultimately propelled cultural issues into the center of public debate in the United States.”

James T. Patterson, Restless Giant: The United States from Watergate to Bush v. Gore (2005)

15. Which of the following most directly contributed to the rise of the organization identified in the passage?
   (A) Backlash against the social and political changes of the 1960s and 1970s
   (B) The growth of higher education in the United States
   (C) Significant immigration from Latin America and East Asia after 1965
   (D) The success of the civil rights movement

16. Which of the following developments most directly supports Patterson’s claims in this passage?
   (A) The substantial impact of U.S. Supreme Court decisions in the 1980s
   (B) The repeal of many large-scale social insurance programs
   (C) The expansion of the public debate on abortion
   (D) The success of conservatives’ economic agenda

17. The overall impact of organizations like the one described in the passage was to
   (A) encourage reform to end corruption in government.
   (B) reverse many of the social changes that had occurred in previous decades.
   (C) increase Americans’ faith in their government.
   (D) bolster the political power of the Republican Party.

Questions 18–20 refer to the following quotation.

“The exchange of European goods for enslaved Africans that began in the middle of the fifteenth century set the terms of the slave trade for the next four hundred years, but the character of that trade was constantly changing for both traders and slaves. The number of slaves grew; their nationality, sex, and age fluctuated. New maritime technology changed the transport that carried slaves, which, in turn, affected everything from the price of slaves to the slaves’ mortality and morbidity. And while the trade expanded enormously, reaching deep into the African interior and to all parts of the Americas, it also created opposition among Africans, Europeans, and the Americas, which eventually led to the slave trade’s final demise during the middle years of the nineteenth century.”

Ira Berlin, “The Discovery of the Americas and the Transatlantic Slave Trade” (2013)

18. Which of the following best explains the reason for the growth of the trade patterns described in the passage?
   (A) The desire to populate the developing colonies of the New World despite slow European settlement
   (B) Competition among European powers for influence in West Central Africa
   (C) The growth of sugar and rice plantations as a source of economic viability for the colonies
   (D) The development of a racial caste system in the New World based on intermixture and intermarriage

19. Which of the following groups benefited the least from the rise of the slave trade as discussed in the passage?
   (A) Portuguese traders
   (B) Spanish landowners in the New World
   (C) West African tribal leaders
   (D) Native peoples of the Caribbean
20. Which of the following best describes the response of enslaved Africans to the realities of the slave trade as described in the passage?
(A) Overt challenges to the power structure established by slavers
(B) Cultural adaptations that, over time, preserved a degree of an autonomous identity
(C) Frequent, successful attempts at rebellion in order to undermine profitability
(D) Rejection of European cultural traits, especially religion, as a measure of independence

Questions 21–24 are based on the following map.

21. Which of the following best explains the significance of the linkages displayed on this map?
(A) The growth of transportation connections contributed to a decline in regional divisions in this time period.
(B) The opening of trade routes with the Old Northwest helped to reduce conflicts with Native Americans living there by developing economic ties with several major tribes.
(C) The expansion and improvement of transportation in the United States allowed for the development of a market based economy.
(D) The funding of national transportation projects solidified the national government’s role in economic affairs.
22. The most direct result of the development shown in this map was
(A) the closing of the American frontier.
(B) the growth of partisan bickering in Congress.
(C) the increase in conflict with Britain and Spain.
(D) the solidification of a system of regional economic specialization.

23. Which of the following developments complemented the impact of the expansion of roads and canals throughout the United States?
(A) The growth of abolitionism as a political movement in the North
(B) The expansion of American art and literature
(C) The development of new technologies like interchangeable parts and the telegraph
(D) The protection of craftsmen and laborers by national law

24. Which of the following regions was least changed by the developments depicted in this map?
(A) Urban areas of the northeast
(B) The Great Lakes region
(C) The western frontier
(D) The coastal south

Questions 25–28 are based on the following quotation.
“We claim exactly the same rights, privileges, and immunities as are enjoyed by white men—we ask nothing more and will be content with nothing less…The law no longer knows white nor black, but simply men, and consequently we are entitled to ride in public conveyances, hold office, sit on juries, and do everything else which we have in the past been prevented from doing solely on the ground of color.”
Report of the Colored Convention in Alabama (1865)

25. The demands of the passage above were most clearly granted by the
(A) Supreme Court’s support of civil rights activism.
(B) passage of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments.
(C) federal government’s protections of freedmen’s economic self-sufficiency.
(D) realignment of the political parties of the nineteenth century.

26. Which of the following groups would most strongly have supported the position described in this passage?
(A) The Democratic Party
(B) Northern immigrants
(C) Radical Republicans
(D) Female reformers

27. Which of the following best describes the results of Reconstruction efforts toward the goals expressed in the passage?
(A) Despite considerable support in the North, little change was made to the South as former Confederates nearly immediately took up their old seats in government.
(B) Considering the significant obstacles of poverty faced by freedmen, Reconstruction efforts were wildly successful in establishing political and economic (if not social) equality.
(C) The deeply felt impact of the Union victory in the Civil War inspired significant social change in the South, paving the way for progress toward equality.
(D) Although early Republican efforts yielded short-term victories for freedmen, the failure to substantially change the social and economic conditions of the South doomed long-term progress for a century.

28. The calls for equality in the passage above most directly built upon
(A) the widespread influence of republicanism.
(B) the public support of ideas of American racial and cultural superiority.
(C) the influence of Second Great Awakening ideals about morality and social justice.
(D) the nation’s constitutional legacy of protection for the voices of minority groups.
Questions 29–32 are based on the following quotation.

“The problem lay buried, unspoken, for many years in the minds of American women...In the fifteen years after World War II, this mystique of feminine fulfillment [had become] the cherished and self-perpetuating core of contemporary American culture. Millions of women lived their lives in the image of those pretty pictures of the American suburban housewife...They had no thought for the unfeminine problems of the world outside the home; they wanted the men to make the major decisions.”

Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique* (1963)

29. The movement for social equality that would follow the publication of this book was focused primarily upon
   (A) redressing past wrongs against American women.
   (B) questioning social assumptions about gender.
   (C) establishing protections for women’s constitutional right to suffrage.
   (D) using the strength of organized labor to effect change.

30. Which of the following historical developments contributed to the rise of the women’s liberation movement?
   (A) Women’s experiences in fighting the Vietnam War
   (B) The success of policy initiatives to secure women’s rights
   (C) The growth of American conservatism
   (D) The expansion (and subsequent contraction) of opportunities available in the 1940s

31. Which of the following most strongly contradicts the ideas expressed in the passage?
   (A) Women had long advocated for social programs to better the lives of their families.
   (B) The media of the 1950s and 1960s combined political campaigns with targeted ads for housewives.
   (C) Young women actively participated in the civil rights and anti-war movements.
   (D) The baby boom had vaulted women’s domestic role into the national spotlight.

32. Which of the following changes did the most to bring about the reforms that Friedan and other feminist activists hoped to effect?
   (A) Supreme Court activism
   (B) Expansion of the middle class
   (C) The rise of the Republican Party
   (D) Federal aid for education

Questions 33–35 refer to the following quotation.

“We must alwayes having before our eyes our Commission and Community in the worke, our Community as members of the same body, ...the Lord will be our God and delight to dwell among us, as his owne people and will command a blessing upon us in all our wayes, ...New England...shall be as a Citty upon a Hill, the eies of all people are uppon us... Therefore lett us choose life, that wee, and our Seede, may live; by obeyeing his voyce, and cleaving to him, for hee is our life, and our prosperity.”

John Winthrop, “City on a Hill” (1630)

33. Which of the following best explains the purpose of the colony founded by Winthrop and other leaders in New England?
   (A) To establish a permanent community of believers sharing a common faith
   (B) To missionize the Native Americans they encountered
   (C) To create an experiment in democracy based in Christian values
   (D) To open relations with settlers from other European nations

34. Which of the following resulted from the establishment of the New England colonies by Winthrop and other like-minded leaders?
   (A) The development of a thriving, homogenous society
   (B) An intense focus on cultivating cash crops for export
   (C) The immediate rejection of all forms of forced labor
   (D) A welcoming and tolerant approach to newcomers and dissenters
35. Beyond the rhetoric of Winthrop, which of the following contributed most significantly to the success of the New England colonies?
(A) Long-term cooperation and mutual respect for native peoples of the region
(B) Early diversity among colonial leaders and craftsmen
(C) Strong political and economic support of the British monarchy
(D) Favorable environmental conditions and significant natural resources

Questions 36 and 37 are based on the following quotation.

“And be it further enacted. That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the state, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited.”

Missouri Compromise (1820)

36. What issue lay at the heart of the debate that was ultimately resolved by this agreement?
(A) The balance of free and slave states in the Senate
(B) The constitutionality of slavery
(C) The profitability of expanding slavery west of the Mississippi river
(D) The preservation of states’ rights to economic self-regulation

37. Which of the following ultimately led to the breakdown of the Missouri Compromise?
(A) The continued expansion of the United States into new territories
(B) The growth of the Democratic majority in Congress
(C) The population growth of northern states
(D) The failure of plantation agriculture in the Southwest

Questions 38–40 refer to the following quotation.

“This is an indictment under the Espionage Act of … May 16, 1918, c. 75, § 1, 40 Stat. 553. It has been cut down to two counts, …The former of these alleges that on or about June 16, 1918, at Canton, Ohio, the defendant caused and incited and attempted to cause and incite insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces of the United States and with intent so to do delivered, to an assembly of people, a public speech, set forth…. There was a demurrer to the indictment on the ground that the statute is unconstitutional as interfering with free speech, contrary to the First Amendment, …This was overruled.”

Eugene V. Debs v. United States (1919)

38. Which of the following contributed to the passage of the Espionage Act referred to in the passage above?
(A) A surge in immigration
(B) Federal activism and the resultant conservative backlash
(C) Corruption within the highest levels of the military
(D) Wartime patriotism and nativism

39. Which of the following tensions is apparent in this excerpt?
(A) Whether wartime legitimizes stricter restrictions on civil liberties

40. The conflict that resulted in this Supreme Court case most directly led to post-war fears of
(A) the power of large corporations.
(B) a too-powerful Federal government.
(C) radicalism, especially Socialism.
(D) social unrest based on the growing wealth gap.
Questions 41–46 are based on the following quotations.

“Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled ... The taxes for paying [any expenses of the nation] ...shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several States within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.”

Articles of Confederation (1781)

“The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, ... To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers... This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; ... shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.”

United States Constitution (1787)

41. Which of the following best explains the change that occurred within the United States between the creation of these two documents?
   (A) A general growth in the fear of centralized power made worse by the encroachment of the Spanish
   (B) Widespread calls for a national executive in hopes of uniting diverse groups of Americans
   (C) Deep divisions between the content of the various state constitutions and the authors of the Articles of Confederation
   (D) Internal disunity that impeded the ability of the government to take action in economic or foreign affairs

42. The authors of the Articles of Confederation were more likely than the Framers of the U.S. Constitution to oppose
   (A) the establishment of treaties with Native American tribes.
   (B) the strengthening of trade relations with foreign allies.
   (C) the growth of the power of the national government.
   (D) the expansion of voting rights to members of the non-propertied classes.

43. Central to the contrast between these two passages is the debate over the appropriate balance between
   (A) central authority and more local governments.
   (B) minority protections and majority rule.
   (C) liberty and security.
   (D) popular democracy and administrative stability.

44. Opponents of the content of the United States Constitution sought to restore some of the protections afforded by the Articles of Confederation via
   (A) the institution of a bill of rights.
   (B) the dissolution of state governments.
   (C) their refusal to ratify the Constitution as presented.
   (D) the election of many of the nation’s original founders to new national offices.

45. Which of the following resulted most directly from the replacement of the Articles of Confederation with the Constitution?
   (A) A gradual decline in the nation’s finances, until amendments to the Constitution could be made
   (B) Steady growth in partisan debates about the proper nature of government
   (C) Improved relationships with the European powers present in North America
   (D) Restoration of the Revolutionary ideals of human rights and equality

46. The contrasting ideals revealed in these two documents is most clearly reflected by the debate that emerged over
   (A) the restriction of immigration during the Gilded Age.
   (B) the involvement of the United States in foreign affairs of the twentieth century.
   (C) the regulation of slavery in the territories.
   (D) the removal of Native Americans to territories in the West.
Questions 47–50 are based on the following quotation.

“When Daniel Webster declared, after the passage of the Compromise of 1850, that the Union stood firm, the great orator was engaging in exhortation rather than description. The California compromise, far from soothing sectional passions, inflamed them. Many northerners were incensed by the opening of Utah and New Mexico to slavery, and were even more outraged by the Fugitive Slave Act... In pounding on the Union’s door in 1850, California awakened the dogs of division and set them howling all at once. From the Compromise of 1850 ran a straight, if tortured, path to southern secession and Civil War.”


47. Which of the following developments most strongly supports Brands’s argument?
   (A) The creation of the doctrine of nullification
   (B) The growth in support among Northerners for protective tariffs
   (C) The weakening of national parties even as new, regional parties rose to take their place
   (D) The expansion of nativism, particularly as Americans encountered new groups in the Southwest

48. The inflammation of “sectional passions” referenced in the passage had been sparked by which of the following?
   (A) The failure of the Missouri Compromise
   (B) The expansion of the Southern export economy
   (C) The increasing influence of abolitionists in the North
   (D) The national debate over federal infrastructure projects

49. On what basis had the Compromise of 1850 hoped to restore national unity?
   (A) By reinforcing the notion of Federal protections of the institution of slavery
   (B) By maintaining the balance of free and slave states
   (C) By protecting the foundations of the Missouri Compromise
   (D) By accepting the influence of abolitionist cries from the North

50. Which of the following had most strongly contributed to the sectionalism that Brands argues was made worse by the Compromise of 1850?
   (A) The economic and social changes in the North, while the South solidified its plantation traditions
   (B) The vast number of abolitionist voters in the North, swelled by immigration
   (C) The failure of the government to build support for Western expansion throughout the Northeast
   (D) The refusal of the Supreme Court to rule definitively on the question of slavery and abolition
Questions 51–55 are based on the following quotation.

“Even the most affluent and knowledgeable mothers often felt inadequate in confronting the difficulties of modern urban life and powerless to influence the distant, faceless ‘interests’ that had become so powerful… When we view reform through women’s eyes, redefining the relationship between the home and the community—the private sphere and the public—emerges as central to progressivism… Many of women’s reform efforts were directed at exploring and documenting the connections between the private world of the household and the political and economic institutions of the larger society.”

Noralee Frankel and Nancy Schrom Dye, Gender, Class, Race, and Reform in the Progressive Era (1991)

51. Which of the following reform efforts most directly support the authors’ conclusion in this passage?
   (A) Attacks on the corrupt linkages between trusts and national legislators
   (B) Campaigns for stronger federal control of the railroads
   (C) Calls for regulation of meatpacking and other production plants that processed commonly purchased foods and medicines
   (D) Attempts to improve the conditions of inner city streets and waterways

52. Which of the following groups was most likely to be involved in the kinds of reforms suggested by this passage?
   (A) Industrialists
   (B) Recent immigrants
   (C) The middle class
   (D) Western farmers

53. Generally speaking, the reforms of the progressive era can be described as reactions to
   (A) the growth of industry.
   (B) increases in the rate of immigration to the United States.
   (C) the declining influence of Christian social teachings.
   (D) over-active governmental policies.

54. Which of the following best describes the long-term impact of the activity described in this passage?
   (A) The decline in the overall well-being of American farmers
   (B) Economic instability, particularly among large corporations
   (C) Higher wages for most urban and industrial workers
   (D) Progress toward women’s suffrage and political recognition

55. The ideas advanced by the reformers described in the passage would serve as the foundation for
   (A) the expansion of federal power.
   (B) the modern conservative movement.
   (C) the rebirth of the Democratic Party.
   (D) the passage of strict immigration quotas.
Directions: Read each question carefully and write your responses in the corresponding boxes on the free-response answer sheet. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable. You may plan your answers in this exam booklet, but only your responses in the corresponding boxes on the free-response answer sheet will be scored.

1. Answer a, b, and c.
   a) Briefly explain why ONE of the following options represents the most significant turning point in American foreign policy.
      Mexican War
      Spanish-American War
      World War I
   b) Provide an example of an event or development to support your explanation.
   c) Briefly explain why ONE of the other options is not as significant in relation to the evolution of American foreign policy.

   “I intend to establish working groups to prepare a series of White House conferences and meetings — on the cities, on natural beauty, on the quality of education, and on other emerging challenges. And from these meetings and from this inspiration and from these studies we will begin to set our course toward the Great Society. The solution to these problems does not rest on a massive program in Washington, nor can it rely solely on the strained resources of local authority. They require us to create new concepts of cooperation, a creative federalism, between the National Capital and the leaders of local communities.”

   Lyndon Johnson, Commencement Address at the University of Michigan (1964)

   “In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem.
   From time to time, we have been tempted to believe that society has become too complex to be managed by self-rule, that government by an elite group is superior to government for, by, and of the people. But if no one among us is capable of governing himself, then who among us has the capacity to govern someone else? …Our Government has no power except that granted it by the people. It is time to check and reverse the growth of government which shows signs of having grown beyond the consent of the governed.”

   Ronald Reagan, First Inaugural Address (1981)

2. Using the excerpts above, answer a, b, and c.
   a) Briefly explain ONE major difference in the ideologies of Lyndon Johnson and Ronald Reagan.
   b) Name and explain ONE impact of Lyndon Johnson’s presidency as guided by the ideology advanced in this excerpt.
   c) Name and explain ONE impact of Ronald Reagan’s presidency as guided by the ideology advanced in this excerpt.

3. Answer a, b, and c.
   a) Describe the weakness of the Articles of Confederation with respect to ONE of the following:
      Regulating the economy
      Protecting the nation’s interests
      Developing national policy
   b) Explain the context and cause of the weakness you identified in Part a.
   c) Provide at least ONE piece of evidence to support your explanation in Part b.
4. Using the image above, answer a, b, and c.
   a) Explain how one element in the image depicts a reason for Union victory in the Civil War.
   b) Provide ONE piece of evidence in support of the artist’s depiction.
   c) Explain ONE impact of the Union’s actions you discussed in parts a and b on the Reconstruction era.

STOP
END OF SECTION I

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION. DO NOT GO ON TO SECTION II UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
Section II: Free-Response Essays

Section II of the examination has two kinds of questions. Part A is the Document-Based Question, which you must answer. Part B contains two general long-essay questions. You are to answer one essay question from Part B. You will have a total of 95 minutes to complete the document-based essay and the long essay.

AP United States History Examination
Section II
Part A: Document-Based Question (DBQ)
Time—60 minutes

Directions: Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise. You are advised to spend 15 minutes planning and 45 minutes writing your answer.

Write your response on the lined pages that follow the questions.

In your response you should do the following:

- State a relevant thesis that directly answers all parts of the question.
- Support the thesis or relevant argument with evidence from all, or all but one of the documents.
- Incorporate analysis of all, or all but one, of the documents into your argument.
- Focus your analysis of each document on 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 historical phenomena relevant to your argument to broader events or processes.
- Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay.

1. Assess the social, economic, and political impact of immigration on the United States in the period from 1890 to 1924.

**Document 1: Old and New Immigration (by decade, 1871–1920)**

![Graph showing immigration by decade from 1871 to 1920, with leading nations and immigration figures for each period.

Source: Old and New Immigration (by decade, 1871–1920)
Document 2: “Looking Backward” (1893)

Source: Puck “Looking Backward” (1893)

Document 3: Circular Letter of the Immigration Restriction League (1903)

Our standard of public morality is endangered when there are annually added to our great cities whole communities that are unfit for the responsibilities of American citizenship, and whose members, whatever their good intentions, become helpless victims of the corrupt boss, or of the irresponsible agitator.

Source: Circular Letter of the Immigration Restriction League (1903)
Document 4: “Roosevelt Bars the Hyphenated” (1915)

There is no room in this country for hyphenated Americanism. When I refer to hyphenated Americans, I do not refer to naturalized Americans. Some of the very best Americans I have ever known were naturalized Americans, Americans born abroad. But a hyphenated American is not an American at all ... The one absolutely certain way of bringing this nation to ruin, of preventing all possibility of its continuing to be a nation at all, would be to permit it to become a tangle of squabbling nationalities, an intricate knot of German-Americans, Irish-Americans, English-Americans, French-Americans, Scandinavian-Americans or Italian-Americans, each preserving its separate nationality, each at heart feeling more sympathy with Europeans of that nationality, than with the other citizens of the American Republic ... There is no such thing as a hyphenated American who is a good American. The only man who is a good American is the man who is an American and nothing else.

Source: “Roosevelt Bars the Hyphenated” New York Times (October 13, 1915)

Document 5: Melting Pot in PS 188 (1910)

Source: Picture Research Consultants & Archives
Document 6: Edward Hale Bierstadt, “The Immigrant and Industry” (1922)

The position of the immigrant workman, as differentiated from that of the native born in our industrial life, is somewhat peculiar. He stands in the middle with both ends playing against him. He represents the mass of unskilled labor in this country, and he represents likewise the greater portion of unorganized labor...This condition has provided an additional twist in the industrial complex. The immigrant laborer has come to stand for the “X,” the unknown quantity in the long-sought equation between Capital and Labor. The employer accuses him of fomenting strikes and industrial agitation. Labor uses him as a scapegoat when anything of an untoward nature occurs.

Source: Edward Hale Bierstadt, “The Immigrant and Industry” (1922)

Document 7: Congressman Robert H. Clancy, Speech before Congress (1924)

The congressional reports of about 1840 are full of abuse of English, Scotch, Welsh immigrants as paupers, criminals, and so forth...But to-day it is the Italians, Spanish, Poles, Jews, Greeks, Russians, Balkanians, and so forth, who are the racial lepers...Forty or fifty thousand Italian-Americans live in my district in Detroit...They rapidly become Americanized, build homes, and make themselves into good citizens...One finds them by thousands digging streets, sewers, and building foundations, and in the automobile and iron and steel fabric factories of various sorts. They do the hard work that the native-born American dislikes. The farmers of the United States are up in arms. They are the bone and sinew of the nation; they produce the largest share of its wealth; but they are getting, they say, the smallest share for themselves. The American farmer is steadily losing ground. His burdens are heavier every year and his gains are more meager; he is beginning to fear that he may be sinking into a servile condition. He has waited long for the redress of his grievances; he purposes to wait no longer.

Source: Congressman Robert H. Clancy, Speech before Congress (1924)

End of documents for Question 1.

Go on to the next page.
Part B: Long-Essay Questions
Writing time—35 minutes

Directions: Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 35 minutes writing your answer. In your response you should do the following.

- State a relevant thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question.
- Support your argument with evidence, using specific examples.
- Apply historical thinking skills as directed by the question.
- Synthesize the elements above into a persuasive essay.

1. Some historians have argued that the progressive era marked a turning point in United States social and economic policy. Support, modify, or refute this contention using specific evidence.

2. Some historians have argued that the New Deal marked a turning point in United States social and economic policy. Support, modify, or refute this contention using specific evidence.

END OF EXAMINATION
SECTION I, PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

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SECTION I, PART B: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1 SAMPLE STRONG RESPONSE

a) America’s decision to enter World War I represents the most significant shift in U.S. foreign policy because it marks the first time that the United States had become involved in international affairs for reasons beyond its own self-interest.

b) When leading the nation into war, Woodrow Wilson proclaimed the effort to be an attempt to “make the world safe for democracy” and promised that the United States sought no victory or spoils of the war.

c) Although the Spanish-American War saw the United States reaching beyond its borders for the first time, the United States was essentially continuing its long-time pursuit of Manifest Destiny. The United States established colonies only as a means to advance national economic interests, just as it had done throughout the conquest of the West.

QUESTION 2 SAMPLE STRONG RESPONSE

a) While Lyndon Johnson emphasized the necessity of national intervention to help solve the nation’s social and economic woes, Ronald Reagan instead insisted that the best agents for improvement were local authorities and individuals themselves.

b) Johnson’s beliefs led him to institute many new federal programs as part of his Great Society initiative, including increased national involvement in public education via more funding and the creation of the Head Start preschool program.

c) Reagan’s beliefs motivated the conservative Congress of the 1980s to significantly cut taxes along with social spending. Combined with a dramatic increase in defense spending, this led to the growth of the national debt.
QUESTION 3 SAMPLE STRONG RESPONSE

a) With respect to regulating the economy, the Articles of Confederation struggled to raise sufficient funds to pay off the nation’s debt and could do nothing to rationalize the complex trade arrangements being developed by the individual states.

b) Fearing the tyranny of a strong central government, the authors of the Articles of Confederation remembered well the frustrations of the distant British government’s policies of taxation that in no way benefited the colonists.

c) As a result, the national government was not given the power of taxation, but could only request that the states contribute funds for national initiatives, and had almost no influence over the affairs of the individual sovereign states, who developed complicated trade initiatives that deterred business investments.

QUESTION 4 SAMPLE STRONG RESPONSE

a) The depiction of Union soldiers demolishing a Southern railway helps demonstrate how the ultimate failure of the South’s economic infrastructure forced the Confederacy to accept defeat.

b) The South entered the war with vastly inferior industrial capacity, relying on its booming cotton exports for wealth. As a result, the Confederacy could little afford to repeatedly rebuild the rail lines destroyed by advancing Union troops but, without them, could not effectively move or supply its own soldiers.

c) Although the Union’s decision to take the Civil War to the Southern home front proved to be successful, the utter destruction of Southern infrastructure set the South back for a generation and helped to reinforce its reliance upon agriculture.

SECTION II, PART A: DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION (DBQ)

SAMPLE STRONG RESPONSE

Although immigrants had played a significant role in United States history since the nation’s inception, the Southern and Eastern European immigrants who arrived in America at the end of the nineteenth century met very different circumstances than had those who had come earlier. Driven to the United States by economic instability and the persecution of their own governments, the New Immigrants found new challenges in America. Despite filling a significant place in the American economy, the New Immigrants mostly inspired social derision and political discrimination due to a surge of nativism.

Economically, the New Immigrants could not have arrived at a better time. Their vast numbers, particularly after the dawn of the twentieth century (Doc. 1), helped to provide a source of inexpensive labor for the nation’s growing industrial economy. Among other factors, this helped to propel American industry to overtake international competition by enabling the country’s factories to churn out goods at low cost. Many having fled abject poverty and the terror of pogroms, the New Immigrants themselves were more interested in attempting to achieve some minimum of security than in organizing for workers’ rights. They filled any job they could take, even as strikebreakers. As a result, the New Immigrants faced significant opposition
from “native” American workers who resented the new workers for having driven down wages and making unionization more difficult (Doc. 6). In so benefiting American capitalism the New Immigrants were seen as detrimental to the interests of American-born workers, feeding into nativist sentiments. Though Congressman Clancy suggested that the bottom-tier jobs filled by the largely unskilled newcomers were unwanted by “native-born” Americans (Doc. 7), most in the United States saw this as proof of the immigrants’ inferiority rather than of their value to the nation. In spite of public displays of cultural diversity (Doc. 5), the vast majority of Americans saw no value in immigrants’ backgrounds and called for immediate assimilation to American ways of life. Desperate to maintain their identities, many immigrants, especially the New Immigrants, resisted this call.

Consequentially, American cities became hotbeds of nativist conflicts over the supposed inferiority of these New Immigrants. Although Puck recognized the irony in so many second- and third-generation immigrants (the Irish and German arrivals of previous decades) so vigorously opposing new arrivals (Doc. 2), anti-immigrant sentiments reached a fever pitch in the early twentieth century. Besides economic concerns, beliefs that the New Immigrants were culturally incompatible with the American traditions of educated democracy combined with fears about radical ideas that the New Immigrants were believed to have brought along with them from Southern and Eastern Europe. Of particular concern was the rise of corrupt urban bosses, like William Tweed of New York’s Tammany Hall, who built their strength on immigrant voters who had neither the political experience nor the economic means to avoid the machine politics of the inner cities (Doc. 3). Nativist groups began to call for restrictions on immigration, as they had done in previous decades when Chinese immigration was closed with the 1882 Exclusion Act. Even as the New Immigrants became established citizens and as their numbers helped to make America an urban nation by 1920, they faced prejudice on nearly all sides.

It was not until after World War I, however, that the national government took significant action where immigrants were concerned. Though men like Teddy Roosevelt had expressed concerns about the role immigrants would play as the nation geared up to fight the Central Powers (Doc. 4), the most significant hysteria came in the Red Scare that followed the Great War. Associating the New Immigrants, many of whom hailed from Eastern Europe and Russia, with the radical ideas of Bolshevism, nativism reached new levels in the 1920s. The Congress passed a series of laws restricting immigration, with particular focus on severely limiting the numbers of immigrants who might come from the undesirable areas of Southern and Eastern Europe. On the heels of the Emergency Quota Act, the National Origins Act was passed in 1924 (despite the opposition of some like Congressman Clancy, Doc. 7), slowing to a trickle the flow of immigrants that had so significantly shaped the nation in the previous decades.

Having literally helped to build the nation to its dominant position, the New Immigrants were nonetheless met with prejudice at nearly every turn. Relegated to the lowest possible jobs and scorned by much of the public, the New Immigrants would eventually become targets of national legislation seeking to reduce their influence.
SECTION II, PART B: LONG-ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1 SAMPLE STRONG RESPONSE

As the twentieth century dawned, the American industrial economy was booming. Along with this incredible economic progress, however, had come a host of new social and economic challenges that the nation was ill-equipped to handle. Problems of poverty, corruption, and social upheaval led many politicians and reformers to suggest that such large-scale crises would require the intervention of the national government. Although later reform movements would bring government activism even closer to the lives of individuals, the success of progressivism signaled a shift in American social and economic policy by claiming for the first time a role for the government in protecting the well-being of its citizens.

Many of the reforms that progressives advocated had been previously suggested by the agrarian Populist Party, but those ideas had never achieved widespread political success until the progressives advanced the idea that the government should rightfully intervene where Americans were suffering. For example, the regulation of corporate power, including the trust-busting practices of progressive president Teddy Roosevelt, had its roots in the Populist calls for greater government control over the railroad companies on whom farmers were so reliant. Despite the existence of the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890, the American government in the nineteenth century had been unwilling to interfere with the practices of business. However, just a few years later in the progressive era it seemed as though all Americans were at the mercy of the actions of the industrial giants and this motivated the government to seek change. Roosevelt and his successors, William Taft and Woodrow Wilson, each dedicated himself in various ways to eliminating the excesses of power that major trusts like Standard Oil Company and J.P. Morgan’s Northern Securities.

Furthermore, progressive calls for reform extended to the welfare of Americans in general, seeking protections for industrial workers and consumers alike. Although Gilded Age politicians were committed to generally laissez-faire policies, allowing businesses to grow rapidly without government regulation or oversight, the progressive era saw a major change in what Americans expected from their government. Led in part by the calls of muckraking journalists like Upton Sinclair, who wrote The Jungle about the nation’s dangerous and unsanitary meatpacking plants, progressive politicians sought to expand federal control to encompass safety regulations for workplaces, foods, and medicines. In order to guard the American people against the vastness of industrialism, laws such as the Meat Inspection Act, the Pure Food and Drug Act, and, later, a series of regulations on workplace safety, were passed. Although later reforms such as the New Deal would take a much more direct role in assuring individual well-being, the progressive era had brought about a change in American policy by insisting that the government step in to improve the lives of its citizens rather than merely ensure the efficiency of the national economic system as a whole.

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, progressive reformers managed to secure a host of new laws designed to protect the well-being of American citizens. Although isolated groups had called for government aid before then, it was the progressives’ ability to harness the power of government based on the widespread impacts of industrialism that enabled them to secure significant policy change.
QUESTION 2 SAMPLE STRONG RESPONSE

Following a decade of prosperity, America’s Great Depression shocked the nation by its severity and defied those who promised that it would resolve itself quickly. Building on a long-standing American history of mistrust in a large national government, President Herbert Hoover insisted that local efforts and volunteerism would be enough to solve the crisis. By 1932, however, a significant opposition to Hoover’s Republican ideals had developed in the desperation of the Depression, leading many to call for more help. Despite the protests of conservatives, the conditions of the Great Depression ushered in a new philosophy about the government’s role in providing for the people, allowing for the New Deal’s creation of vast new programs that expanded the reach of federal programs.

The devastation of the Great Depression led many to call on the government to offer relief. While the reformers of the progressive era had initiated policies that used the government’s regulatory power to protect the citizens against the excesses of business, the New Dealers saw a role for government in providing for—not just preserving—the needs of the nation’s weak. Responding to this change in philosophy, FDR proposed a series of public works and emergency relief programs designed to ease the financial burdens of the depression while also addressing social crises stemming from deep poverty. The Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps, for example, used federal funds to provide jobs and needed income to families in need. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration sought to give tangible relief to desperate farmers who alone could not overcome the problems of overproduction and depressed crop prices. These programs, and dozens of others like them, not only solidified the public’s new expectations of government but also resulted in the expansion of the national government’s power through the new infrastructure, conservation programs, and oversight agencies that developed within the New Deal.

The New Deal coalition grew stronger on the heels of the dramatic success of the first years of Roosevelt’s programs, measured by dropping unemployment. In light of the progress made, as well as the persistent structural problems that existed, many supporters of the Democratic New Dealers called on the government to do even more to provide for the people’s social and economic security. Radicals like Dr. Francis Townsend proposed unworkable subsidies for the nation’s elderly, but the New Dealers chose instead to harness the government’s power of influence over the masses to develop a social insurance program that would provide needed income to those who could not work. The Social Security Administration is perhaps the New Deal’s most significant legacy, and millions of elderly and disabled Americans count on the program to provide for their most basic needs. Many Americans also saw a need for federal protections of the citizens’ economic investments. They insisted that the government ought to work to prevent financial catastrophes and provide for the people if they happened anyway. From this ideology came the impetus for reform programs like the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. By combining the government’s regulatory capacity with an element of protection for citizens’ deposits in the event of another collapse, this New Deal program expanded the Federal government’s influence into the financial sector, which had previously been left nearly entirely to its own devices.

Although later presidents’ domestic policies, like Johnson’s Great Society, would bolster several of the remaining New Deal institutions while
creating many more lasting federal programs in the name of advancing the interests of the people, these policies would have been unimaginable had not the New Deal solidified the legitimacy of the government’s involvement in people’s livelihood and well-being. Spurred by the Great Depression and focused on providing for the needs of the people, the New Deal’s activism vastly changed the nation’s expectation of its government and opened the door for federal intervention in individuals’ daily lives.