

AP UNITED STATES HISTORY



QUESTION CATALOGUE

AP United States History

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2481. Which statement best describes the success of Bacon's rebellion?
- (A) The rebellion was quickly crushed by Governor William Berkeley's militia.
 - (B) Bacon was not stopped until British troops reached America.
 - (C) The rebellion lasted several years until frontier Virginians took over the government.
 - (D) The rebellion succeeded in burning Jamestown settlement.**
 - (E) The rebellion was not crushed until a new governor was installed.
2480. What was the cause of Bacon's Rebellion?
- (A) Bacon and his fellow farmers were outraged by English duties on their property.
 - (B) The growing number of Catholics incensed Bacon and other existing Protestant settlers.
 - (C) Lowering tobacco prices made Bacon and other farmers unable to turn a profit.
 - (D) Bacon and other settlers felt that protection from Indians offered was inadequate.**
 - (E) The food supply was too low for Bacon and other farmers to survive the winter.
2479. The early economies in the Chesapeake colonies was based around
- (A) **tobacco** (D) corn
 - (B) cotton (E) rice
 - (C) manufacturing
2294. Which of the following statements was true about the plantation system in the South in the 18th century?
- (A) Most plantations were located inland to prevent them from flooding.
 - (B) Indigo and rice were the main cash crops of the Chesapeake area.
 - (C) Most plantations were self-sufficient, growing their own food.**
 - (D) Tobacco was the cash crop of the Georgia area.
 - (E) Indentured servants and slaves were used approximately equally.
2275. The Triangular Trade began when
- (A) the Royal Africa Company's monopoly expired on English trade in African slaves**
 - (B) the West Indies generated enough sugar to warrant New England merchants to trade
 - (C) the colonial desire for manufactured goods became high enough to risk middle passage trade
 - (D) the need for many slaves in tobacco plantations encouraged merchants to travel to Africa
 - (E) slaves in Africa became available due to local civil wars on the continent
2274. Merchants involved in the slave trade most likely came from which colonies?
- (A) New England colonies** (D) Upper Southern colonies
 - (B) Middle colonies (E) Western colonies
 - (C) Lower Southern colonies
2273. All of the following are true about the Triangular Trade EXCEPT
- (A) gold and slaves went from Africa to the West Indies
 - (B) the colonies sent rum to Africa
 - (C) sugarcane was sent from the West Indies to New England
 - (D) the trade made enormous profits
 - (E) molasses and flour were sent from New England to the West Indies**
2272. Which crops, of growing importance in the early 18th century, required large land areas and many inexpensive and unskilled field hands?
- (A) rice and indigo** (D) sugarcane and tobacco
 - (B) tobacco and cotton (E) indigo and corn
 - (C) corn and wheat
2271. Slaves were of growing importance to the Southern colonies at the beginning of the 18th century because of all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- (A) there was reduced migration to the colonies
 - (B) plantations were growing at a quickened pace
 - (C) they provided a dependable work force
 - (D) they were needed more to deal with trade with Spain**
 - (E) they provided cheap labor
808. How had the role of indentured servants changed by the beginning of the eighteenth century?
- (A) They worked as laborers on the plantations in the South.
 - (B) As a result of various rebellions, they gained their own land which they spent their time farming.
 - (C) They were concentrated in a few industries in the Mid-Atlantic demanding particular skills like iron making, shipbuilding and construction.**
 - (D) They became servants on board the merchant ships traveling between Europe and the colonies.
 - (E) With the arrival of African slaves, they were hired by plantation owners to teach the slaves farming skills.
805. The Northern colonies' focus on small-farm agriculture and the manufacturing of goods as opposed to the large Southern plantation system led to
- (A) less accumulated wealth
 - (B) changes in population patterns
 - (C) less social stratification**
 - (D) the formation of more towns and villages
 - (E) increased land expansion
795. During the eighteenth century, a rigid class structure of rich planters, farmers, indentured servants and slaves emerged in which of the following regions?
- (A) Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island
 - (B) New York and New Jersey
 - (C) Delaware and New Jersey
 - (D) Virginia and Pennsylvania
 - (E) North Carolina and Georgia**

3124. Which of the following groups benefited the most from Alexander Hamilton's economic initiatives?
- (A) Farmers (D) State bankers
(B) Soldiers (E) Politicians
(C) Merchants
3075. All of the following statements about Alexander Hamilton are true EXCEPT:
- (A) He supported the creation of a federal bank.
(B) He generally favored commerce over agriculture.
(C) He was opposed to manufactures receiving government subsidies.
(D) He believed that American businesses should be protected from foreign competition.
(E) He pushed Congress to imposed a whiskey tax.
2826. Thomas Jefferson's constitutional opposition to the Bank of the United States most clearly contradicted his decision to
- (A) commission the travels of Lewis and Clark
(B) run for the presidency in 1800
(C) purchase the Louisiana Territory from France
(D) call for a Bill of Rights
(E) resign from Washington's cabinet
2825. Alexander Hamilton argued for the constitutionality of a national bank on the basis of the U.S. Constitution's
- (A) supremacy clause
(B) "necessary and proper" clause
(C) "full faith and credit" clause
(D) equal protection clause
(E) due process clause
2570. Which of the following was a major function of the First Bank of the United States?
- (A) To provide a secure place for farmers to store their savings
(B) To unify the American banking system, and eliminate state and local banks
(C) To serve as a source of credit for the federal government
(D) To prevent the introduction of the gold standard
(E) To fund the formation and maintenance of state militias
1488. Following his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton proposed the implementation of a tariff for what reason?
- (A) To end the export of natural resources to Great Britain
(B) To foster commercial and industrial development in the new nation
(C) To encourage the development of the American labor movement
(D) To support the creation of an American merchant marine
(E) To punish the Loyalists who remained in America
1485. When George Washington became President of the United States, he appointed who as his Secretary of the Treasury?
- (A) Thomas Jefferson (D) John Adams
(B) Henry Knox (E) John Marshall
(C) Alexander Hamilton
2569. Alexander Hamilton's justification for the establishment of a Bank of the United States rested on which of the following premises?
- (A) Establishing a national bank was essential to the Federal government's power to regulate commerce
(B) Nicholas Biddle was more qualified than Andrew Jackson to control the nation's currency reserves
(C) The federal government has implied powers in policy areas not expressly restricted by the Constitution
(D) Without a national bank, the Bank of England would dominate American finance
(E) The bank was necessary to fund the large budget deficits accumulated by the first Washington administration
1489. What was the cause of the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794?
- (A) Congress' illegal importation of whiskey and price gouging
(B) The Congressional order to eliminate all of the whiskey distilling factories in Massachusetts due to slumping production
(C) The tax imposed on whiskey by Congress that led many Pennsylvania grain farmers to violently protest
(D) When wealthy aristocrats claimed farmland and ordered the construction of whiskey distillation factories
(E) The cruel treatment of slaves on grain farms in South Carolina
1487. What was unusual about the national bank of the United States proposed by Alexander Hamilton?
- (A) It was a privately owned institution where all government funds would be deposited.**
(B) The Board of Directors of the Bank would include one person from each of the states.
(C) As Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton would be given sole authority over the actions and decisions of the bank.
(D) The concept of a national bank was considered unconstitutional by many Anti-Federalists because the government did not have the power to make such decisions.
(E) At the time of its proposal, it was accepted almost unanimously by both political parties.
1486. Incorporating his Federalist beliefs, Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton proposed which of the following?
- (A) A series of banks that would manage the economic affairs of each individual state
(B) Establishment of a national bank
(C) Economic stimulation of industry and manufacturing through tax incentives and subsidies authorized by state banks
(D) Prohibition of goods coming in from countries other than England
(E) Presidents should serve no more than four terms

3115. The American Colonization Societies' primary purpose was to
- (A) create American colonies in Asia
 - (B) legitimize the Monroe Doctrine
 - (C) free African slaves from the South
 - (D) set up colonies in Africa for freed American slaves**
 - (E) record the history of colonial society
3114. During the 1820s, the American Colonization Society created a colony that would later become
- (A) Liberia**
 - (B) Nigeria
 - (C) South Africa
 - (D) Swaziland
 - (E) Kenya
2844. "[T]he American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."
– James Monroe
- Monroe's assertion came to be known as
- (A) the Stimson Doctrine
 - (B) gunboat diplomacy
 - (C) the Monroe Doctrine**
 - (D) "big stick" diplomacy
 - (E) the Canning Doctrine
2405. The Monroe Doctrine came into existence because
- (A) Monroe wanted to keep the French out of the Louisiana Territory.
 - (B) Monroe wanted to keep the British out of Canada.
 - (C) Monroe wanted to invade Central America.
 - (D) Monroe wanted to keep Spain from retaking its former colonies in South America.**
 - (E) Monroe wanted to keep Russia from taking back Alaska.
2404. What statement best describes the effectiveness of the Monroe Doctrine immediately after it released?
- (A) The U.S. successfully prevented European intervention due to fear of the American Navy.
 - (B) The U.S. did not have to worry about European intervention since no nation could pose a real threat at the time to Latin America.
 - (C) The Doctrine was ineffective because Spain immediately moved into South America again.
 - (D) The Doctrine was ineffective because Spain still controlled much of Mexico and the American Southwest.
 - (E) The Doctrine was effective because Great Britain had the same goals as the U.S. and worked to prevent intervention as well.**
2403. What was the immediate consequence of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823?
- (A) The U.S. took control of Latin American affairs.
 - (B) The U.S. avoided serious foreign involvement.**
 - (C) The U.S. agreed quickly to a treaty with Britain over control of the Great Lakes.
 - (D) The U.S. took Spanish Florida.
 - (E) The U.S. invaded Mexico.
228. Why did the Monroe Doctrine succeed in keeping Europe out of Latin America?
- (A) Latin American revolutions scared Europe away.
 - (B) American might scared Europe from coming near.
 - (C) The British navy scared other nations from coming to the Americas.**
 - (D) The war on the European continent prevented European powers from looking towards the Americas.
 - (E) Europeans has no interest in coming to the Americas regardless.
225. What did the Transcontinental Treaty accomplish?
- (A) The United States acquired Florida from Spain.**
 - (B) The United States acquired Alaska from Russia.
 - (C) It ended the War of 1812.
 - (D) The United States acquired Mexico.
 - (E) The United States agreed to stay out of European affairs.
222. Why was the Monroe Doctrine issued?
- (A) To ward off Europe from re-taking the American West
 - (B) To ward off Britain from impressing American sailors
 - (C) To preserve American neutrality at sea
 - (D) To prevent the French from attempting to re-take New Orleans
 - (E) To ward off any moves by Europe in South and Latin America**
220. Which is NOT true about the Monroe Doctrine?
- (A) It was issued in Monroe's Message to Congress in 1832
 - (B) It stated that European political systems were different from those of America
 - (C) It was written to ward off European nations from re-taking the American West**
 - (D) It stated that America would not interfere with existing European colonies
 - (E) It stated that the United States would keep out of the internal affairs of European nations

2854. The Democratic and Whig parties of the Jacksonian era respectively resemble
- (A) Democrats and Republicans
 - (B) Democratic-Republicans and Federalists**
 - (C) Republicans and Progressives
 - (D) Federalists and Democrats
 - (E) Progressives and Democratic-Republicans
2460. Which of the following was a major Whig figure in the first half of the 19th century?
- (A) James K. Polk
 - (B) Abraham Lincoln
 - (C) Daniel Webster**
 - (D) Martin Van Buren
 - (E) John Tyler
2251. What position did Whig candidate Zachary Taylor take on slavery in the territories in 1848?
- (A) He believed that slavery should be prohibited in the territories.
 - (B) He believed that the Missouri Compromise line should be extended westward to the Pacific.
 - (C) He believed that slavery should be allowed in all the territories.
 - (D) He believed that slavery should be allowed in territories below the Missouri Compromise line east of the Mexican cession.
 - (E) He took no position on slavery in the territories.**
2249. All of the following are positions supported by the free-soil party EXCEPT
- (A) no slavery in the territories
 - (B) internal improvements
 - (C) free homesteads
 - (D) free labor
 - (E) low tariffs**
2248. Why did free-soilers oppose slavery in the territory?
- (A) They supported the colonization of African-Americans in Africa.
 - (B) They opposed slavery on moral grounds.
 - (C) They did not want to compete with the labor of African-Americans in the west.**
 - (D) They believed that slavery would prevent them from becoming a major power.
 - (E) They thought that manufacturing was the wave of the future, rather than cotton farming.
2193. The Know-Nothing party operated around the idea that
- (A) slavery should not be extended to the territories
 - (B) free-masons had too much power
 - (C) immigration should be ended**
 - (D) protestants should not be allowed to vote
 - (E) employees had a right to bargain with employers

2194. Which factor contributed most to the end of the Nativist movement of the mid-19th century?
- (A) The Industrial Revolution led to enough job opportunities that there was no need for competition with immigrants.
 - (B) With the increasing contributions from Irish and Germans to local politics, Nativists political effectiveness decreased.
 - (C) Tolerance towards the new immigrants increased as they became a large factor in the national economy.
 - (D) Sectional conflicts between the North and South overshadowed the Nativist cause.**
 - (E) The Whig party swept away all the different smaller parties that had come about in the wake of the demise of the Federalists.
291. One group that would be likely to support Jacksonian Democrats would be
- (A) bankers
 - (B) New Englanders
 - (C) large farmers
 - (D) manufacturers
 - (E) Westerners**
289. The party that served as the most important opposition to Andrew Jackson's Democrats were the
- (A) Free soil
 - (B) Know-nothing
 - (C) Republicans
 - (D) Populists
 - (E) Whigs**
286. A major reason that the Whig Party died out is
- (A) a split on Henry Clay's American System
 - (B) argument over the Mexican-American War
 - (C) lack of leadership after the death of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster**
 - (D) Zachary Taylor's failure as President
 - (E) James K Polk's success in annexing territory
283. Which is true about the Jacksonian Democrats?
- (A) They supported expanded federal government services.
 - (B) They supported equal economic opportunities for white males.**
 - (C) Their base came from the South and Northeast.
 - (D) They opposed free trade.
 - (E) They supported a National Bank.
281. Who of the following was not a member of the Whig Party?
- (A) James K. Polk**
 - (B) William Henry Harrison
 - (C) Zachary Taylor
 - (D) Henry Clay
 - (E) Daniel Webster

A. Manifest Destiny and its Mission

iv. Westward Movement

2903. Which of the following produced a generally positive result for Native American populations?
- I. Dawes Severalty Act
 II. Battle of Wounded Knee
 III. Indian Reorganization Act of 1934
- (A) **III only** (D) II and III only
 (B) I and II only (E) I, II, and III
 (C) I and III only
2902. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between Native Americans and Western settlers in the late 1800s?
- (A) Settlers and Native Americans coexisted peacefully but rarely encountered each other.
 (B) Settlers generally respected Native American culture and allowed their reservations autonomy.
 (C) Settlers originally mistreated Native Americans but came to assimilate parts of their culture.
 (D) **Settlers and Native Americans fought over land, and military actions exacerbated tensions.**
 (E) Native Americans commonly attacked settlements, but to limited avail.
2901. According to Frederick Jackson Turner's "frontier thesis," the American frontier
- (A) was ready to be declared fully settled
 (B) would culturally impact the United States forever
 (C) **promoted a distinctly American individualism**
 (D) could be found in places other than the West
 (E) was comparatively uncivilized and in need of reform
2900. In 1882, as mining towns grew in the West, Congress passed an exclusion act against immigrants from
- (A) **China** (D) Ireland
 (B) Mexico (E) Africa
 (C) Eastern Europe
2865. "[The American claim] is be the right of our manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty."
 – John L. O'Sullivan, *Democratic Review*, 1845
- The sentiments of the above quotation would have been LEAST supported by Americans living in
- (A) Maine (D) Oregon
 (B) **New York** (E) California
 (C) Alabama
2864. California's population in the 1850s soared mostly due to
- (A) **the gold rush** (D) the Indian Removal Act
 (B) the fur trade (E) immigrants from Mexico
 (C) homestead farming
2863. The danger associated with the Oregon trail was principally due to
- (A) attacks by Indians (D) river-valley terrain
 (B) **disease and depression** (E) attacks by wild animals
 (C) getting lost
2862. The Gadsden Purchase added land in the American Southwest for the principal purpose of
- (A) **making room for a railroad**
 (B) balancing slavery interests in the Senate
 (C) fulfilling the demands of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 (D) providing a military buffer to the New Mexico territory
 (E) nullifying the Wilmot Proviso
2443. Southerners supported the availability of cheap land in the West because they
- (A) wanted to move west to expand their cotton empire
 (B) wanted to populate more states to give them an edge in the senate
 (C) **wanted to drive a wedge between the West and the Northeast**
 (D) thought it would help their labor supply
 (E) believed they could obtain more natural resources
2417. What was one consequence of the Santa Fe Trail?
- (A) Spain became a prominent trading partner with the U.S. in Latin America.
 (B) **U.S. traders sized up the Southwest for future acquisition.**
 (C) American settlers provoked the Mexicans, eventually leading to the Mexican War.
 (D) Spain was able to hold on to the land longer due to the profits from trading.
 (E) France, an enemy of Spain, rebuked the U.S. as a trading partner.
2250. What did most moderate southerners see as a solution to the slavery issue in the 1850s?
- (A) **extending the Missouri Compromise line westward to the Pacific**
 (B) extending slavery to all of the territories
 (C) taking over Mexico and extending slavery to it
 (D) extending slavery to the entire nation
 (E) extending slavery only to territories east of the Mexican cession
2243. Which invention contributed greatly to the expansion of railroads in the 1840s and 1850s?
- (A) **the telegraph** (D) the cotton gin
 (B) the harvester (E) electric power
 (C) the sewing machine

B. Growing Tension of the Slavery Issue

iv. Growth of the Republican Party

3095. The Republican party was formed in the 1850s for which of the following reasons?
- (A) To support commercial interests
 - (B) To fight against the expansion of slavery**
 - (C) To oppose the growth of the federal government
 - (D) To abolish slavery in the South
 - (E) To support state sovereignty
2875. In the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Abraham Lincoln attacked slavery as
- I. Economically unfeasible
 - II. Dangerous to unity
 - III. Morally wrong
- (A) II only
 - (B) I and II only
 - (C) I and III only
 - (D) II and III only**
 - (E) I, II, and III
2873. In terms of geographic base of support, the Republican Party of 1854 carried the legacy of the
- I. Federalists
 - II. Democratic-Republicans
 - III. Whigs
- (A) I only
 - (B) I and II only
 - (C) I and III only**
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
2872. The modern Republican Party was founded as a response to
- (A) the Compromise of 1850
 - (B) the Underground Railroad
 - (C) *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
 - (D) the Kansas-Nebraska Act**
 - (E) the election of 1856
906. A key tenet in the platform of the Republicans in 1856 was
- (A) calling for the elimination of immigrants
 - (B) high tariffs**
 - (C) keeping union at all costs
 - (D) abolition of slavery
 - (E) supporting big business
899. The Republican Party became a major power in American politics despite the fact that
- (A) a very small amount of people supported confining slavery to the territories
 - (B) the South controlled all major parties up until then
 - (C) nearly all its power resided in the North**
 - (D) former Whigs refused to join
 - (E) the Democrats were unified on the issue of slavery
870. Abraham Lincoln took a stand in his 1858 Senate race against Stephen Douglas by arguing
- (A) slavery is a moral evil and therefore must be abolished
 - (B) the issue of slavery must be decided democratically, through popular sovereignty
 - (C) any measure must be taken to preserve the union
 - (D) slavery is a moral evil and popular sovereignty was inadequate to deal with it**
 - (E) Douglas' support of the Lecompton constitution was unacceptable
902. Although Democrat James Buchanan had won the election in 1856, the Republicans could be satisfied because
- (A) Buchanan would have to listen to the opinions of the Republican Party because the election was so close
 - (B) the Know-nothings had refused to nominate a candidate because the Republicans siphoned too many of their voters
 - (C) they had shown surprising strength for a party only two years old**
 - (D) they were able to drive off secession for another four years
 - (E) they were able to convince the Democrats to prevent the spread of slavery in the territories
894. The Republican Party was generally a one issue party formed around which issue?
- (A) The abolition of slavery
 - (B) The prevention of slavery in the territories**
 - (C) The removal of African-Americans to Africa
 - (D) The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia
 - (E) The preservation of union
888. Although Abraham Lincoln lost the Illinois Senate race in 1958 to Stephen Douglas, he had reason to be pleased because
- (A) Douglas shared his views on slavery issues
 - (B) Douglas was no longer a major political figure
 - (C) Lincoln proved slavery was a moral wrong
 - (D) Lincoln categorically dismantled Douglas' Freeport Doctrine
 - (E) Lincoln put himself on the national map**
882. Although Douglas was reelected for his Senate seat in 1858, his hopes for the presidency were hurt because
- (A) the growing Republican Party was certain to win the presidency
 - (B) the Know-Noting party posed a threat to siphon too many votes from Douglas' candidacy
 - (C) his position on the Lecompton situation destroyed Douglas' hopes of reuniting the Democratic party**
 - (D) his position among Northern Democrats dropped, hurting his chance to be nominated
 - (E) his speaking skills were no longer adequate to debate with the other top tier candidates
876. In response to Abraham Lincoln's claim that popular sovereignty was inadequate because no territory could prohibit slavery, Stephen Douglas issued the "Freeport Doctrine," which claimed which of the following?
- (A) The decision of the court is wrong and territories can vote down slavery.
 - (B) Popular sovereignty only need apply once a territory becomes a state.
 - (C) Popular sovereignty still applied in that slaveholders would be ostracized by a majority which disagreed with them.
 - (D) Popular sovereignty applies because people could exclude slavery by not passing special slave laws.**
 - (E) Popular sovereignty was inadequate and slavery must now be banned in the territories.

1320. An important result of Gettysburg is that
- (A) **Lee would never again attack the North**
 - (B) the Union army would not sustain any more losses
 - (C) the Union army would now dominate the war in the West
 - (D) the Confederate Army lost faith in Lee as a commander
 - (E) Stonewall Jackson was fatally wounded
1319. One reason Lee was unable to win at Gettysburg was
- (A) Meade's brilliant generalship
 - (B) **the lack of reconnaissance from J.E.B. Stuart**
 - (C) the inability to capture Cemetery Ridge
 - (D) the unfriendliness of the people in Gettysburg
 - (E) disease which confronted his army
1317. The Battle of Brandy Station is notable because
- (A) **it was the only battle fought North of Pennsylvania in the war**
 - (B) it was an all-cavalry battle
 - (C) it was a naval battle won by the South
 - (D) it was the first battle won by Ulysses S. Grant
 - (E) it saw the death of Joseph Johnston
1314. Abraham Lincoln was annoyed with George Meade after the Battle of Gettysburg because
- (A) he allowed the Confederate Army to continue North
 - (B) **he allowed the Confederate Army to retreat**
 - (C) he was unable to keep Little Round Top
 - (D) he failed to finish up the battle in two days
 - (E) the Union cavalry was destroyed
1312. The most important result of the Battle of Chancellorsville was
- (A) a sound defeat of the Union
 - (B) Robert E. Lee's emergence as a brilliant commander
 - (C) the first appearance of Ulysses S. Grant
 - (D) **the fatal wound to Stonewall Jackson**
 - (E) a show of the dominant cavalry of the South
1310. The Battle of Fredericksburg
- (A) **demonstrated Ambrose Burnside's unfitness for command of the army**
 - (B) led to the dismissal of George McClellan
 - (C) was a turning point for the North
 - (D) led to an invasion of the North by Robert E. Lee
 - (E) was where Stonewall Jackson was shot by his own man
1309. The Battle of Antietam resulted in
- (A) a continuing move Northward by Robert E. Lee
 - (B) **the ousting of General George McClellan**
 - (C) a string of victories by the Union
 - (D) newfound popular support for President Lincoln
 - (E) anger at Jefferson Davis in the South
1307. The Battle of Antietam was
- (A) a sound victory for the Union
 - (B) where George McClellan proved himself as a General
 - (C) a strategic mishap for Lee
 - (D) **a missed opportunity for the North**
 - (E) where Stonewall Jackson made a name for himself
1306. General McClellan was unable to defeat Lee soundly at Antietam because
- (A) he had fewer men
 - (B) his supply line was weak
 - (C) he was unable to predict Lee's plans
 - (D) **he was too cautious**
 - (E) he was unable to predict the amount of men Lee had
1304. The battle between the Monitor and Merrimac represented
- (A) a huge naval victory for the South
 - (B) a demonstration of the extreme naval power of the Union
 - (C) **a show of a new technological innovation of the war**
 - (D) an example of the advantage of the South on their home terrain
 - (E) an example of why the South needed interference from the British
1302. The main way in which the Confederacy attempted to challenge Union naval superiority was through
- (A) assistance from the British navy
 - (B) many small crafts
 - (C) destroying the Union navy from land
 - (D) **ironclad ships**
 - (E) building a navy slowly over time
1301. The Battles at Forts Henry and Donelson in Tennessee showcased
- (A) the advantage of Union railroads
 - (B) the superior talent of Southern troops
 - (C) **Ulysses S. Grant beginning to prove himself**
 - (D) the lack of supplies for the South
 - (E) the strength of Southern forts
1300. The Union's biggest victories in the war up to 1862 occurred
- (A) **in the West**
 - (B) in the Southeast
 - (C) in the Shenandoah River Valley
 - (D) under George McClellan
 - (E) in 1861
1290. The first major engagement of the Civil War was at
- (A) Fort Sumter
 - (B) **Bull Run**
 - (C) Fredericksburg
 - (D) Chancellorsville
 - (E) Antietam

A. Plans for the South

iv. Implementation of Reconstruction

3089. Shortly after the Civil War, most freedmen
- (A) **became sharecroppers**
 - (B) were denied citizenship
 - (C) left the South
 - (D) were given 40 acres of land
 - (E) moved to cities
2907. Which of the following was an actual practice used to curb the influence of the Fifteenth Amendment during Reconstruction?
- I. Literacy tests
 - II. Poll taxes
 - III. Grandfather clauses
 - IV. White-only primaries
- (A) I and II only
 - (B) III and IV only
 - (C) I, II, and III only
 - (D) II, III, and IV only
 - (E) **I, II, III, and IV**
2906. The landmark Supreme Court Case *Plessy v. Ferguson* is renowned for the logic of
- (A) **"separate but equal"**
 - (B) "with all deliberate speed"
 - (C) "equal protection of the laws"
 - (D) "undue burden"
 - (E) "due process"
2905. On civil rights issues, the Supreme Court of the late 1800s tended to decide in favor of
- (A) the federal government
 - (B) racial minorities
 - (C) Northerners and Westerners
 - (D) labor unions
 - (E) **agents of discrimination**
2898. After the Civil War, African-Americans in the South
- I. Created Baptist and Episcopal churches
 - II. Commonly became independent landowners
 - III. Held elected office
- (A) II only
 - (B) I and II only
 - (C) **I and III only**
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
2897. The products of the Civil War and Reconstruction included all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) public school systems for whites and blacks
 - (B) **reduced corruption in local and state governments**
 - (C) the construction of many public works projects
 - (D) state institutions for the sick and handicapped
 - (E) the Ku Klux Klan

2894. The Fourteenth Amendment
- I. Declared all American-born individuals to be citizens
 - II. Formally gave African-Americans the right to vote
 - III. Provided for citizens' "equal protection of the laws"
- (A) I only
 - (B) I and II only
 - (C) **I and III only**
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
1408. By 1876, the process of "redeeming" Southern states was
- (A) a failure due to the tough response of the military governors
 - (B) stymied by the new votes of former slaves
 - (C) successful in every Southern state
 - (D) **helped by Southern violence against blacks**
 - (E) assisted by the Union League
1407. By 1876, the process of Reconstruction could be considered
- (A) an unqualified success
 - (B) generally a success, with a few failures caused by Southern aggression and refusal to modernize
 - (C) **generally a failure, with a few important developments such as the 14th amendment**
 - (D) an ongoing process which would continue until the end of the century
 - (E) a process that had approximately an equal number of successes and failures
1406. The founding of the Ku Klux Klan was a result of all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the Union League
 - (B) the Reconstruction Governments
 - (C) the 15th amendment
 - (D) **efforts to "redeem" the South**
 - (E) Southern economic problems
1405. Reconstruction ended primarily because
- (A) the Radical Republicans lost power
 - (B) the Southern radicals were too powerful to overcome
 - (C) the Radical Republicans accomplished everything they wanted to accomplish
 - (D) Southern blacks were powerful enough to stand on their own
 - (E) **the North lost interest due to other events**
1404. Reconstruction in the South faced all of the following problems EXCEPT
- (A) corruption
 - (B) violence
 - (C) growing state debt
 - (D) higher taxes
 - (E) **death of 25 percent of Southern men in the Civil War**

A. New Methods for Promoting Business

ii. Years of the Railroad Industry

678. What was the general pattern of the American economy during the late nineteenth century?
- (A) Constant expansion over the forty-year time span
 - (B) Expansion until the 1880s, followed by a period of depression
 - (C) A series of booms and depressions throughout the last half of the nineteenth century**
 - (D) Not significant expansion or depression
 - (E) A constant cycle of expansion and depression until the 1880s, followed by a period of amazing expansion
676. What was one cause of the Panic of 1873?
- (A) The federal government's attempt to reduce inflation by increasing unemployment
 - (B) The issue over the devaluation of the gold standard
 - (C) The Bank of London raised interest rates to pull gold to London
 - (D) Over-speculation in the stock market
 - (E) Railroad companies could not repay the loans they received from the federal government**
668. What led to many of the railroads lines coming under the ownership of only a few businessmen?
- (A) The economic boom of the 1880s encouraged many wealthy entrepreneurs to buy large amounts of stock in the railroad companies.
 - (B) The federal government gave special land grants and other subsidies to the wealthiest investors.
 - (C) The economic depressions of the 1880s led many railroad companies to consolidate.**
 - (D) The depressions of the 1880s led to violent protests forcing smaller railroad companies to close.
 - (E) Severe weather destroyed many of the competitors' lines during the 1880s and 1890s.
658. What was significant about the Pullman Strike?
- (A) Although it was a protest, it failed to demonstrate the growing need for organized labor unions.
 - (B) It took place in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a hotbed for the labor movement.
 - (C) It was influential in the development of the American Socialist party.**
 - (D) For the first time in American labor history, the President of the United States sided with the protesters.
 - (E) The protests were able to be suppressed without the intervention of federal troops.
619. Who of the following was a key figure in the development of railroads during the mid to late nineteenth century?
- (A) John J. Rockefeller **(D) James Hill**
 - (B) J.P. Morgan (E) Francis Cabot Lowell
 - (C) Andrew Carnegie
655. Who of the following were leading railroad magnates during the nineteenth century?
- I. James Hill
 - II. Edward Harriman
 - III. J.P. Morgan
 - (A) I only (D) I and III only
 - (B) II only **(E) I, II, and III**
 - (C) I and II only
652. How did the many innovations of the railroad Golden Age impact its popularity in the last half of the nineteenth century?
- (A) The railroads became one of the most popular forms of travel in the United States among the American people.
 - (B) The innovations permitted a decline in average freight rates leading many companies to ship goods more economically.**
 - (C) Many of the national industries were able to become more localized to certain regions.
 - (D) The railroad industry remained unpopular because of its corruption and cruel treatment of its immigrant laborers.
 - (E) Many Americans were disappointed with the railroad industries high ticket prices.
647. Which of the following was NOT a technical advancement in the railroad industry during the late nineteenth century?
- (A) Use of heavier rails
 - (B) Construction of bridges across the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers
 - (C) Introduction of block and interlocking signals
 - (D) Invention of the air brake
 - (E) Most locomotives burned wood instead of coal**
640. How did the Civil War impact the development of railroad systems in the United States?
- (A) The victorious Union used the existing railroads in the South to transport goods to the West.
 - (B) Many new railway lines were constructed by the Confederacy out West to supply the soldiers.
 - (C) By the end of the war, almost all of the existing railroads in the South had been destroyed during the battles.**
 - (D) The Confederacy destroyed many of the railway lines in the North to cut off the Union soldiers' supply lines.
 - (E) Railroad entrepreneurs were no longer as eager to invest in the industry after witnessing the destruction of so many railway lines.

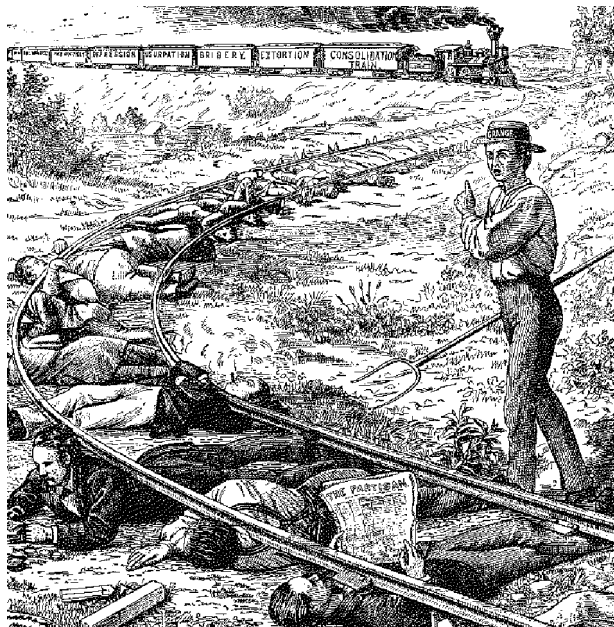
B. Social and Economic Reformation

i. The Muckrakers and Progressives

1239. *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob Riis and *The Shame of the Cities* by Lincoln Steffens contributed to reform movements in the United States by
- (A) depicting the ostentatious lifestyles of America's wealthiest business leaders
 - (B) exposing the significant amount of corruption and poverty in America's cities**
 - (C) supporting the efforts of labor unions
 - (D) criticizing racial injustice
 - (E) advocating the elimination of the immigration restriction laws
1232. Which of the following were labor reforms initiated by the Progressives at the beginning of the 20th century?
- I. The establishment of a minimum age for employment
 - II. Limiting the number of working hours of children
 - III. The enactment of laws by many states to provide for needy elderly people who were unable to work
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I and II only
 - (E) I, II, and III**
1230. The 17th Amendment (1913) marked a major victory for Progressive political reformers because
- (A) it prohibited the sale, production, and consumption of alcohol**
 - (B) it provided for the direct election of senators as opposed to the old practice of being elected by state legislatures
 - (C) it gave women the right to vote
 - (D) it limited the length of the presidential term
 - (E) it gave Congress the right to collect taxes on incomes
1227. Which of the following was a reason brought up by opponents like J.P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller against the Progressive movement?
- (A) The Progressive movement forced the government to be distracted with business regulation instead of concentrating on foreign diplomacy.
 - (B) The Progressive movement encouraged labor unrest, forcing the government to use precious financial resources on suppressing violence.
 - (C) The reforms advocated by the Progressive movement would only superficially address the problems existing in American society.
 - (D) Progressive leaders were either radical socialists or liberal journalists who lacked the business and political acumen to suggest improvements.
 - (E) Government interference, as advocated by Progressives, would contradict the natural law of Social Darwinism.**

1228. All of the following statements describe the ideology of the Progressives EXCEPT
- (A) they were similar to the Populists because they wanted to end the corruption that existed in the American free enterprise economy**
 - (B) they were like the Jeffersonians because they believed that the power to reform government laid in the people
 - (C) they were like the Hamiltonians because they desired a strong central government which would take an active role in the economy
 - (D) they were like the Transcendentalists because they were a valuable source of cultural agitation, challenging longstanding beliefs and theories about American society
 - (E) they were like the Revivalists of the Great Awakening, because they alarmed the American people of some of the disturbing trends existent in society, and proposed radical solutions that would require individual participation
1226. One difference between the socialists and the Progressives is
- (A) the Socialists wanted reform to be implemented in the Midwest and West
 - (B) the Socialists wanted to correct injustices in the American business system and punish those wealthy industrialists who forced the working class people to suffer.
 - (C) the Socialists were more extreme than the Progressives, believing that true reform could only be achieved by establishing a whole new society.**
 - (D) the Socialists believed that reform should be more politically-focused, whereas the Progressives were primarily concerned with social injustice.
 - (E) Socialists like Eugene Debs and Florence Kelley gained support by publishing essays and articles in newspapers and magazines.
1217. The governor of Wisconsin, Robert M. La Follette, became famous as a forceful Progressive because
- (A) he was a former muckraker journalist for McClure's magazine**
 - (B) he was influential in improving the factory conditions at the Miller Beer Brewery
 - (C) he established a city government consisting of five elected commissioners when he replaced the ineffective and corrupt mayor of Milwaukee
 - (D) he initiated a reform program which included direct primaries, regulation of railroad rates, and more reasonable taxes
 - (E) his novel, *The Octopus* (1901), was instrumental in bringing about government reform of economy

Base your answers to questions 1668 through 1670 on the following cartoon and your knowledge of U.S. history.



1668. According to this cartoon, what was the primary issue about which the Grange movement was concerned?
- (A) immigration workers being forced to work for the railroad magnates.
 - (B) big businesses' disapproval of workers' right of free press.
 - (C) **exorbitant freight rates and corrupt practices of the railroad industry.**
 - (D) inadequate safety regulations which were needed to protect railroad workers.
 - (E) the construction of railways on arable farmland in the frontier.
1669. Which of the following industrialists would have most likely been the subject of protest by the Grangers as seen in the cartoon?
- (A) John D. Rockefeller
 - (B) **William Henry Vanderbilt**
 - (C) J.P. Morgan
 - (D) Peter Cooper
 - (E) Andrew Carnegie
1670. One of the reforms sought by the Grange political movement of the late nineteenth century was
- (A) **government subsidies for farmland**
 - (B) meat inspection laws
 - (C) prohibition
 - (D) secret ballot
 - (E) creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission

Base your answers to questions 1666 and 1667 on the cartoon below and your knowledge of U.S. history.



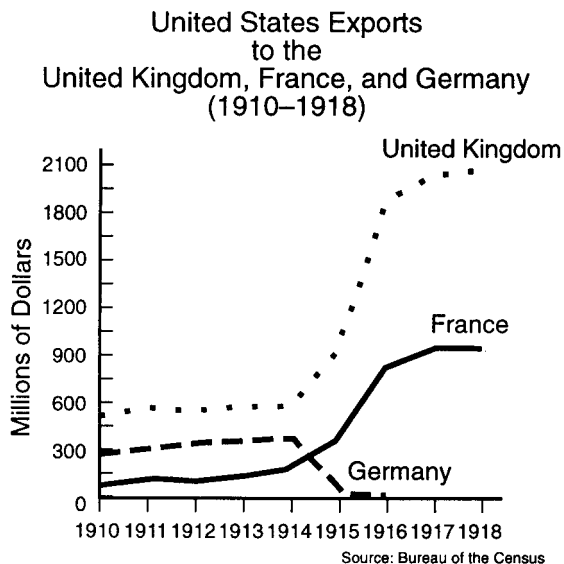
— Thomas Nast, 1870

1666. According to this 1870 cartoon, which statement about the time period is accurate?
- (A) Chinese laborers were welcomed to the United States with open arms.
 - (B) The Know-Nothing Party helped keep immigrants out of the country.
 - (C) Chinese were poor workers and were not of use in labor.
 - (D) **A movement existed in the United States to prevent Chinese immigration.**
 - (E) The Chinese were pushed out of immigration after the Sino-Japanese War.
1667. At the time this cartoon was published, the majority of immigrants to the United States were coming from?
- (A) Britain and Scotland
 - (B) Ireland and Italy
 - (C) **Poland and Russia**
 - (D) Germany and China
 - (E) Japan and Canada

2639. The Teller Amendment was
- (A) a constitutional amendment that would have lowered the voting age to 18
 - (B) a constitutional amendment that would have required a balanced federal budget
 - (C) an amendment to the United States declaration of war on Spain that prohibited the US from establishing permanent control of Cuba**
 - (D) an amendment to the United States declaration of war on Spain the right to intervene in Cuban affairs to preserve life, property and liberty
 - (E) an amendment to the United States declaration of war on Spain that prohibited the United States from waging war more than 60 days without Presidential approval
2637. During the Spanish-American War, the United States Navy under the command of Commodore George Dewey scored a decisive naval victory at the battle of
- (A) Manila Bay** (D) Guadalcanal
 - (B) Leyte Gulf (E) Havana Harbor
 - (C) Santiago de Cuba
2636. At the onset of the Spanish-American War the United States Army was
- (A) The world's largest fighting force, with the same number of soldiers available as during the peak of the Civil War
 - (B) An undermanned power that faced numerous challenges in preparing for the war**
 - (C) Commanded by the incompetent General John Pershing
 - (D) Much more prepared for battle the United States Navy
 - (E) Consisted only of soldiers drafted during the Panic of 1897
92. The result in battle of the Spanish-American War can best be described as
- (A) A close victory for the United States.
 - (B) A victory for the United States only with help from the French.
 - (C) A debilitating loss for the already weak Spaniards.**
 - (D) Close enough to force a truce on even terms.
 - (E) A victory for the United States only after Spain was distracted by another war.
89. Who would be most likely to oppose the Spanish-American War?
- (A) Businessmen**
 - (B) Ex-Confederates
 - (C) Immigrants
 - (D) Urban-dwellers
 - (E) Supporters of Alfred Thayer Mahan
59. The sinking of the U.S.S. *Maine*
- (A) was likely an accident**
 - (B) was a devastating blow to the U.S. Navy
 - (C) hurt Americans perceptions towards the Navy
 - (D) made Americans want to exit the conflict against Spain
 - (E) caused the electoral defeat of Grover Cleveland
85. Spain's fleet in the Philippines was quickly destroyed by the American naval force led by
- (A) John Paul Jones (D) John D. Long
 - (B) David Farragut (E) Sanford Dole
 - (C) Matthew Perry**
82. What was one of the biggest victories for the U.S. in the Spanish-American War?
- (A) San Juan Hill** (D) Fort Pulaski
 - (B) Pine Bluff (E) Milliken's Bend
 - (C) Allatoona
79. The Teller Amendment issued with the McKinley's Declaration of War signified the United States' goal to
- (A) fight for the independence of Cuba**
 - (B) take over Pacific Spanish possessions
 - (C) stand by an Open Door policy
 - (D) destroy the Spanish at home
 - (E) force all Spanish immigrants from U.S. borders
74. The biggest loss of U.S. life in the Spanish-American War was due to
- (A) San Juan Hill (D) naval casualties
 - (B) disease** (E) deaths in the Pacific
 - (C) starvation
70. Newspaper barons William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer are best known for engaging in
- (A) yellow journalism**
 - (B) muckraking
 - (C) editorials
 - (D) consolidation with monopolies
 - (E) competition over the San Francisco media market
67. Which of the following causes of the Spanish-American War was most important to the public?
- (A) The sinking of the *Maine***
 - (B) The inability of Spain and Cuba to end their hostilities.
 - (C) Jose Marti's revolutionary doctrine.
 - (D) The Zimmerman Telegram
 - (E) The need for a market in the Caribbean
62. All of the following were causes of the Spanish-American War EXCEPT
- (A) sinking of the *Maine*
 - (B) the DeLome letter
 - (C) threats to Americans in Cuba
 - (D) inability of Spain and Cuba to end the revolt by themselves
 - (E) the U.S.' desire for superior land on which to plant tobacco**
57. What is the letter sent by the Spanish Minister insulting William McKinley known as?
- (A) The Zimmerman Telegram
 - (B) The DeLome Letter**
 - (C) The Port Huron Statement
 - (D) The Havana Letter
 - (E) The Open Door Note

2942. As World War I began to rage overseas, the United States generally favored the Allied powers with regard to
- I. Official alliances
 - II. Overseas trade
 - III. Public opinion
- (A) II only **(D) II and III only**
(B) I and II only (E) I, II, and III
(C) I and III only
479. In attempts at peace negotiations in 1916 and 1917 during World War I
- (A) Woodrow Wilson refused to participate as mediator
 - (B) the British refused to state reasonable expectations for peace
 - (C) Wilson wanted only negotiations that crippled Germany
 - (D) Reparations was a crucial issue
 - (E) Germany did not want Wilson to attend the conference**
477. In 1916, the Germans agreed to a peace conference such as the one President Wilson had previously suggested because
- (A) they had nearly exhausted their resources
 - (B) their manpower was significantly lower than the allies
 - (C) they felt confident in their position**
 - (D) they were about to lose to the Allies
 - (E) their allies had abandoned them
474. In 1915, in response to the war, President Wilson
- (A) ended trade with European powers
 - (B) attempted to end the dictatorship of Huerta in Mexico
 - (C) expanded the army**
 - (D) tried to trade more with Eastern nations
 - (E) took control of European colonies in Africa
472. The House-Grey Memorandum was
- (A) an attempt at peace negotiations by the U.S. and Britain**
 - (B) a letter by the Germans intercepted by the Americans
 - (C) a memorandum to President Wilson to stay out of the war
 - (D) an attempt to force the French to retreat
 - (E) an American letter to prevent labor from striking during the war
470. The Sussex and Arabic Pledges were both examples of
- (A) German aggression
 - (B) attempts to appease American concerns**
 - (C) American empty threats of violence
 - (D) pledges to involve America in Latin American affairs if necessary
 - (E) French ineffectiveness
469. The "Sussex Pledge" was
- (A) an attempt to justify German attacks on any ship in the Atlantic
 - (B) an American pledge to attack German submarines that interfere with American trade
 - (C) a French pledge to interfere in any trade between Germany and the United States
 - (D) a German pledge to stop submarine attacks on unarmed vessels**
 - (E) a British pledge to continue trade with the United States, no matter what the Germans did
468. The "Arabic Pledge," given by the Germans to stop attacks on unarmed passenger vessels, came about because of
- (A) British protests against the attack on British ships
 - (B) the powerful new German technology to create submarines
 - (C) the desire of the Germans not to seem unfair
 - (D) American protests after the sinking of the *Lucitania* and the *Arabic***
 - (E) French protests that the Germans allow fair trade to all nations in Europe
467. Wilson helped defeat the Gore-McLemore Resolution in 1916 which
- (A) prohibited Americans from traveling on ships carrying munitions**
 - (B) lent money to the Central Powers
 - (C) sent arms to the Allies from the United States
 - (D) began a submarine research program in the U.S.
 - (E) prohibited trade with the Allies
466. William Jennings Bryan resigned in protest after the *Lucitania* incident because he believed
- (A) America needed to fight to avenge the deaths of American citizens
 - (B) Americans should not travel on belligerent ships**
 - (C) if he could not effectively stop the Germans, someone else deserved a try
 - (D) America needed to get its own submarines
 - (E) America should support the Central Powers
465. The sinking of the *Lucitania* by the Germans brought strong protests by Woodrow Wilson because
- (A) he believed the Germans had no right to sink British ships
 - (B) he believed the Germans were required to remove passengers from ships before attacking them**
 - (C) he believed the Germans had no right to attack American ships
 - (D) he believed Germany's use of submarines was unfair
 - (E) he believed Americans as a neutral nation was entitled to submarine technology

Base your answers to questions 2715 and 2716 on the graph below and your knowledge of U.S. history.



2715. Which of the following conclusions can properly be drawn from the above graph?
- (A) Beginning in 1915, German submarines patrolling the North Sea cut off American exports to Germany.
 - (B) The United States experienced a recession beginning in 1915.
 - (C) In 1912, Germany was the largest importer of American goods in Europe.
 - (D) American tariffs on French and British goods were lowered in 1915.
 - (E) **The United States favored the Allied powers in World War I before it entered World War I.**

2716. From 1910 to 1916 United States policy towards Europe can be described as
- (A) **neutrality**
 - (B) interventionist
 - (C) belligerent
 - (D) proactive
 - (E) unconcerned
-

Base your answers to questions 1729 through 1731 on the cartoon below and your knowledge of U.S. history.



1729. What triggered the Raids of the 1920s as depicted in the cartoon?
- (A) Failure of the Senate to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.
 - (B) The violent railroad strike led by the Communist labor leader, William Z. Foster.
 - (C) **Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.**
 - (D) Supreme Court decision in *Abrams v. United States*
 - (E) Economic Depression following World War One
1730. All of the following were common practices during the post-World War One Red Scare EXCEPT
- (A) Government agents breaking into meeting halls and homes without search warrants
 - (B) **Internment camps for American citizens born in Communist Eastern Europe**
 - (C) Detention of without counsel
 - (D) Deportation of suspected Americans
 - (E) Unjust imprisonment of suspected Americans
1731. The post-World War I Red Scare depicted in the cartoon was discredited when
- (A) the American public realized there were less Communists than they had previously thought
 - (B) the U.S. Steel strike was put down violently
 - (C) **Communist riots predicted by A. Mitchell Palmer did not pan out**
 - (D) many arrested in the Palmer raids were found to be anarchists, not Communists
 - (E) the race riots supplanted the Red Scare in importance on the national landscape
-

A. From Boom to Bust

538. The use of consumer credit rose sharply during the 1920s because
- (A) **professional advertising rose sharply**
 - (B) consumer items were getting more and more expensive
 - (C) workers' salaries were going down
 - (D) inflation was high
 - (E) employment was low
535. The boom period of the 1920s was different from earlier boom periods in that
- (A) **consumer goods were central to the boom as opposed to industrial goods**
 - (B) the South was the center of the boom
 - (C) railroads drove the boom as opposed to steam powered ships
 - (D) small business experienced the boom as opposed to the big business of prior booms
 - (E) there were no sectional issues to obscure the prosperity to certain areas or segments of the economy
531. What was one important result of the rise of automobiles during the 1920s?
- (A) The nation soon teetered on the brink of depression.
 - (B) The public foolishly wasted its money on too many vehicles.
 - (C) **Paved roads were constructed throughout the nation.**
 - (D) Consumer goods were less popular due to all the money being spent on automobiles.
 - (E) Steam power became popular again.
526. Two new industries which began in the 1920s were
- (A) **radio and commercial aviation**
 - (B) x-rays and television
 - (C) electric power and automobiles
 - (D) printing and mass agriculture
 - (E) movies and chemicals
520. In order to continue improving machinery and productivity in the 1920s, large firms
- (A) **formed research and development departments**
 - (B) received larger government subsidies
 - (C) asked the government to provide longer patent protections
 - (D) had to shrink their consumer sales department
 - (E) established overseas branches
515. The principal driving force in the economy during the 1920s was
- (A) **the automobile**
 - (B) the railroad
 - (C) farming
 - (D) factories
 - (E) textiles
512. What was a reason for the improved machinery in the 1920s?
- (A) **Power switched from steam to electric.**
 - (B) European prosperity spread to the U.S.
 - (C) Latin American developments were taken by the U.S..
 - (D) Robber barons reaped the efforts of putting money into research and development at the turn of the century.
 - (E) U.S. manufacturers hired more workers.
508. What was a reason for the improved productivity during the 1920s?
- (A) **improved machinery**
 - (B) a larger labor force
 - (C) less labor rights
 - (D) a Republican government
 - (E) an economic opportunism from World War I
504. Frederick W. Taylor is best known as
- (A) **an innovator in the scientific use of workers**
 - (B) a robber baron
 - (C) a politician
 - (D) a labor leader
 - (E) an author of radical literature
499. Henry Ford was the first to introduce what innovation into factories?
- (A) **the assembly line**
 - (B) safety equipment
 - (C) ergonomic conditions
 - (D) electrical power
 - (E) health benefits
497. The primary cause of the prosperity of the 1920s was
- (A) **improved industrial efficiency**
 - (B) a demand for goods from Europe after World War I
 - (C) the Great Migration north
 - (D) the successful harvests of 1921 and 1922
 - (E) the high tariffs put into place by Republican leadership
490. Which industry did not experience prosperity from 1922 to 1929?
- (A) **Agriculture**
 - (B) Automobile
 - (C) Consumer items
 - (D) Research and development
 - (E) Electric power
453. What was the economic situation from the middle of 1920 to 1921?
- (A) **America fell into a recession because Europe reduced its purchases of American goods.**
 - (B) America experienced a boom because of new markets in Latin America.
 - (C) America experienced a boom due to the new labor from veterans.
 - (D) America fell into a small stagnation due to deflation in the economy.
 - (E) America's economic boom continued due to new industries.

1096. What important precedent was established in the National Industrial Recovery Act?
- (A) **The law provided that workers have the right to join unions and to bargain collectively.**
- (B) The law proved the theory that a shortage of goods helps to restore prices.
- (C) The law demonstrated the power of labor and industry working together.
- (D) The law showed that the New Deal was not just temporary.
- (E) The law was politically motivated by the pending 1936 election.
1091. What is true about both the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act?
- (A) They are both still around today.
- (B) **They were both ruled unconstitutional.**
- (C) They were largely successful.
- (D) They helped end unemployment.
- (E) They helped union workers.
1087. The ruling of the Supreme Court in *Schechter v. United States* was that
- (A) **the National Industrial Recovery Act was unconstitutional**
- (B) Congress could not suspend free speech rights during war time
- (C) the Agricultural Adjustment Act was unconstitutional
- (D) prohibition was unconstitutional
- (E) internment camps for Japanese-Americans was legal
1085. What is true about the success of the National Industrial Recovery Act?
- (A) The Act created too large a shortage in goods
- (B) Antitrust violations hurt workers
- (C) It was able to raise prices and restore prosperity
- (D) **It was on the brink of collapse when it was declared unconstitutional**
- (E) It was successful in stabilizing small businesses
1082. All of the following are true about the National Industrial Recovery Act EXCEPT
- (A) antitrust laws were temporarily suspended
- (B) the act was ruled unconstitutional
- (C) a board of industrial and labor leaders set industry codes
- (D) it tried to create a relative shortage of goods
- (E) **overproduction would help lower prices and restore prosperity**
1057. All of the following are true about the Civilian Conservation Corps EXCEPT
- (A) Two hundred fifty thousand men were originally enrolled
- (B) young men worked on flood control, conservation and forest projects
- (C) Over two million people served in it during the 1930s
- (D) a small monthly payment was paid to each man's family
- (E) **the corps was intended to keep young men in conservation for their career**
1081. What was the purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act?
- (A) **to create high levels of competition**
- (B) to prevent overproduction
- (C) to create strong unions
- (D) to ensure high employment levels
- (E) to create public works projects
1065. The Public Works Administration
- (A) **distributed money for building projects**
- (B) insured commercial bank accounts
- (C) watched out for fraud in securities exchange
- (D) put young men to work on conservation projects
- (E) gave aid to the states and local governments to give to the poor
1064. The term "Alphabet soup" referred to
- (A) **Franklin Roosevelt's numerous programs to help the economy out of the Great Depression**
- (B) The different generals the Union went through before finding Ulysses S. Grant
- (C) The different countries that were formed after the breakup of the Soviet Union
- (D) The different bank plans Alexander Hamilton wanted to add into the early Federal government
- (E) The Native American tribes Federal troops fought in the 1870s and 1880s
1062. "Pump priming" was
- (A) **Franklin Roosevelt's plan to boost the economy by creating construction jobs**
- (B) Ronald Reagan's plan to deregulate the economy
- (C) Lyndon B. Johnson's plan to enlarge social programs by growing the national budget
- (D) William McKinley's program to increase the power of big business to increase the power the nation
- (E) Andrew Jackson's plan to make the small farmers more powerful in comparison to big business
1059. Franklin Roosevelt's program to help America ascend from the Great Depression was known as the
- (A) **New Deal**
- (B) New Freedom
- (C) New Nationalism
- (D) Great Society
- (E) New Nation
1055. All of the following are true about the Federal Emergency Relief Act EXCEPT
- (A) it created the Federal Emergency Relief Administration
- (B) it appropriated \$500 million for aid to the poor
- (C) half of the funds were to be distributed with a one to three matching basis with the states
- (D) addition appropriations were made later
- (E) **the funds were to be distributed by the federal government**
1052. What New Deal act was created by Congress to insure long-term, low-interest mortgages for home construction and repair?
- (A) **Federal Housing Administration**
- (B) National Industrial Recovery Act
- (C) Public Works Administration
- (D) Banking Act of 1933
- (E) Tennessee Valley Authority

3093. Which of the following statements regarding the domestic impact of World War II is most accurate?
- (A) The war divided Democrats and Republicans.
 (B) The war repaired racial hostilities.
 (C) The war transformed the two party system.
(D) The war improved America's economy.
 (E) The war forced FDR to suspend the progressive income tax.
3061. The draft during World War II was different than the one during World War I in which of the following ways?
- (A) African Americans were drafted during World War II.
 (B) Asian Americans were not drafted during World War II.
(C) The draft for World War II began before the US entered the war.
 (D) The draft for World War II ended shortly after the war began.
 (E) Women were drafted into special combat units during World War II.
2958. Which of the following statements regarding the state of American society during World War II is not true?
- (A) Over 100,000 Japanese-Americans were placed in internment camps.
 (B) African-Americans became engaged in race riots and continued discrimination.
 (C) Workers became disgruntled about frozen wages.
(D) Women failed to keep pace with their recent trends of increased liberation.
 (E) "Zoot suit" riots in Los Angeles saw violence toward Mexican-Americans.
2618. Which groups actively participated in the Korean War?
- I. China
 II. United States
 III. The USSR
 IV. A coalition of UN troops
- (A) I and II only **(D) I, II, and IV only**
 (B) II and IV only (E) I, II, III and IV
 (C) I, II and III only
2617. Among the changes in the lives of African-Americans during World War I was
- (A) the increased migration of blacks to the North and West in search of higher paying jobs**
 (B) the integration of the armed forces
 (C) the election of several Southern Black Democrats to the House of Representatives
 (D) the passage of the anti-poll tax amendment
 (E) the passage of federal anti-lynching legislation
69. All of the following are population trends during the period of World War II EXCEPT
- (A) blacks moved from the rural south to Northern and Western cities
 (B) women increasingly joined the workforce
 (C) rural areas lost population
 (D) coastal areas gained in population
(E) large cities gained population
65. What was a major population trend during the period of World War II?
- (A) Rural areas gained population.
 (B) Blacks moved back south.
(C) Coastal areas increased in population.
 (D) Women left the work force to tend to home.
 (E) The west coast lost population.
61. What did the Supreme Court's rule in Korematsu v. United States?
- (A) Franklin Roosevelt's internment of Japanese Americans was legal.**
 (B) Japanese Americans were full-blown citizens.
 (C) Restriction of speech in war time was legal.
 (D) Interference with the draft was illegal.
 (E) Flag burning was illegal.
58. The purpose of the War Production Board was to
- (A) regulate the use of raw materials**
 (B) extend the income tax
 (C) freeze prices and wages
 (D) prevent labor disputes
 (E) authorize interment of Japanese Americans
52. All of the following were war-time measures enacted by Franklin Roosevelt EXCEPT
- (A) War Production Board
 (B) General Maximum Price Regulation Act
 (C) Revenue Act of 1942
(D) Wagner Act
 (E) Smith-Connolly Act
48. The Declaration of the United Nations obligated signatory nations to
- (A) preserve the principles of the Atlantic Charter**
 (B) split up Axis colonies in Africa
 (C) put an end to imperialism
 (D) retake France
 (E) create an international peacekeeping organization
43. On January 1, 1942, representatives of 26 countries signed
- (A) the Atlantic Charter
(B) the Declaration of the United Nations
 (C) the Four Freedoms
 (D) the Kellogg-Briand Agreement
 (E) the Portsmouth Treaty

3110. Which of the following took place while President Eisenhower was in office?
- (A) America pulled its troops out of Japan.
 (B) America entered the Korean War.
 (C) Republicans outnumbered Democrats in both houses of Congress.
 (D) The G.I. Bill was passed in Congress.
 (E) **The post WWII baby boom reached its highest point.**
2626. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was founded during the presidency of
- (A) Harry Truman (D) Lyndon Johnson
 (B) **Dwight Eisenhower** (E) Richard Nixon
 (C) John Kennedy
2591. Dwight Eisenhower's election as President in 1952 is notable for which reason?
- (A) **It ended 20 years of Democratic control of the Presidency**
 (B) It was a major victory for those who wanted to continue the New Deal
 (C) It was the start of 20 years of Republican control of the Presidency
 (D) He was the first former General elected President since George Washington
 (E) He was the oldest person ever elected President
2590. The winner of the Presidential elections in 1952 and 1956 was
- (A) a famous movie actor
 (B) a former United States Senator
 (C) **a retired Army General**
 (D) a former governor of New York
 (E) a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
327. Eisenhower later admitted his appointments of William Brennan and Earl Warren to the Supreme Court were mistakes because
- (A) **they parted far from Eisenhower's conservative philosophies**
 (B) they were against integration, a policy Eisenhower had expected them to support
 (C) they were poor jurists and unable to put together well-written opinions
 (D) they were mired in scandal and were forced to resign quickly from the court
 (E) they had not had much judicial experience and did not deserve assignment over other qualified candidates
307. Dwight Eisenhower supported all of the following legislation during his presidency EXCEPT
- (A) **lowering income tax rates for corporations and high income people**
 (B) abolishing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
 (C) ending price support for farm products
 (D) ending wage and price controls
 (E) expanding the regulatory power of the S.E.C.
300. The landslide election of Dwight Eisenhower in 1952 was evidence of
- (A) **a conservative reaction in America**
 (B) Americans desire to go to war again to end communism
 (C) a desire for integration in the North
 (D) the ineffectiveness of Harry Truman's strategy in the Korean War.
 (E) the ineffectiveness of Harry Truman's Fair Deal.
232. What personal characteristic was initially a major issue in John F. Kennedy's candidacy for President?
- (A) **Religion** (D) Lineage
 (B) Communism (E) State
 (C) Weight
320. Who would be most likely to vote for Richard Nixon in the election of 1960?
- (A) **Midwesterners** (D) Union members
 (B) Southerners (E) New Yorkers
 (C) Blacks
317. Eisenhower appointees to the Supreme Court William Brennan and Earl Warren both
- (A) **served as forces of social and political change**
 (B) upheld Eisenhower's policies
 (C) dissented against the decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*
 (D) sided for integration, but were generally conservative
 (E) lasted for only a few years on the court
313. What was one impact of the building of the Interstate Highway System in the 1950s?
- (A) **Railroads declined further.**
 (B) There was a great population move south.
 (C) Construction unions constantly struck.
 (D) The West became the most densely populated region in the nation.
 (E) Federal rights trium
311. Transportation developments under Dwight Eisenhower's administration included
- (A) **building the Interstate Highway System**
 (B) linking the Missouri and Columbia rivers
 (C) developing the Concorde aircraft
 (D) adding thousands of additional railroad tracks in the West
 (E) creating highways across Alaska and Hawaii
308. What was one liberal policy instituted during the Eisenhower administration?
- (A) Raised income taxes for corporations
 (B) Reduced farm price supports
 (C) Abolished the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
 (D) **Extended Social Security to more people**
 (E) Expanded Tennessee Valley Authority-like programs nation-wide
295. What was one reason Dwight Eisenhower's election in 1956 was notable?
- (A) **It was the first time since Reconstruction that Republicans won some Southern states.**
 (B) It was the first landslide election since Reconstruction.
 (C) It was the first time since 1900 a third party did not win over a million votes.
 (D) It was the first time a general had been elected since George Washington became president.
 (E) It was the first time a Democratic governor running for president lost in one hundred years.

A. Domestic Policy

iii. Reagan

20005. Which of the following statements about Reagan's economic policies is most accurate?
- (A) **They allowed rich Americans to become more wealthy.**
- (B) They led to a decrease in unemployment.
- (C) They were more progressive than President Carter's policies.
- (D) They helped millions of Americans to overcome poverty.
- (E) They increased the federal government's control over the economy.
3062. Which of the following statements describes a similarity between Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan when they were running for office?
- (A) They both defended social welfare programs.
- (B) They both defended fiscal conservatism.
- (C) They both portrayed themselves as non-intellectuals.
- (D) They both surrounded themselves with former Nixon aides.
- (E) **They both portrayed themselves as outsiders.**
2987. Critics nicknamed Ronald Reagan's proposed extraterrestrial missile defense system
- (A) "Starship Enterprise" (D) "Sputnik III"
- (B) "Mission to Mars" (E) "Space Needle"
- (C) **"Star Wars"**
2986. Why, according to Reaganomics, do tax cuts for the wealthy aid the general population?
- (A) The upper tax bracket already pays a disproportionate amount of taxes, and a tax cut helps level the playing field.
- (B) **Wealthier citizens are more likely to spend their extra money, stimulating the economy and creating jobs.**
- (C) Wealthier citizens are more likely to save their extra money, stabilizing the economy in the event of a national crisis.
- (D) If the government is sympathetic to big business interests, business interests might be more sympathetic to government regulation.
- (E) If less of their money goes to the government, wealthier citizens will be more likely to donate to charitable organizations.
2586. Ronald Reagan made history with his appointment of whom to the United States Supreme Court?
- (A) **The first female justice**
- (B) The first black justice since Reconstruction
- (C) The first justice not born in the United States
- (D) The first justice of Latino heritage
- (E) The first justice who opposed *Roe v. Wade*
2589. Which of the following most contributed to Ronald Reagan's landslide victory over Walter Mondale in 1984?
- (A) Reagan's female running mate, Geraldine Ferraro, caused a majority of women to vote for him
- (B) Mondale's record as Jimmy Carter's Secretary of State made him appear as an ineffective foreign leader
- (C) **Reagan's widespread appeal allowed him to break apart the Democrats' New Deal coalition of various social groups**
- (D) The revelation of Mondale's extramarital affair three weeks before the election caused his popularity to plummet
- (E) OPEC threatened to cut oil production if Reagan was not re-elected President
2588. What was historic about Walter Mondale's run for President in 1984?
- (A) He was seeking to become the first Vice President since Harry Truman to be elected President
- (B) He won the popular vote but lost the electoral vote to Ronald Reagan
- (C) He was the first Jewish person to run for President on a major party line
- (D) **He was the first person to run for President on a major line with a female Vice President candidate**
- (E) He was trying to become the youngest person ever elected President
2587. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, designed to set budget reduction targets for the federal government during the 1980's is most directly a result of
- (A) OPEC cutting back its oil production
- (B) Republicans retaking control of the House of Representatives
- (C) **Ronald Reagan's vast increases in defense spending**
- (D) the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement
- (E) the sale of arms to Iranians
2585. Which of the following is the best example of a consequence of President Reagan's effort to deregulate the financial industry?
- (A) The "Black Monday" stock market crash
- (B) The Iran-Contra Affair
- (C) **The Savings and Loan scandal**
- (D) The development of the Strategic Defense Initiative
- (E) An attempted assassination of Ronald Reagan
529. A new major political force for conservatives in the late 20th century was
- (A) Businessmen
- (B) **Christian Fundamentalists**
- (C) White collar labor
- (D) Doctors
- (E) Westerners

IX. THE NEW WORLD ORDER

A. Bush & Clinton

2764. The term "ethnic cleansing" in the 1990s referred to the conflict in
- (A) **Eastern Europe** (D) Central Asia
(B) the Middle East (E) Southeast Asia
(C) North Africa
2608. The Oslo Accords, the Dayton Accords and the Good Friday Agreement are all examples of
- (A) **the United States' successful role as an international mediator during the 1990's**
(B) peace agreements that failed as a result of international terrorism
(C) European Union actions placing sanctions on US goods as a result of unfair trade practices
(D) preliminary pacts signed by Bill Clinton during the negotiations of the Kyoto Protocol
(E) platforms of the Republicans Contract With America program
2607. During the 1990's United States troops were deployed in all of the following areas EXCEPT
- (A) Bosnia (D) **Afghanistan**
(B) Kuwait (E) Kosovo
(C) Somalia
2606. In the wake of the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests in Beijing, President George H.W. Bush favored which of the following policies?
- (A) **The continuation of the People's Republic of China's Most Favored Nation trading status**
(B) An immediate embargo of all mainland China products
(C) An increase in the number of American troops in South Korea and Japan
(D) The expulsion of the People's Republic of China from the United Nations Security Council
(E) The addition of the People's Republic of China to NATO
2605. President George H.W. Bush ordered American troops to invade Panama in December of 1989 in order to
- (A) rescue Americans being held by Marxist revolutionaries
(B) **arrest the President of Panama on charges of drug trafficking**
(C) prevent the President of Panama from acting on a promise to take by the Panama Canal by force
(D) attack the bases of Nicaraguan *Sandinistas* who were hiding in the northern jungles of Panama
(E) show that the United States would not back down from the principles of the Truman Doctrine
68. As the cold war ended, Bush met with this Soviet leader
- (A) Leonid Brezhnev (D) **Mikhail Gorbachev**
(B) Nikita Khrushchev (E) Yuri Andropov
(C) V. I. Lenin

1. The One Superpower 1989-2000

i. End of the Cold War - Foreign Policy

91. The Oklahoma City bombing of 1995 and the attacks of September 11th, 2001 are alike in that
- (A) they were both conducted by Middle Eastern terrorists
(B) **they both demonstrated the threat of terrorist attacks on United States soil**
(C) they were both attacks by right-wing militia groups
(D) the perpetrators were persecuted through the U.S. legal system
(E) they prompted military reactions
77. What event marked the beginning of the breakup of the Soviet Union?
- (A) **Lithuania declaring its independence**
(B) Gorbachev's resignation as premier
(C) Boris Yeltsin's election as head of Russia
(D) The breakup of Yugoslavia
(E) The rebellion in Kazakhstan
75. What were the approximate losses of life in the 1991 war in the Persian Gulf?
- (A) One million for the Iraqis, one thousand for the Americans
(B) **One hundred thousand for the Iraqis, one hundred for the Americans**
(C) Ten thousand for the Iraqis, one for the Americans
(D) Ten million for the Iraqis, ten thousand for the Americans
(E) Five hundred thousand for the Iraqis and fifty thousand for the Americans
73. In the 1991 war in the Persian Gulf, the United States military stressed
- (A) **new high-technology weapons**
(B) ground forces
(C) land mines
(D) Kurdish support
(E) a naval attack
71. The invasion of Iraq by the United States was prompted by
- (A) the use of weapons of mass destruction by the Iraqi forces
(B) **the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq**
(C) Iraqi raises in oil prices
(D) an Islamic fundamentalist government in Iraq
(E) a communist take-over in Iraq
64. Who was the Panamanian dictator which George H. W. Bush sought to displace?
- (A) **Manual Noriega** (D) Carlos Fonseca
(B) Poncho Villa (E) Venustiana Carranza
(C) Daniel Ortega