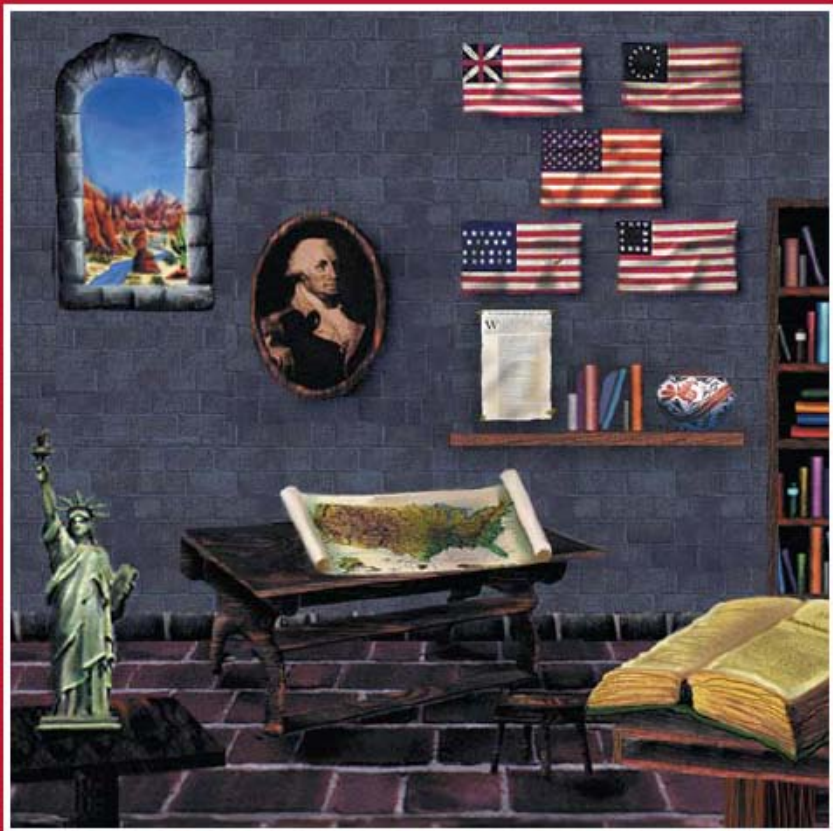


UNITED STATES HISTORY



QUESTION CATALOGUE

United States History & Government

Table Of Contents

I. Constitutional Foundation

1. The Constitution

A. Foundations

i. The Enlightenment	1
ii. Political Systems	2
iii. Colonial Experience	4
iv. The American Revolution	9
v. The Articles of Confederation	11

B. Constitutional Convention

i. Conflict and Compromise	14
ii. Ratification	18

C. Constitutional Principles

i. Limiting Power	20
ii. Separation of Power	22
iii. Individual Rights	26
iv. Division of Power	28
v. The Three Branches	31
vi. The Living Constitution	37

D. Implementing the Constitution

i. Washington's Administration	40
ii. The Unwritten Constitution	43
iii. The Elastic Clause	46
iv. Political Parties	47
v. Interpretation	50

2. The Constitution Tested

A. Issues and Court Decisions

i. Checks and Balances	52
ii. Freedom of Speech and Press	55
iii. Rights of the Accused	57
iv. Equal Protection Under the Law	59
v. Representation	60
vi. Rights of the Individual	61
vii. The Electoral College	65
viii. Voting	67

B. Stress and Crisis

i. Expansion and Manifest Destiny	69
ii. Sectionalism	75
iii. Women and Minorities	78
iv. Federal Supremacy vs. State	80

C. The American Civil War

i. The War and U.S. Society.....	81
ii. Expanding Role of the President	83
iii. Union Victory.....	83
iv. Foreign Relations	85

GROUP QUESTIONS for Unit I.....	86
--	-----------

II. RECONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

1. Reconstruction

A. Politics of Reconstruction

i. Congress v. the President	97
ii Constitutional Amendments	98
iii. Former Slaves	100
iv. Struggle for Political Control	102

2. Rise of Business, Industrialism

A. Civilizations and Contributions

i. Corporations and Capitalism	104
ii. Concentration of Wealth	105

B. Major Areas of Growth

i. Transportation	107
-------------------------	-----

C. Business and Government

i. Laissez-faire and Social Darwinism	109
ii. Monopolies and Trusts	111
iii. Government Involvement	114

D. Organization of Labor

i. Early Unions	117
ii. Struggle and Conflict	118

3. Industrialization and America

A. Impact of Industrialization

i. Growing Urbanization	120
ii. Workers and Working Conditions	123
iii. Immigration	124

B. The West

i. Native Americans	128
ii. Farmers, The Grange and Populism	130

GROUP QUESTIONS for Unit II	136
--	-----

III. THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

1. Reform In America

A. Pressure For Reform

i. Labor and Business Standards	147
ii. Increased Inequities of Workers	149
iii. Rising Middle Class	148
iv. Third Parties	149

B. Social and Economic Reformation

i. The Muckrakers	150
ii. Women's Issues	154
iii. Social Reformers	156
iv. Rights of Black Americans	158
v. Beginning of Change	160
vi. Income Tax	162

C. Political Reform

i. Expansion of Democracy	162
ii. Roosevelt's "Square Deal"	165
iii. Wilson's "New Freedom"	166
iv. Reforming the Economic System	166

2. International Interests

A. Emerging Global Involvement - WW I

i. Neo-mercantilism 169
ii. Tariff Controversy 170
iii. Manifest Destiny And Beyond 170
iv. Pacific Interests 174
v. Spanish American War 176
vi. Domination of the Caribbean 178
vii. U.S. Involvement in WWI..... 181
viii. Effects of War at Home 184

B. Peace and Isolation

i. Wilson's 14 Points 187
ii. The Treaty of Versailles 188
iii. Postwar Agreements: 1920-1930 190

GOUP QUESTIONS for Unit III 191

IV. PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION

1. Prosperity - The Twenties

A. From Boom to Bust

i. Social and Cultural Values 201
ii. The Arts 205
iii. Politics 207

2. The Great Depression

A. Onset of the Depression

i. Economic Weakness 209
ii. Effects of the Depression 213

B. The New Deal

i. FDR's Administration 218
ii. Ideas and Philosophies 223
iii. Constitutional Issues 228

GROUP QUESTIONS for Unit IV 233

V. GLOBAL CRISIS

1. Peace in Peril

A. Isolation and Neutrality

i. Failure of Peace 239
ii. From Neutrality to Involvement 240

B. The U.S. in WW II

i. War Strategy 245
ii. The Homefront 245
iii. War's End 255

2. Peace With Problems

A. Europe: Cold War and Containment

i. Origins of the Cold War 259
ii. Truman's Containment Politics 262
iii. The Cold War at Home - McCarthyism 268

GOUP QUESTIONS for Unit V 272

VI. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES

1. The Post War Period	
A. The Eisenhower & Kennedy Years	
i. Civil Rights	279
ii. Social Change	284
iii. Foreign Policy	288
B. The Johnson Presidency	
i. War on Poverty	292
ii. Civil Rights and Protest	294
iii. Vietnam	296
C. Nixon, Ford, Carter	
i. Foreign Policy	301
ii. Society	305
D. The Reagan Years	
i. Foreign Policy	308
ii. Society	309
GROUP QUESTIONS for Unit VI	313

VII. THE NEW WORLD ORDER

1. The One Superpower	
A. Bush & Clinton	
i. End of the Cold War - Foreign Policy	325
ii. At Home - Domestic Developments	329
B. Today's Issues and Problems	
i. The Economy	337
ii. The Family	351
iii. Politics and Foreign Policy	355
GROUP QUESTIONS for Unit VII	365

VIII. THEMATIC ESSAYS & DBQ's

1. The Constitutional Foundations	
TE - The Constitutional Foundations	375
2. Separation of Powers	
TE - Separation of Powers	384
DBQ Essay Packets	
System of Checks and Balances Packet	386
3. Court Cases and Bill of Rights	
TE - Court Cases and Bill of Rights	390
DBQ Essay Packets	
The Warren Court Packet	396
4. The Amendments	
TE - The Amendments	401
5. Federalism	
TE - Federalism	404
6. Application of Presidential Powers	
TE - Application of Presidential Powers	407
DBQ Essay Packets	
Presidential Military Authority Packet	415
Presidential Challenges and Actions Packet.....	422
7. Women and Oppressed Minorities	
TE - Women and Oppressed Minorities	427
DBQ Essay Packets	
Reconstruction Packet	431
Availability of Formal Education Packet	436
Rights for African Americans and Women Packet ..	441
Women's Roles after World War II Packet	450

8. Effects of Industrialization	
TE - Effects of Industrialization	454
DBQ Essay Packets	
Impact of Automobile Packet	457
Industrialization in America Packet	462
Effects of Policies & Technology on the Economy from 1800-1900 Packet	467
Advantages / Disadvantages of Industrialization from 1865 to 1920 Packet	473
9. Causes and Effects of Immigration	
TE - Causes and Effects of Immigration	477
DBQ Essay Packets	
U.S. Immigration Policies Packet	481
10. Economic Reforms	
TE - Economic Reforms	484
DBQ Essay Packets	
Progressive Era Goals Packet	490
11. People & Events That Caused Change	
TE - People & Events That Caused Change	494
DBQ Essay Packets	
Railroad Expansion During 19th Century Packet ...	507
U.S. Domestic Policy During Cold War Packet	511
Great Depression Packet	516
12. Current Problems and Issues	
TE - Current Problems and Issues	520
13. Reform Movements	
TE - Reform Issues	527
DBQ Essay Packets	
Constitution and Change Packet	532
Progressive Reform Packet	536
Child Labor, Women's Rights and Temperance Movements	542
14. Literature, Art and Culture	
TE - Literature, Art and Culture	547
DBQ Essay Packets	
The Role of Mass Media Packet	549
15. U.S. Foreign Policy - Intervention/War	
TE - U.S. Foreign Policy: Intervention /War	553
DBQ Essay Packets	
U.S. Foreign Policy Packet	562
Pre-WWII Foreign Policy Toward Europe Packet ...	565
Territorial Expansion Packet	569
Vietnam War Packets	574
16. Decades and Specific Eras	
TE - Decades and Specific Eras	579
DBQ Essay Packets	
Impact of Westward Expansion Packet	584
The Cold War Packet	588
17. Human / Physical Geography	
DBQ Essay Packets	
How Geographic factors Helped Develop our Nation	592
Influence of Water in Our Nation's Development ...	598

3992. "... Every thing that is right or reasonable pleads for separation. The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'TIS TIME TO PART. ...'"
- Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*

In this quotation, Thomas Paine is trying to convince the colonists to

- (1) accept the Proclamation of 1763
- (2) break a treaty with Spain
- (3) declare their independence from England**
- (4) dissolve their alliance with France

3805. The main purpose for writing the Declaration of Independence was to

- (1) declare war on Great Britain
- (2) force France to support the Revolutionary War
- (3) convince Great Britain to abolish slavery
- (4) state the colonists' reasons for separating from Great Britain**

3745. The Declaration of Independence (1776) has had a major influence on peoples throughout the world because it

- (1) guarantees universal suffrage
- (2) establishes a basic set of laws for every nation
- (3) provides justification for revolting against unjust governments**
- (4) describes the importance of a strong central government

3482. In the publication *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine argued that the American colonies should

- (1) approve the Treaty of Paris (1763)
- (2) ratify the Constitution of the United States
- (3) end their political relationship with Great Britain**
- (4) support the policies of King George III

3419. Base your answer to the following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...I challenge the warmest advocate for reconciliation, to shew [show], a single advantage that this continent can reap, by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge, not a single advantage is derived. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods must be paid for, buy them where we will...

— Thomas Paine, 1776

In this statement, Thomas Paine suggested that the American colonies should

- (1) negotiate an end to the conflict with England
- (2) form an alliance with England
- (3) declare independence from England**
- (4) boycott goods from England

3418. The colonists' slogan, "No taxation without representation," expresses a belief in

- (1) free trade
- (2) economic interdependence
- (3) the supremacy of Parliament
- (4) the consent of the governed**

3355. In the pamphlet *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine urged the American colonists to

- (1) oppose the French colonization of North America
- (2) compromise with the British
- (3) reaffirm their loyalty to King George III
- (4) declare their independence from Great Britain**

3295. Which document included John Locke's idea that people have the right to overthrow an oppressive government?

- (1) Mayflower Compact
- (2) Northwest Ordinance
- (3) Declaration of Independence**
- (4) Bill of Rights

2984. Which statement is most accurate about the movement for independence in the thirteen colonies?

- (1) The independence movement began soon after the founding of the Plymouth Colony.
- (2) Protests against British colonial policies gradually led to demands for independence.**
- (3) The King of England required the colonists to become economically self-sufficient.
- (4) The movement for independence was equally strong in all of the colonies.

2925. A major argument for American independence found in the Declaration of Independence was that the British

- (1) stopped participating in the slave trade
- (2) refused to sell products to Americans
- (3) deprived Americans of their natural rights**
- (4) censored American representatives in Parliament

2924. Base your answer on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... I challenge the warmest advocate [supporter] for reconciliation, to shew [show], a single advantage that this continent can reap [gain], by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge, not a single advantage is derived [acquired]. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods must be paid for, buy them where we will. . . .

— Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776

This speaker is most likely opposed to

- (1) mercantilism**
- (2) capitalism
- (3) direct democracy
- (4) representative government

1997. Which heading would be most appropriate for the outline below?

- I. _____
- A. Congress passes the Alien and Sedition Acts.
 - B. President Abraham Lincoln suspends habeas corpus.
 - C. President Franklin D. Roosevelt orders internment of Japanese Americans.
 - D. Senator Joseph McCarthy begins hearings on identifying Communists.

- (1) Changes in Economic Policy
- (2) Federalism and the Constitution
- (3) Checks and Balances at Work
- (4) **Threats to Civil Liberties**

1985. The "clear and present danger" ruling of the United States Supreme Court in *Schenck v. United States* established that

- (1) third political parties must suspend their activities during wartime
- (2) accused persons must be advised of their rights
- (3) due process of law does not apply to the military
- (4) **certain circumstances may limit the exercise of free speech**

1684. The United States Supreme Court decision in *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) shows that the Court can

- (1) suspend civil liberties in times of national crisis
- (2) increase the power of state governments
- (3) **expand the constitutional rights of individuals**
- (4) limit the powers of Congress and the President

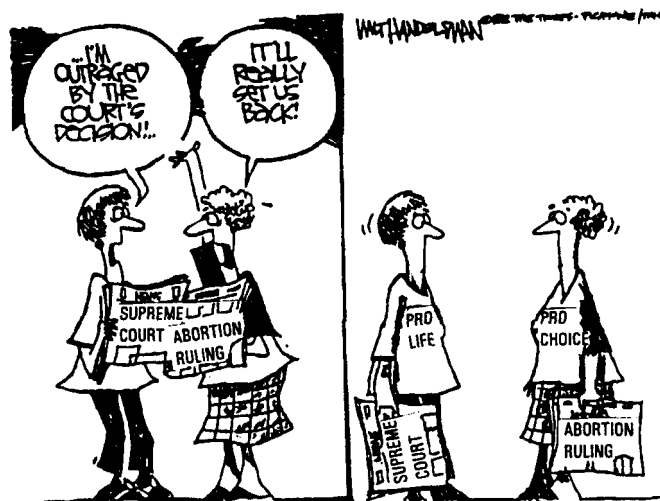
1682. In the United States Supreme Court case *Engel v. Vitale* (1962), concerning the separation of church and state, the Court banned

- (1) **state-required student prayer in public schools**
- (2) the study of religions in public schools
- (3) released time for religious instruction for public school students
- (4) transportation of students to parochial schools at public expense

1572. Throughout United States history, the Supreme Court has developed several principles such as "clear and present danger" and "wall of separation between church and state." These principles show that

- (1) the states have been allowed to apply their individual interpretation to the Bill of Rights
- (2) **judicial review has been used to clarify issues concerning civil liberties**
- (3) the application of the Bill of Rights has been consistent since the 1790's
- (4) civil rights are clearly defined in the Constitution

1610. Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



The cartoon makes the point that decisions of the Supreme Court

- (1) **sometimes do not resolve controversial issues**
- (2) are usually accepted by both sides in a controversy
- (3) avoid dealing with controversial issues
- (4) ignore public opinion

1519. Which method resulted in both "separate but equal" public facilities (1896) and Miranda warnings against self-incrimination (1966)?

- (1) **decisions of the United States Supreme Court**
- (2) proclamations of state governors
- (3) executive orders of the President
- (4) congressional actions

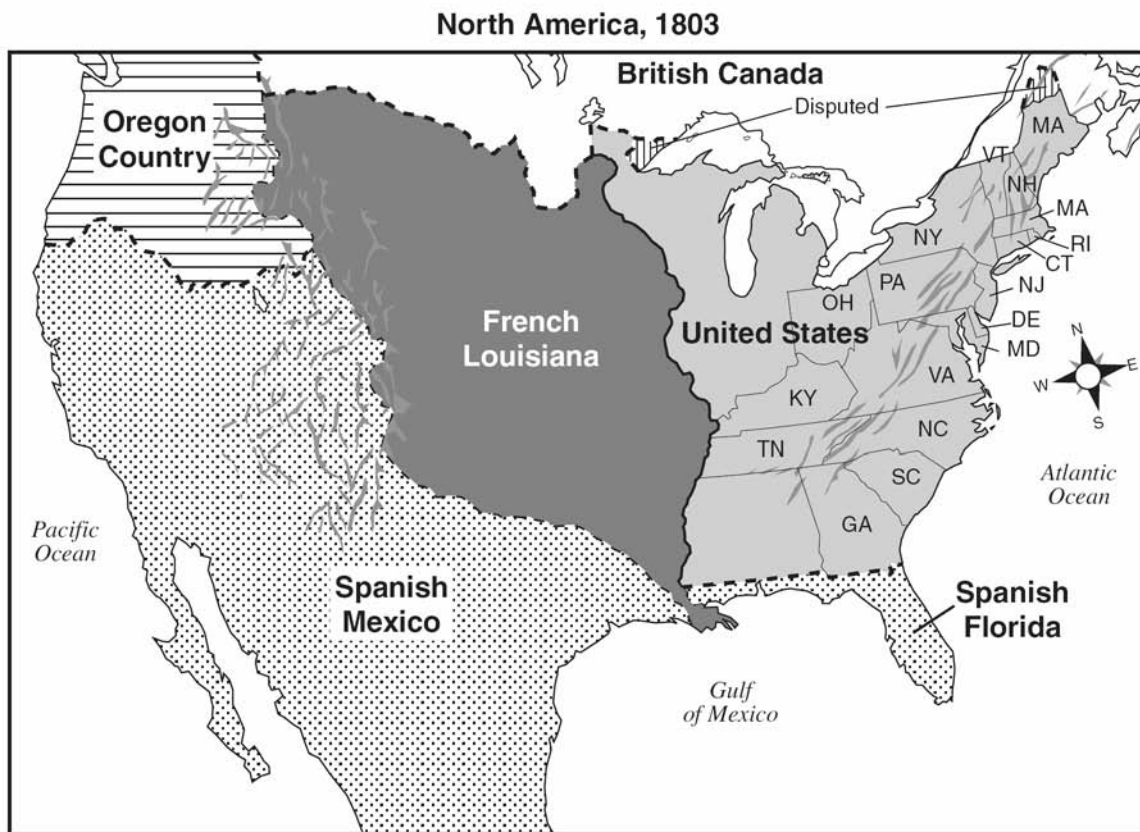
1518. The Dred Scott decision on the issue of slavery upheld the Southern viewpoint that

- (1) the power of the Supreme Court does not extend to cases of race
- (2) **Congress could not pass a law depriving territorial residents of their property**
- (3) a national vote should be held to decide the legality of slavery
- (4) the economic well-being of the western states depended on slave labor

1005. The widespread use of computers has led to a national concern over

- (1) increased pollution of the environment
- (2) **guarding the right to privacy**
- (3) protection of the right to petition
- (4) a decline in television viewing

Base your answers to questions 3293 and 3294 on the map below.



Source: *Exploring American History*, Globe Book Company (adapted)

3293. Which geographic feature was the boundary line between the United States and French Louisiana in 1803?
 (1) Appalachian Mountains (2) Great Lakes (3) **Mississippi River** (4) Rocky Mountains
3294. If the Great Plains were shown in this map, they would be located mostly in
 (1) **French Louisiana** (2) Spanish Mexico (3) the Oregon Country (4) the original thirteen states

Base your answers to questions 110 and 111 on these statements and on your knowledge of social studies.

- Statement A:* Each person must be able to voice his or her concerns on all issues that involve this new nation and bear the responsibility for the decisions made.
- Statement B:* The power of this new nation must rest in a strong, stable group that makes important decisions with the approval, but not the participation, of all.
- Statement C:* There must be several governments within one nation to ensure adequate voice and responsibility to all.
- Statement D:* Individuals must not allow their freedoms to be swallowed by an all-powerful government.

110. Which statement best shows the desire for safeguards such as those in the Bill of Rights?
 (1) A (3) C
 (2) B (4) **D**

111. Which statement best represents the ideas of federalism?
 (1) A (3) C
 (2) B (4) D

Base your answers to questions 3360 and 3361 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it. . . .
 — Article I, Section 9, Clause 2, United States Constitution

3360. This clause of the Constitution expresses the idea that
 (1) **civil liberties are not absolute**
 (2) revolution is essential to democracy
 (3) national defense is less important than individual rights
 (4) freedom of the press is guaranteed
3361. During which war was the writ of habeas corpus suspended by the president?
 (1) Revolutionary War (3) Mexican War
 (2) War of 1812 (4) **Civil War**

A. Politics of Reconstruction

iii. Former Slaves

2082. The Jim Crow laws, upheld by the Supreme Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), provided for
- (1) free land for former slaves
 - (2) **separate public facilities based on race**
 - (3) racial integration of public schools
 - (4) voting rights for African-American males
2081. Booker T. Washington stated that the best way for formerly enslaved persons to advance themselves in American society was to
- (1) leave their farms in the South and move to the North
 - (2) run for political office
 - (3) **pursue economic gains through vocational training**
 - (4) form a separate political party
1972. After the Civil War, the poll tax, literacy test, and grandfather clause were used to ensure that
- (1) all citizens exercised the right to vote
 - (2) poor people were given equal voting rights
 - (3) **the voting rights of most former slaves were denied**
 - (4) the elderly in the South could vote in Federal elections
1744. Which statement best describes the status of African Americans immediately after the end of Reconstruction in 1877?
- (1) Most African Americans held factory jobs in urban areas.
 - (2) Most African Americans were able to take advantage of educational opportunities at colleges.
 - (3) **Despite the passage of several constitutional amendments, African Americans found that gaining equal rights was very difficult.**
 - (4) Political rights for African Americans were guaranteed in the South, but restrictions and discrimination increased in the North.
1742. By the time of the Civil War, slavery had nearly disappeared in the North mainly because
- (1) slave rebellions in Northern states had forced the end of slavery
 - (2) the United States Constitution required the end of slavery in Northern states
 - (3) slaves had become too expensive for Northern farmers
 - (4) **slavery did not fit the economic interests of the North**
1226. Sharecropping was a system of farming most common in
- (1) New England after the Revolutionary War
 - (2) the Middle Atlantic States before the Civil War
 - (3) **the Southern States after the Civil War**
 - (4) the Pacific Northwest before World War I
646. In the late 1800's, which action led to an increase in violations of the rights of African Americans?
- (1) addition of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Federal Constitution
 - (2) integration of public facilities such as restaurants and restrooms
 - (3) **passage of Jim Crow legislation by some Southern states**
 - (4) start of affirmative action programs by the Federal Government

1247. Base your answer to this question on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

OLD JIM CROW

**. . . It's wrong to hold malice, we know,
But there's one thing that's true,
from all points of view,
All Negroes hate old man Jim Crow.**

**...We meet him wherever we go:
In all places, where live both races,
You'll always see Mr. Jim Crow.**

-The Nashville Eye (c. 1900)
(adapted)

The author of the poem was describing

- (1) nativism
- (2) **discrimination**
- (3) interrogation
- (4) slavery

1196. After the Civil War, a major goal of the Radical Republicans in Congress was to

- (1) **gain voting rights for the newly freed slaves**
- (2) rebuild the farms and factories of the Northeast
- (3) restore the white plantation owners to power in the South
- (4) support the policies of President Andrew Johnson

918. "Although important strides were made, Reconstruction failed to provide lasting guarantees of the civil rights of the freedmen."

Which evidence best supports this statement?

- (1) **passage of Jim Crow laws in the latter part of the 19th century**
- (2) ratification of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments
- (3) refusal of Southern States to allow sharecropping
- (4) passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1866

757. Which statement best summarizes the beliefs of Booker T. Washington?

- (1) The best solution for African Americans was to return to Africa.
- (2) Social equality for African Americans would be easier to achieve than legal rights.
- (3) The way to dissolve the barriers of segregation and bring about an end to Jim Crow laws was by active, violent resistance.
- (4) **The most immediate means for African Americans to achieve equality was to expand their opportunities for vocational education.**

73. Which provided the legal basis for racial segregation in late 19th-century United States?

- (1) Supreme Court decisions that excluded blacks from voting
- (2) adoption of laws by the United States Congress
- (3) **passage of "Jim Crow" laws by state legislatures**
- (4) laws in northern states that prevented blacks from working in factories

3632. . . . "You are our employers, but you are not our masters. Under the system of government we have in the United States we are your equals, and we contribute as much, if not more, to the success of industry than do the employers." . . .
 — testimony, United States Congress,
 April 29, 1911

The point of view expressed in the quotation was most likely that of a

- (1) recent immigrant responding to discrimination
- (2) government official campaigning for reelection
- (3) woman demanding the right of suffrage
- (4) **labor leader speaking about the rights of workers**

3559. In the late 1800s, the Homestead steel strike and the Pullman railcar strike were unsuccessful because

- (1) the government supported business owners
- (2) most workers refused to take part in the strike
- (3) **the Supreme Court ruled both strikes were illegal**
- (4) factory owners hired children to replace the strikers

2872. During the late 19th century, which practices were used by employers against workers?

- (1) boycotts and lockouts
- (2) picketing and walkouts
- (3) **blacklists and yellow-dog contracts**
- (4) mass rallies and sit-down strikes

2706. During the late 1800s, a major reason labor unions had difficulty achieving their goals was that

- (1) **government supported business over labor**
- (2) industrialization created better working conditions
- (3) there was a shortage of new workers
- (4) businesses promoted labor officials to management positions

2702. What was the main benefit that labor unions of the late 19th century gained for their members?

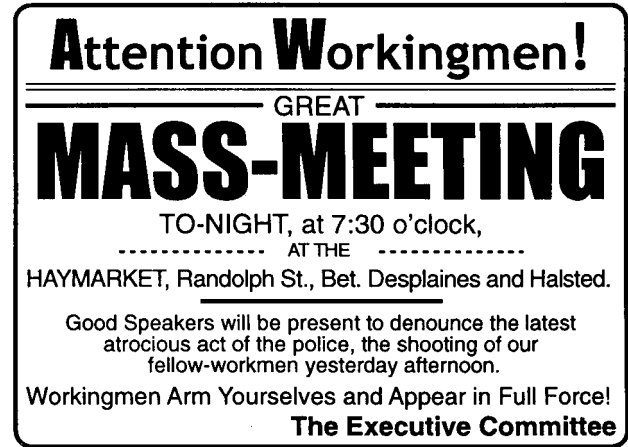
- (1) job security
- (2) **improved wages and hours**
- (3) paid vacations
- (4) health insurance

2406. **“Labor Leaders Executed for Causing Haymarket Riot”**
“State Militia Called In To End Homestead Strike”
“1,000 Jailed as Silver Miners Protest Wage Cuts”

Which statement about labor unions in the late 1800s is illustrated by these headlines?

- (1) Strikes by labor unions usually gained public support.
- (2) **The government frequently opposed labor union activities.**
- (3) Labor union demands were usually met.
- (4) Arbitration was commonly used to end labor unrest.

2083. Base your answer to the following question on the poster below.



The main purpose of this 1886 poster was to

- (1) oppose immigrants who took jobs from American workers
- (2) support nativist calls for limitations on labor unions
- (3) **organize a protest against acts of police brutality against workers**
- (4) show support for police actions against foreign revolutionaries

1973. What was the main reason the United States did *not* limit immigration during most of the 19th century?

- (1) Political parties wanted to gain new voters.
- (2) Most immigrants arrived with large amounts of capital to invest in American industries.
- (3) **The expanding economy needed a supply of cheap labor.**
- (4) Immigrants were more willing to serve in the military than native-born Americans.

1853. Between 1865 and 1900, what was the general attitude of the Federal Government concerning labor unions?

- (1) **hostile toward union efforts to improve workers' conditions**
- (2) eager to act as a mediator between labor and management
- (3) indifferent to the struggles between workers and industry
- (4) supportive of labor's goals

1801. The railroad strikes of 1877, the Haymarket Affair of 1886, and the Pullman strike of 1894 show that labor unions of that period were

- (1) **willing to use force to achieve their goals**
- (2) unable to organize large groups of workers
- (3) firmly committed to laissez-faire capitalism
- (4) supported by the Federal Government during disputes with big business

II. RECONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

B. The West

3. Industrialization and America

ii. Farmers, The Grange and Populism

597. A major complaint of western farmers in the late 19th century concerned the
- (1) increase in the number of immigrant settlers in the west
 - (2) restrictive land policies of the United States
 - (3) heavy military expenditures of the Federal Government
 - (4) **power of banks and railroads over the farm economy**
538. Which statement about the westward movement in the United States during the 19th century is most accurate?
- (1) The frontier discouraged interest in the expansion of voting rights.
 - (2) **The frontier experience tended to decrease social class differences.**
 - (3) Western expansion slowed the rate of industrialization.
 - (4) The West was settled mostly by immigrants from Asian nations.
536. The main reason for the passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 was to provide for
- (1) irrigation of desert lands
 - (2) national parks
 - (3) **farms on the Great Plains**
 - (4) reservations for Native American Indians
439. The purpose of the political reforms of initiative, recall, and referendum was to provide opportunities for citizens to
- (1) **gain greater control of their government**
 - (2) control campaign spending by candidates
 - (3) reduce government spending
 - (4) increase voter turnout at elections
436. In the Granger cases of the 1870's involving railroad regulation, Supreme Court decisions were significant because the decisions established that
- (1) racial segregation on transportation facilities is unconstitutional
 - (2) **government can regulate private business in the public interest**
 - (3) the regulation of business is solely a state government power
 - (4) an end to the influence of the Populist movement was near
386. In the United States in the last quarter of the 19th century, a major cause of farmer discontent was the
- (1) **belief that the railroads were exploiting the farmer**
 - (2) depletion of the soil by poor farming methods
 - (3) steadily increasing flow of immigrants settling on farms
 - (4) elimination of free homesteads by the Federal Government
69. A major aim of both the Granger and Populist movements in the United States was
- (1) the establishment of a gold standard for currency
 - (2) mandatory government policies to curb inflation
 - (3) **passage of laws increasing Federal regulation of monopolies**
 - (4) unlimited immigration of Asians
385. During the period 1870-1900, a major demand of farmers was for
- (1) government controls to limit the size of crops
 - (2) acquisition of overseas territory
 - (3) universal suffrage for white males
 - (4) **an increase in the amount of currency in circulation**
322. Which was a major result of the Homestead Act of 1862?
- (1) increased public awareness of the need for conservation of natural resources
 - (2) **increased development of Western lands**
 - (3) decreased conflicts between Native American Indians and white settlers
 - (4) decreased economic opportunities for easterners
223. In the United States, the primary reason for the decline of the self-sufficient farm during the 19th century was the
- (1) **increase in specialization**
 - (2) rapid collapse of the emerging industrial society
 - (3) loss of overseas markets
 - (4) activities of the Grange Movement
216. The Populist Party was formed mainly to express the
- (1) desire of workers to form labor unions
 - (2) opposition of nativists to further immigration
 - (3) desire of business to increase overseas investments
 - (4) **discontent of many farmers with their ongoing economic problems**
166. During the late 1800's, farmers supported free and unlimited coinage of silver mainly because they believed that it would lead to
- (1) the establishment of government farm price supports
 - (2) lowering of rates charged by railroads
 - (3) lower prices for consumer goods
 - (4) **higher prices for farm products**
128. Which was a major problem faced by United States farmers in both the 1890's and the 1920's?
- (1) lagging technology
 - (2) lack of tariff protection
 - (3) **overproduction of basic staples**
 - (4) inflationary currency
72. Which statement best describes many of the reforms proposed by the Populist Party?
- (1) They were just campaign promises.
 - (2) They disappeared from public interest.
 - (3) They were undesirable in a democratic country.
 - (4) **They were won through the efforts of other political parties at a later time.**
12. The Populist Movement of the 1890's can best be described as a
- (1) **political coalition of farming interests directed against banking and railroad interests**
 - (2) trade union movement located in major eastern cities
 - (3) reform movement seeking to eliminate urban poverty and slums
 - (4) political interest group desiring a war with Spain to protect United States interests in Cuba

Base your answers to questions 2753 through 2799 on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: "When demand ran high, and markets were scarce, he showed little mercy, broke his contracts for delivery and raised prices."

Speaker B: "The man of wealth must hold his fortune 'in trust' for the community and use it for philanthropic and charitable purposes."

Speaker C: "It is cruel to slander the rich because they have been successful. They have gone into great enterprises that have enriched the nation and the nation has enriched them."

Speaker D: "The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for the few, unprecedented in the history of mankind."

2753. Which two speakers would most likely label late 19th-century industrialists as *robber barons*?

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

2799. The most valid conclusion that can be drawn from the different viewpoints of these speakers is that industrialists of the late 19th century

- (1) benefited and harmed society
- (2) treated their workers fairly
- (3) used illegal means to gain wealth
- (4) generally opposed the free-enterprise economic system

Base your answers to questions 3000 and 3001 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"... This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of Wealth: First, to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and after doing so to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community— . . ."

— Andrew Carnegie, "Wealth," *North American Review*, June 1889

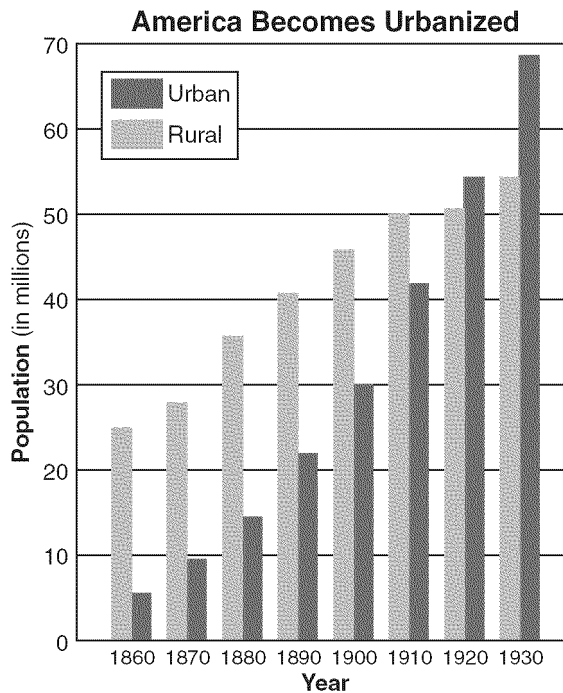
3000. According to this passage, the responsibility of the wealthy is to

- (1) invest in future industry to increase wealth
- (2) share their excess wealth with the community
- (3) maintain a lifestyle consistent with their wealth
- (4) influence government to assist all people

3001. Andrew Carnegie carried out the ideas expressed in this statement by

- (1) funding numerous libraries and educational institutions
- (2) serving many years in the federal government
- (3) investing his fortune in several new industries
- (4) promoting programs to benefit the wealthy

Base your answers to questions 3210 and 3211 on the graphs below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: U. S. Census (adapted)

3210. According to the graph, which was the first year in which more Americans lived in urban areas than in rural areas?

- (1) 1860
- (2) 1890
- (3) 1920
- (4) 1930

3211. What was a major cause of the trend shown in the chart?

- (1) availability of cheap farmland
- (2) increased industrialization
- (3) end of restrictions on immigration
- (4) completion of the interstate highway system

4009. Jacob Riis, Ida Tarbell, and Margaret Sanger are best known for their efforts to
- (1) **create awareness about social problems**
 - (2) gain support for the women's movement
 - (3) expand the rights of Native American Indians
 - (4) win equal treatment for African Americans
3944. Which statement best expresses the melting pot theory as it relates to American society?
- (1) Only European immigrants will be allowed into the United States.
 - (2) All immigrant groups will maintain their separate cultures.
 - (3) **Different cultures will blend to form a uniquely American culture.**
 - (4) Immigrant ghettos will develop in urban areas.
2823. Jane Addams and Jacob Riis were most notable for their efforts to
- (1) treat the wounded in World War I
 - (2) stop the spread of diseases in Latin America
 - (3) legalize birth control for women
 - (4) **aid the urban poor**
2788. Rachel Carson and Ralph Nader are similar to the muckrakers of the Progressive Era because they have
- (1) advocated a total change in the structure of government
 - (2) **attempted to expose societal problems**
 - (3) failed to influence public opinion
 - (4) supported anti-American activities
2762. During the Progressive Era, Jane Addams responded to urban conditions by working to establish
- (1) **settlement houses that provided assistance to the poor**
 - (2) newspapers that helped to inform Americans about slum conditions
 - (3) laws that restricted certain immigrant groups
 - (4) free public schools located in inner-city neighborhoods
2644. Dorothea Dix, Jane Addams, and Jacob Riis were all known as
- (1) muckrakers
 - (2) suffragettes
 - (3) political leaders
 - (4) **social reformers**
2478. In *How the Other Half Lives*, Jacob Riis described the living conditions of
- (1) **workers in urban slums**
 - (2) African Americans in the segregated South
 - (3) the rich in their mansions
 - (4) Native American Indians on reservations
1477. The actions of Jane Addams, Ida Tarbell, and Booker T. Washington illustrate that reform in the United States has
- (1) **utilized a variety of methods to achieve many goals**
 - (2) depended on support from religious groups
 - (3) relied on programs initiated by the Federal Government
 - (4) promoted women's suffrage as its main goal
1645. In the early 20th century, a major goal of Robert M. LaFollette and other progressives was to
- (1) **start a civil rights movement for African Americans**
 - (2) increase opportunities for citizen participation in government
 - (3) build support for imperialistic ventures in Latin America
 - (4) build recognition to American artists and authors
1643. Base your answer on the quotation below, in which Jane Addams describes Chicago in the early 1900's, and on your knowledge of social studies.
- "Between Halsted Street and the river live about ten thousand Italians.... To the south on Twelfth Street are many Germans, and side streets are given over almost entirely to Polish and Russian Jews. Still farther south, these Jewish colonies merge into a huge Bohemian colony."
- Which term most accurately applies to the situation described by Jane Addams?
- (1) **social mobility**
 - (2) populism
 - (3) cultural pluralism
 - (4) individualism
1529. During the 19th century, what was the major reason that an increasing number of states established public schools and passed compulsory education laws?
- (1) **Reformers argued that an educated, literate population was necessary for a successful democracy.**
 - (2) The Supreme Court required the states to do so.
 - (3) Most jobs required a high school diploma.
 - (4) The United States had begun a massive program of technical training to enhance its international economic position.
1063. A comparison study of the abolition movement, the settlement-house movement, the temperance movement, and the civil rights movement would most likely show that
- (1) urban problems have been a priority of the United States Government
 - (2) reform movements have had little impact on American society
 - (3) **the United States has experienced periods of social and political reform**
 - (4) most reform movements have concentrated on solving economic problems
599. Jacob Riis' photographs and the Settlement House movement led by Jane Addams drew attention to the needs of the
- (1) freedmen immediately after the Civil War
 - (2) farmers in the 1880's and 1890's
 - (3) **urban poor in the late 19th and early 20th centuries**
 - (4) Japanese and Chinese laborers in the late 1300's

2787. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

- | |
|--|
| <p>I.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Open Door policy B. Panamanian Revolt (1903) C. Roosevelt Corollary D. Truman Doctrine |
|--|

- (1) American Domestic Programs
- (2) Cold War Events
- (3) United States Interventionism**
- (4) Efforts at Isolationism

2669. “U.S. Sponsors Panamanian Revolution” (1903)
 “U.S. Establishes Military Rule in Dominican Republic” (1916)
 “CIA Supports Overthrow of Guatemala Regime” (1954)

These headlines suggest that

- (1) United States interests in Latin America have often led to intervention**
- (2) the United States is willing to fight to maintain the independence of Latin American nations
- (3) Latin American nations have declared war on the United States several times
- (4) Latin American nations are able to run their governments without United States help

2587. “But today we are raising more than we can consume. Today we are making more than we can use. Today our industrial society is congested; there are more workers than there is work; there is more capital than there is investment. We do not need more money—we need more circulation, more employment. Therefore, we must find new markets for our produce, new occupation for our capital, new work for our labor. . . .”

— Senator Albert J. Beveridge, 1898

This statement provides a reason why political leaders of the late 1800s adopted the policy of

- (1) imperialism**
- (2) isolationism
- (3) protectionism
- (4) collective security

2408. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the intervention of the United States in Latin America was motivated mainly by a desire to

- (1) reduce the influence of communism
- (2) control Latin American independence movements
- (3) promote European colonization of the area
- (4) protect growing United States investments in Latin America**

1979. "I have always been fond of the . . . proverb: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.' "

—Theodore Roosevelt

This philosophy was used by President Roosevelt primarily to

- (1) deal with problems of racial segregation
- (2) conduct his foreign policy**
- (3) expand the western frontier
- (4) win the Spanish-American War

1807. Late in the 19th century, many Americans believed that the United States should establish a colonial empire because

- (1) additional farmlands were needed to feed the growing American population
- (2) many sections of the world wanted to become part of the United States
- (3) American industries needed raw materials and markets**
- (4) colonies would provide cheap labor for southern plantations

1752. During the late 19th century, the growth of capitalism encouraged United States imperialism because of the desire of business to

- (1) obtain new markets for American products**
- (2) compete with foreign industries
- (3) provide humanitarian aid to poor nations
- (4) industrialize underdeveloped nations

1637. A belief in manifest destiny, the passage of the Dawes Act, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad are most closely associated with the

- (1) rise of big business
- (2) growth of the labor movement
- (3) abolitionist movement
- (4) expansion and settlement of the West**

1257. The major objective of United States foreign policy toward Latin America during the period from 1900 to 1920 was to

- (1) improve the standard of living of the people in Latin America
- (2) support land reform throughout the Western Hemisphere
- (3) protect the human rights of native peoples in Latin America
- (4) serve as protector and police officer in the Western Hemisphere**

1202. The primary goal of manifest destiny was the

- (1) abolition of slavery in territories held by the United States
- (2) removal of European influence from South America
- (3) expansion of the United States westward to the Pacific Ocean**
- (4) secession of the Southern States from the Union

Base your answers to questions 1619 and 1620 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies



Culver Pictures (adapted)

1619. The primary goal of the United States foreign policy referred to in the cartoon was to
- (1) build United States factories in the Caribbean region
 - (2) improve relations with Caribbean nations
 - (3) provide defense for nations in the Caribbean
 - (4) **protect United States interests in the Caribbean region**
1620. To carry out the foreign policy referred to in the cartoon, President Theodore Roosevelt added a corollary to the
- (1) **Monroe Doctrine**
 - (2) Open Door policy
 - (3) Good Neighbor policy
 - (4) Panama Canal Treaty

1378. Base your answer to the following question on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: The United States has enough problems of its own. We should keep out of the affairs of other countries.

Speaker B: If we don't help this country fight off the Communists, the entire region will be overrun by communism.

Speaker C: American businesses are producing more than they can sell. We need to acquire overseas markets.

Speaker D: We must not join this international organization. If we do, Congress will lose its power to declare war.

Which speaker is most likely an American imperialist of the early 20th century?

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

Base your answers to questions 1697 and 1698 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"Chronic wrongdoing . . . may . . . ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and . . . adherence . . . to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States . . . to the exercise of an international police power."

– Theodore Roosevelt, 1904

1697. Which world region was the focus of the foreign policy expressed in this statement?

- (1) Middle East
- (2) Southeast Asia
- (3) Soviet Union
- (4) **Latin America**

1698. This statement helped provide justification for President Theodore Roosevelt's use of the

- (1) policy of Dollar Diplomacy
- (2) **Big Stick policy**
- (3) conservation policy
- (4) Peace Corps

717. In the 1920's, the belief in never-ending prosperity helped to promote
- (1) a renewal of interest in handmade goods
 - (2) strict enforcement of governmental financial regulations
 - (3) massive government efforts to increase the incomes of farmers
 - (4) **heavy increases in stock speculation**
712. Automobiles, radio, motion pictures, and television are technological advances of the 20th century. These inventions affect American life because they
- (1) are less popular than had been anticipated
 - (2) **tend to standardize American culture**
 - (3) have little impact on traditional lifestyles and values
 - (4) are generally too expensive for ordinary working people
666. "There are too many foreigners and undesirables coming into the United States. Let's pull up the ladder."
- This statement best illustrates the concept of
- (1) populism
 - (2) social mobility
 - (3) **nativism**
 - (4) reverse discrimination
610. Which characteristic of the 1920's is best illustrated by the Red Scare, the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the activities of the Ku Klux Klan?
- (1) **increased nativism**
 - (2) belief in unlimited progress
 - (3) growth in humanitarian causes
 - (4) faith in big business
609. In the United States, attempts to enforce laws relating to Prohibition led to a public awareness that
- (1) violators of Federal laws inevitably receive severe punishment
 - (2) **unpopular laws are difficult, if not impossible to enforce**
 - (3) government should limit itself only to actions clearly defined in the Constitution
 - (4) government action determines social behavior
608. The "boom" years of the 1920's were characterized by
- (1) decreases in both agricultural surpluses and farm foreclosures
 - (2) limited investment capital and declining numbers of workers in the labor force
 - (3) **widespread use of the automobile and an increase in buying**
 - (4) increased regulation of the marketplace by both Federal and state governments
399. Which development led to the other three?
- (1) decline in the availability of mass transit
 - (2) expansion of roads and highways
 - (3) **rise of the automobile industry**
 - (4) growth of suburban housing

592. Which opinion contributed to the restrictive immigration legislation of the 1920's?
- (1) Religious differences are not important.
 - (2) Well-educated immigrants should be kept out of the country.
 - (3) Only skilled workers are needed for factory jobs.
 - (4) **Some immigrant groups will never be assimilated.**
446. "Instead of meeting on the front porch under the watchful eyes of adults, our young people are now traveling to the next town or city and spending long hours together in what are virtually 'private rooms on wheels.' "
- The concern voiced in this quotation from the 1920's was most probably caused by the rapid development of
- (1) the railroad
 - (2) **the automobile**
 - (3) movies and movie theaters
 - (4) regular bus service between cities
398. Which factor contributed to the Red Scare in the United States during the 1920's?
- (1) Germany's attacks on United States cargo ships
 - (2) the radical nature of the national administration in power
 - (3) widespread hostility toward big business
 - (4) **success of the Communist Revolution in Russia**
393. The Tennessee trial of John T. Scopes in 1925 illustrated a conflict concerning
- (1) free competition in the marketplace
 - (2) due process of law
 - (3) freedom of the press
 - (4) **religious beliefs and scientific theories**
392. In the 1920's and 1930's, one result of women's success in gaining the right to vote was
- (1) many women were elected to political offices
 - (2) Congress passed laws to end other forms of discrimination against women
 - (3) **more votes were cast in elections, but there were few changes in their outcome**
 - (4) the vote was extended to other groups to which it had been denied
329. The prohibition of alcoholic beverages, the Scopes Trial, and the passage of the National Origins Act all occurred during the 1920's. These events are evidence that during this decade
- (1) the reform spirit of the Progressive movement was as strong as ever
 - (2) relations between blacks and whites began to improve
 - (3) **there was a conflict between old and new American ideals**
 - (4) the country was more receptive to socialist ideas

1986. After the election of 1932, a friend told President Franklin D. Roosevelt that if he succeeded he would go down in history as the greatest American President. Roosevelt replied, "Yet if I fail, I may be the last one." This response reflected President Roosevelt's belief that the
- (1) Constitution limited him to two terms in the Presidency
 - (2) military was seriously considering a takeover of the government
 - (3) Great Depression threatened the people's faith in democracy**
 - (4) American people were opposed to major changes in the role of government
1831. What is a major function of the Federal Reserve Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission?
- (1) writing legislation affecting economic issues
 - (2) enforcing tariff laws and collecting duties on imports
 - (3) guarding against fraud and corruption in government agencies
 - (4) regulating certain economic activities of banks and the stock market**
1826. Which government action most benefited the labor union movement?
- (1) sending Federal troops to end the Pullman strike
 - (2) passage of the Wagner Act, guaranteeing workers the right to organize and to bargain collectively**
 - (3) imposition of wage and price controls during several Presidential administrations
 - (4) enactment of right-to-work laws at various times
1817. The election of Franklin D. Roosevelt to a third term as President in 1940 was controversial primarily because this action
- (1) upset the system of checks and balances
 - (2) violated an amendment to the Constitution
 - (3) challenged a long-held political tradition**
 - (4) interfered with the functioning of the electoral college
1814. During the New Deal, the Federal Government attempted to improve conditions for farmers by
- (1) ending the practice of sharecropping
 - (2) supporting the formation of farmworker unions
 - (3) raising tariffs on farm imports
 - (4) paying farmers to take land out of production**
1759. A major goal of the Government in creating the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was to
- (1) increase the government's tax revenue
 - (2) provide jobs for the unemployed
 - (3) restore the public's faith in financial institutions**
 - (4) stimulate economic growth

1705. "In times of economic depression, it is the responsibility of government to create programs that would provide jobs to the unemployed. The revenues that would be generated will repay the government expenditures."

This philosophy was most clearly carried out by the Presidential administration of

- (1) Woodrow Wilson
- (2) Warren G. Harding
- (3) Herbert Hoover
- (4) Franklin D. Roosevelt**

1595. During the New Deal, the main purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Acts was to

- (1) stimulate farm production to provide food for unemployed city workers
- (2) assist farmers in relocating to towns and cities
- (3) produce a farm surplus for export to foreign countries
- (4) increase farm income by controlling production**

1594. Which groups were most helped by the Wagner Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act, passed during the New Deal?

- (1) workers and labor unions**
- (2) stockbrokers and investors
- (3) large businesses and corporations
- (4) farmers and landowners

1593. Soon after Franklin D. Roosevelt became President in 1933, he supported

- (1) stronger civil rights laws to protect African Americans
- (2) increased enforcement of Federal antitrust laws
- (3) expanded programs of direct relief to the unemployed**
- (4) increased farm output to feed the hungry

1430. "Section 202. (a) Every qualified individual shall be entitled to receive . . . on the date he attains the age of sixty-five, . . . and ending on the date of his death, an old-age benefit . . ."

A major purpose of this section of Federal legislation was to

- (1) guarantee an annual income to experienced employees
- (2) assure adequate medical care for the elderly
- (3) reward workers for their support of the union movement
- (4) provide economic assistance to retired workers**

1428. A major effect of the National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act, 1935) was that labor unions

- (1) were soon controlled by large corporations
- (2) experienced increasing difficulty in gaining new members
- (3) obtained the right to bargain collectively**
- (4) lost the right to strike

826. Base your answer to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Statement A: The best way to economic recovery is to subsidize industry so that it will hire more workers and expand production.

Statement B: If jobs are not available, the government must create jobs for those who are unemployed.

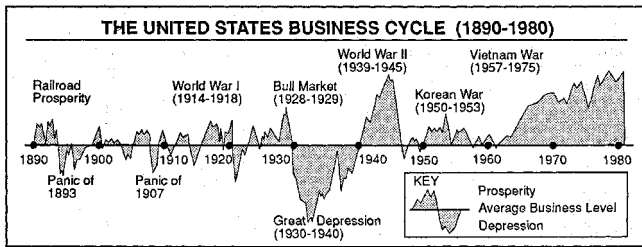
Statement C: According to human nature, the most talented people will always come out on top.

Statement D: Our government is responsible for the nation's economic well-being.

Which statements most strongly support the actions of President Franklin D. Roosevelt?

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

897. Base your answer to the following question on the graph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Based on the graph, which is an accurate statement about the Great Depression?

- (1) It was overcome without the use of deficit spending.
- (2) It was the first downturn in the nation's economic history.
- (3) Urban areas of the nation were affected, but not rural areas.
- (4) The lowest point was during the first half of the 1930's.

Base your answers to questions 1812 and 1813 on the quotation below.

"The quotas established by the immigration act of 1921 . . . were unsatisfactory for two reasons: they admitted too large a number of immigrants; they did not discriminate sufficiently in favor of immigration from Northern and Western Europe."
 – Henry Steele Commager

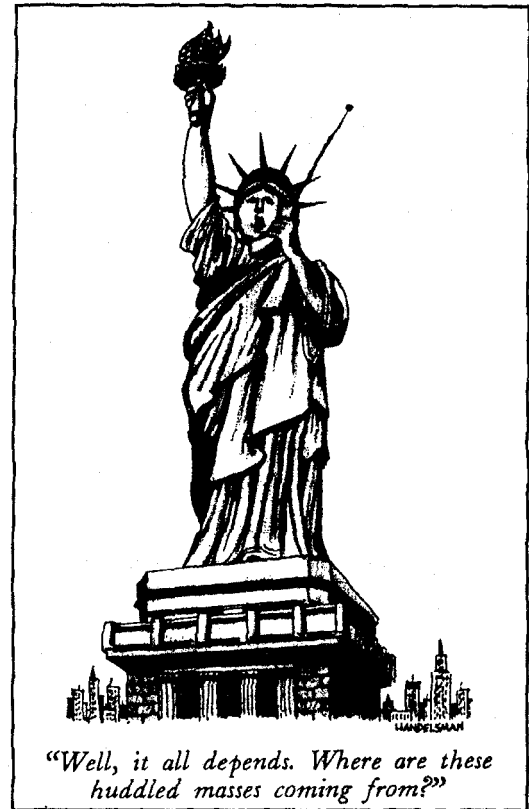
1812. This quotation can be used to demonstrate the way in which the United States Government was influenced by

- (1) nativism
- (2) progressivism
- (3) humanitarianism
- (4) containment

1813. To achieve the goals stated in the quotation, Congress passed the Immigration Act of 1924, which provided for

- (1) an increase in the number of immigrants admitted annually
- (2) the elimination of most aspects of the quota system
- (3) a reduction in immigration from southern and eastern Europe
- (4) a return to an open immigration policy

1893. Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



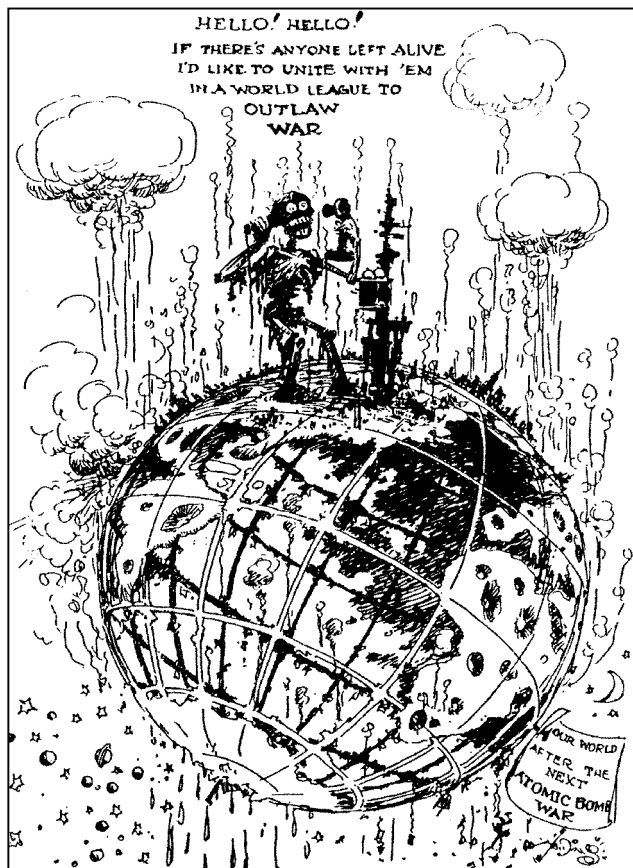
Drawing by Handelsman © 1992
 The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

During which period were several Federal laws passed to implement the immigration policy suggested by the cartoon?

- (1) colonial period
- (2) early 1800's
- (3) early 1920's
- (4) Great Depression

3135. Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Eventually, Why Not Now?



Source: Jay Norwood "Ding" Darling, 1945

What is the main idea of this 1945 cartoon?

- (1) **The world community needs to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.**
- (2) Korea's development of atomic bombs has threatened world peace.
- (3) The Treaty of Versailles was successful in preventing World War II.
- (4) Germany should be criticized for using atomic bombs.

3015. A controversial issue that resulted from World War II was the

- (1) future role of the League of Nations
- (2) **morality of nuclear warfare**
- (3) commitment of troops without congressional approval
- (4) civilian control of the military

2665. The baby boom primarily resulted from the

- (1) economic prosperity of the 1920s
- (2) Great Depression of the 1930s
- (3) **delay in marriages during World War II**
- (4) counterculture movement of the 1960s

2910. The change in the nation's attitude toward membership in the League of Nations and membership in the United Nations shows the contrast between

- (1) neutrality and containment
- (2) appeasement and internationalism
- (3) **isolationism and involvement**
- (4) interventionism and detente

2888. Shortly after entering World War II, the United States began the Manhattan Project to

- (1) **work on the development of an atomic bomb**
- (2) increase economic production to meet wartime demands
- (3) defend New York City against a nuclear attack
- (4) recruit men for the military services

2838. The GI Bill affected American society after World War II by

- (1) eliminating child labor
- (2) expanding voting rights
- (3) increasing spending on space exploration
- (4) **extending educational and housing opportunities**

2775. The rapid growth in personal income in the decade after World War II contributed to

- (1) a decrease in the birthrate
- (2) a major economic depression
- (3) **expansion of the middle class**
- (4) shortages in the supply of luxury goods

2656. Convictions of war criminals by courts at Tokyo and Nuremberg following World War II showed that

- (1) **government officials and military leaders could be held accountable for their actions**
- (2) the United Nations accepted responsibility for international peacekeeping
- (3) the League of Nations could successfully enforce international law
- (4) nations that start wars would be forced to rebuild war-torn nations

2655. What was one result of World War II?

- (1) The arms race ended.
- (2) The Cold War ended.
- (3) Communism was eliminated.
- (4) **Two superpowers emerged.**

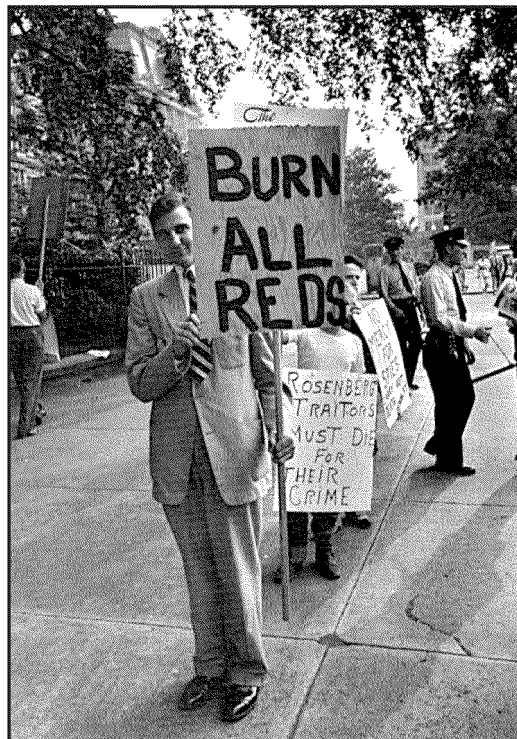
2426. The war crimes trials of German and Japanese military officials following World War II established that

- (1) it is difficult to convict leaders of crimes against humanity
- (2) civil liberties must be expanded for civilians during wartime
- (3) **individuals can be held responsible for wartime atrocities against civilians**
- (4) genocidal acts are acceptable during wartime

4022. Controversies involving Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg reflected the post-World War II concern over
- (1) testing nuclear missiles
 - (2) joining the United Nations
 - (3) placing weapons in outer space
 - (4) **spying by communists in the United State**
3777. Which factor is most closely associated with McCarthyism?
- (1) buildup of Soviet missiles in Cuba
 - (2) **fear of communist influence in the United States**
 - (3) rise of the Communist Party in China
 - (4) creation of the Warsaw Pact by the Soviet Union
3528. Which group was the main target of the Palmer Raids of 1919–1920 and the McCarthy hearings of the 1950s?
- (1) nativists
 - (2) industrialists
 - (3) **communists**
 - (4) African Americans
3454. Most opponents of the Senate hearings led by Senator Joseph McCarthy during the 1950s argued that these investigations
- (1) weakened the armed forces of the nation
 - (2) **violated the constitutional rights of many people**
 - (3) undermined the powers of the president
 - (4) encouraged the spread of communism
3392. President Harry Truman’s order requiring loyalty checks and the Senate hearings led by Joseph McCarthy were both responses to
- (1) excessive spending by the armed forces after World War II
 - (2) racial discrimination against African Americans
 - (3) **fear of communist influence in government**
 - (4) control of labor unions by known criminals
3330. Which heading is most appropriate for the partial outline below?
- I. _____

 - A. The House Un-American Activities Committee
 - B. Loyalty review boards
 - C. Bomb shelters
 - D. *Watkins v. United States* (1957)
- (1) Results of World War I
 - (2) **The Cold War at Home**
 - (3) Problems of Urbanization
 - (4) Reactions to Immigration
3136. During the early 1950s, the tactics of Senator Joseph McCarthy were criticized because he
- (1) **violated important constitutional liberties**
 - (2) displayed racial prejudice in his questions
 - (3) opposed the use of loyalty oaths
 - (4) ignored evidence of Soviet spying

3198. Base your answer on the photograph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: James K. Martin et al., *America and Its Peoples*, 3rd edition, Addison Wesley Longman

- The protesters in the photograph are expressing their hatred for
- (1) fascists
 - (2) **communists**
 - (3) immigrants
 - (4) police officers
3016. McCarthyism in the early 1950s resulted from
- (1) new commitments to civil rights for African Americans
 - (2) opposition to the Marshall Plan
 - (3) **charges that Communists had infiltrated the United States government**
 - (4) increased public support for labor unions
2731. The trial of Sacco and Vanzetti in the 1920s was similar to the trial of the Rosenbergs in the 1950s in that both trials were accompanied by
- (1) **nativist fears of foreign influence in the United States**
 - (2) concern that the United States would sink into a depression
 - (3) public reactions against organized crime
 - (4) a grassroots movement to gain equal rights for minorities

Base your answers to questions **1939** and **1940** on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: "We cannot make the same mistakes that led to the sinking of the Lusitania. Freedom of the seas is important, but we must keep our ships away from possible danger."

Speaker B: "We should encourage Great Britain and France to follow a policy of appeasement."

Speaker C: "Continued isolation is the only alternative. Whichever way we turn in this conflict, we find an alien ideology."

Speaker D: "The future of the free world depends now on the United States and Great Britain. We must not only help win this war, but also ensure that no others occur in the future."

1939. The speakers are most likely discussing the situation facing the United States just before

- (1) the American Revolution
- (2) the Spanish-American War
- (3) World War II**
- (4) the Korean War

1940. Which speaker best expresses ideas of internationalism?

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

Base your answers to questions **2610** and **2611** on the speakers' statements below.

Speaker A: "The use of the bomb shortened the war and saved American lives."

Speaker B: "The United States might have been able to force the Japanese to surrender simply by demonstrating the power of the bomb on a deserted island."

Speaker C: "The use of the bomb was justified because of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor."

Speaker D: "In Hiroshima, the bomb instantly incinerated more than 60,000 people. Most were civilians."

2610. Which speakers hold the view that using the bomb was an appropriate military action?

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

2611. These statements most likely were made during the

- (1) Versailles Peace Conference (1919)
- (2) 1920s
- (3) Great Depression
- (4) post-World War II period**

44. Base your answer to the following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid. . . "

—Harry Truman

The recommendation made in this quotation resulted from the United States need to

- (1) prepare for World War I
- (2) fight Nazi aggression in 1941
- (3) oppose communist expansion during the early post-World War II period**
- (4) justify the withdrawal of United States forces from Korea

Base your answers to questions **3646** and **3647** on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Relocation Centers for Japanese Americans from the West Coast, 1942–1945



Source: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior (adapted)

3646. Which statement is best supported by the information on the map?

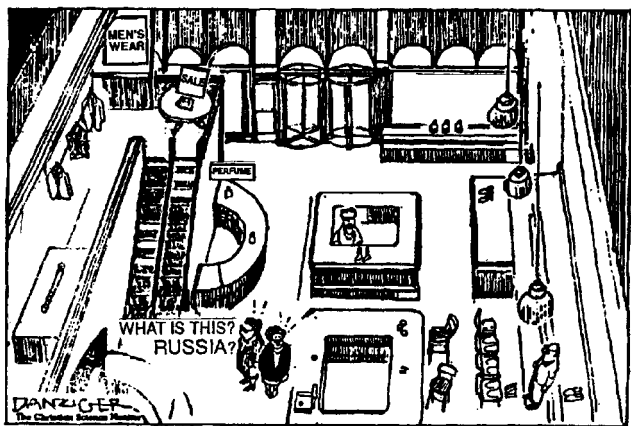
- (1) Government officials used abandoned mining towns to house Japanese Americans.
- (2) Western states did not support the decision to create the relocation centers.
- (3) Relocation centers had to be placed near
- (4) The government considered Japanese Americans a threat to national security**

3647. The relocation camps shown on the map were mainly a reaction to the

- (1) Japanese military attack on Pearl Harbor**
- (2) capture of Japanese war prisoners
- (3) need to train Japanese Americans for military service
- (4) attacks by Japanese Americans on United States military bases

D. The Reagan Years

1438. Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



What is the main idea of the cartoon?

- (1) Shortages of consumer goods have become a serious problem in the United States.
- (2) The economies of the United States and Russia are similar.
- (3) Economic recession leads to a severe decline in trade.
- (4) **Imported products make up a significant part of the American economy.**

1388. The term "New Federalism" refers to a plan to change the relationship

- (1) among the fifty states
- (2) **between the states and the Federal Government**
- (3) among the three branches of the Federal Government
- (4) between the President and the Cabinet

1169. According to the supply-side economics principles promoted by President Ronald Reagan, economic growth would occur when

- (1) **corporate business taxes were reduced**
- (2) business was regulated by antitrust legislation
- (3) unemployment benefits were increased
- (4) investment in capital goods was decreased

1004. Since 1980, relations between Japan and the United States have been most influenced by the

- (1) **imbalance of trade between the two nations**
- (2) refusal of the United States to accept Japanese technology
- (3) immigration restrictions imposed by the Gentlemen's Agreement
- (4) construction of Japanese military bases in the Pacific area

96. A strong United States dollar in the world market would be most likely to aggravate which domestic economic issue?

- (1) **the trade deficit**
- (2) cost of military defense
- (3) funding for education
- (4) Social Security benefits

1338. Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



This cartoon suggests that President Ronald Reagan was

- (1) failing to modernize government operations
- (2) **creating an economic policy that was unlikely to work successfully**
- (3) interfering in economic matters best left to Congress
- (4) increasing defense spending unnecessarily

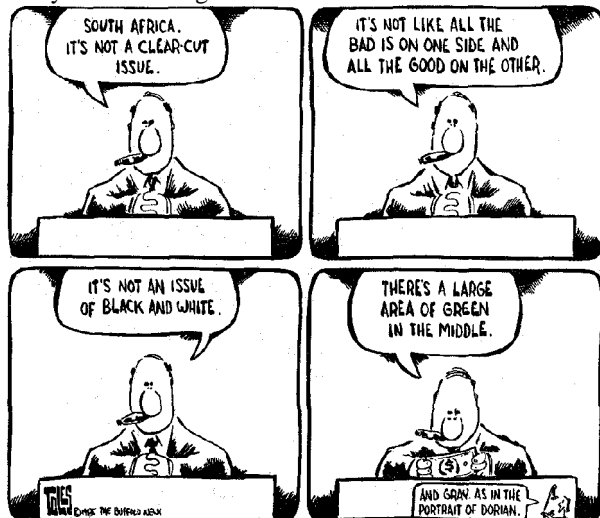
1115. Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



The point of view expressed in the cartoon is that the economy of the United States

- (1) **suffers from many problems that cannot be blamed on other countries**
- (2) needs another war to help the United States move from a debtor nation to a creditor nation
- (3) requires massive governmental action to restrict the amount of foreign goods imported to the United States
- (4) has been most seriously weakened by the high cost of American labor

Base your answers to questions 37 and 38 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



37. The cartoon implies that the United States is
- (1) attempting to take a balanced view of the situation in South Africa
 - (2) **allowing economic concerns to affect its view of a moral problem**
 - (3) being threatened with the loss of an ally if it opposes South Africa's government
 - (4) willing to get involved in an internal political dispute of another country
38. The major South African issue referred to in the cartoon is the
- (1) **problem of apartheid**
 - (2) question of reciprocal trade agreements
 - (3) difficulty of doing business in a country that has civil unrest
 - (4) problem of minority rights in a democracy

Base your answers to questions 3898 and 3899 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"This Government, as promised, has maintained the closest surveillance of the Soviet Military buildup on the island of Cuba. Within the past week, unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere. . . ."

— President John F. Kennedy, October 22, 1962

3898. Which action did President Kennedy take following this statement?
- (1) urging Allied forces to remove Soviet weapons from Cuba
 - (2) **ordering a naval quarantine of Cuba**
 - (3) breaking off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union
 - (4) asking the United Nations to stop grain shipments to the Soviet Union
3899. The crisis described in this passage was resolved when
- (1) Cuba became a capitalist nation
 - (2) the United States seized control of Cuba
 - (3) Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev met with President Kennedy
 - (4) **the Soviet Union withdrew its missiles from Cuba**

198. Base your answer to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: What made the United States great was opportunity, not government regulations.

Speaker B: Factory owners in the Ohio River Valley have a responsibility to residents in Canada and New York.

Speaker C: There must be a balance between the creation of jobs and the protection of the environment.

Speaker D: If the Environmental Protection Agency had existed in the 1800's, we would still be waiting for someone to build a transcontinental railroad.

Which speaker is referring most directly to the problem of acid rain?

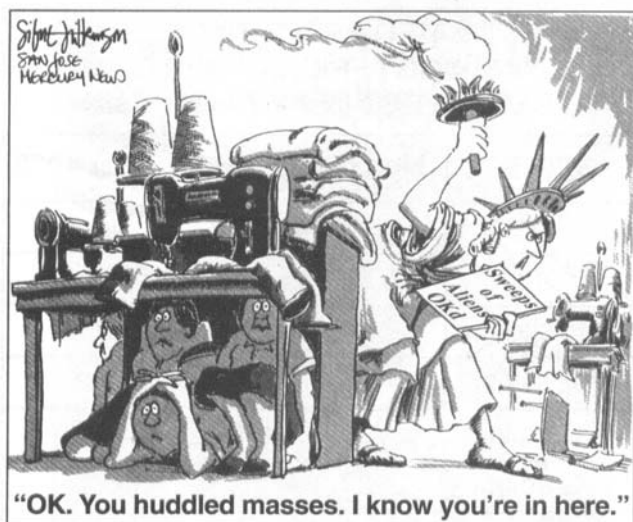
- (1) A
- (2) **B**
- (3) C
- (4) D

Base your answers to questions 458 and 459 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



458. The cartoon suggests that President Richard Nixon was
- (1) attempting to establish law and order
 - (2) destroying the Presidential image by pretending to be a Superman
 - (3) using executive privilege to refuse to answer questions from the press
 - (4) **covering up illegal actions within his administration**
459. Actions like the one suggested by the cartoon eventually resulted in
- (1) **the first Presidential resignation**
 - (2) President Nixon's conviction on impeachment charges
 - (3) the indictment of President Nixon's Vice President
 - (4) a court order forcing President Nixon to testify against himself

3462. Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Signe Wilkinson, *San Jose Mercury News*, 1984 (adapted)

The cartoonist is directing criticism at the

- (1) use of unskilled workers
- (2) **government policy toward illegal immigrants**
- (3) poor quality of domestic textiles
- (4) use of nonunion labor in the workplace

3207. **“Influence of Political Action Committees Continues to Rise”**

“Republicans and Democrats Spend over \$100 Million in 2000 Presidential Election”

“Senate Passes Campaign Finance Reform Act”

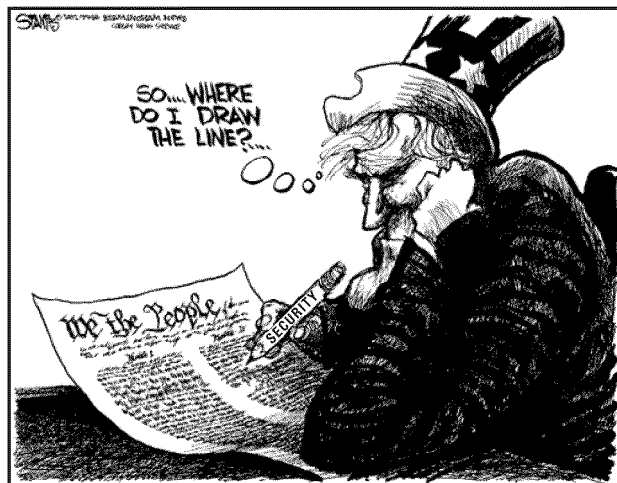
What is the central issue of these headlines?

- (1) Republicans and Democrats spend equal amounts of money.
- (2) American citizens pay high taxes to support presidential campaigns.
- (3) **Money has a strong impact on the American political process.**
- (4) Candidates spend much of their own money on political campaigns.

2969. How were the presidential elections of 1876 and 2000 similar?

- (1) **The winner of the popular vote lost the electoral vote.**
- (2) Third-party candidates did not affect the outcome.
- (3) The outcome of the election was decided by Congress.
- (4) The winner was decided by the Supreme Court.

3208. Base your answer on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Scott Stantis, *The Birmingham News*, June 27, 2002 (adapted)

Which issue is the central focus of this cartoon drawn after September 11, 2001?

- (1) **Is there a need to give up some civil liberties to protect the nation?**
- (2) Should the United States reduce oil imports from the Middle East?
- (3) Does the United States need fewer limits on immigration?
- (4) Should the United States abandon the Constitution?

2903. A major goal of the Republican Party since the 1980s has been to

- (1) increase welfare benefits
- (2) increase the size of the federal workforce
- (3) reduce defense spending
- (4) **cut federal taxes**

2436. Population data from the census of 2000 was used to determine the number of

- (1) states in the Union
- (2) senators from each state
- (3) **electoral college votes from each state**
- (4) Supreme Court justices

1942. One way in which the Watergate controversy, the Iran-Contra affair, and the Whitewater investigation are similar is that each led to

- (1) the addition of new amendments to the Constitution
- (2) the impeachment of a President
- (3) **a loss of respect for government leaders by the American public**
- (4) convictions of several military leaders for sexual harassment

509. Base your answer to the following question on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: The United States has no right to interfere in South Africa's internal policies. We should mind our own business and not get involved with other countries. If every country did the same, we would all be better off.

Speaker B: The United States Government has a moral obligation to speak out against the atrocities being committed by the government in South Africa. We should cut off diplomatic and trade relations with South Africa and urge all of our allies to do the same.

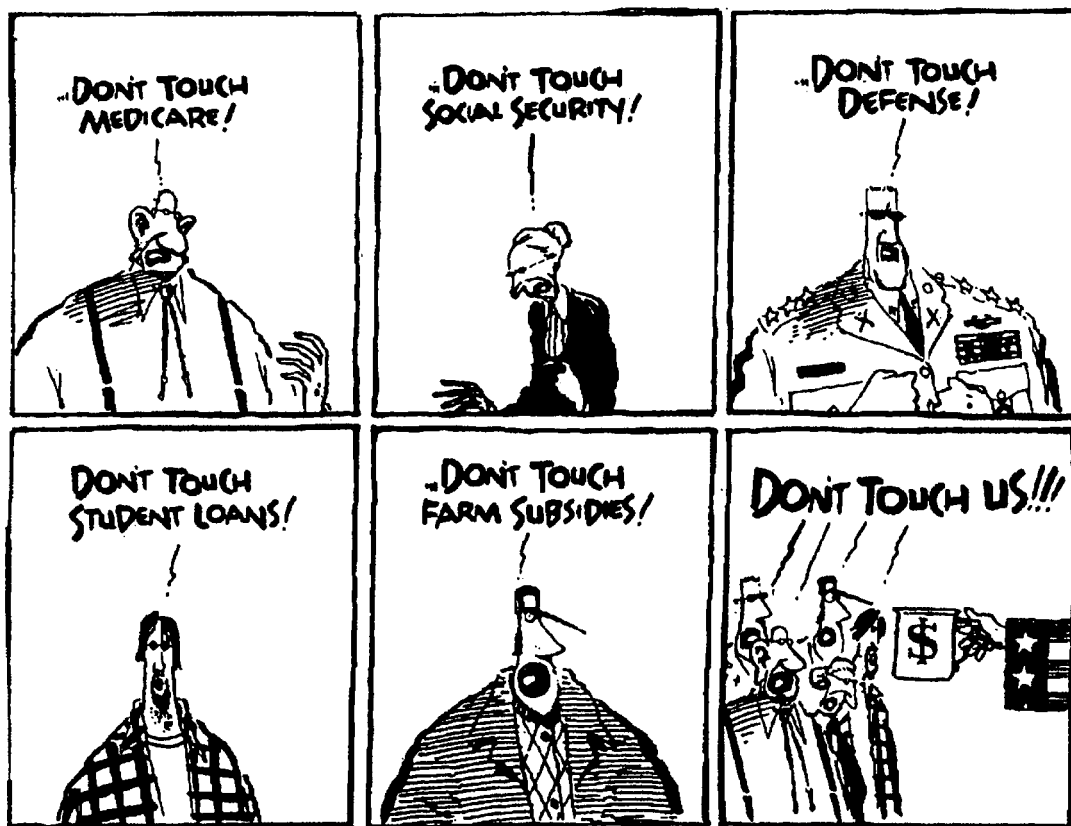
Speaker C: The United States Government should aid the rebel forces in South Africa, who are fighting to overthrow the government. Force is the only effective way to push the current government out of power.

Speaker D: If it were the whites in South Africa that were being treated so poorly, the United States Government would be doing more to change the situation. Our country never has treated people of color fairly, whether at home or overseas.

The speakers held conflicting opinions about how the United States Government should respond to the South African Government's policy of

- (1) communism (2) expansionism (3) **apartheid** (4) democratic socialism

Base your answers to questions 1877 and 1878 on the cartoon below.



Ohman, Portland Oregonian

1877. According to the cartoon, the most difficult task for the Federal Government in the 1990's was

- (1) reforming the welfare system (3) providing affordable medical insurance
(2) **balancing the Federal budget** (4) cutting defense spending

1878. The main obstacle to solving the problem shown in the cartoon was the

- (1) failure of Congress to respond to public opinion (3) inefficiency of the Government's tax-collection system
(2) Government's inability to fund social programs (4) **demands of a variety of special interest groups**