1. When did the theory of mercantilism begin to apply to the thirteen colonies?
(A) after the first colonies were settled in the 1620s
(B) after the English Civil War in the 1660s
(C) after the War of the Spanish Succession in the 1710s
(D) after all the thirteen colonies were formed in the 1730s
(E) after the French and Indian War in the 1750s

2. In the 18th century, which colonies had the most religious toleration?
(A) Virginia and Maryland
(B) North and South Carolina
(C) Massachusetts and Connecticut
(D) Rhode Island and Pennsylvania
(E) New York and New Jersey

3. Which of the following is true about the legacy of the Maryland Act of Toleration passed in 1649?
(A) The Act of Toleration continued to make Maryland a haven for Catholics up until the time when the Bill of Rights was passed.
(B) The Act of Toleration was repealed by angry Protestants and Maryland soon had the most vigilant religious laws of any colony.
(C) The Act of Toleration was repealed by angry Protestants but Maryland retained greater tolerance among different Protestant sects.
(D) The Act of Toleration was supported by the Catholic assembly majority, but was repealed when they lost power.
(E) The Act of Toleration provided a blueprint for religion toleration laws in neighboring Virginia.

4. From the late 1730s to the 1760s, the great wave of religious enthusiasm that swept over large parts of the American Colonies led to which effect?
(A) Church leaders became increasingly more concerned with economic matters.
(B) The preachers gained power and authority as a result of their wealthy adherents.
(C) Public schools in many areas throughout the colonies were established where the new religious philosophies were taught.
(D) Schisms between Congregationalists and other denominations developed which reinforced the divisions in American society.
(E) The American colonies became known worldwide as a place of scholarship and culture.

5. The significance of the decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* is that it
(A) established the principle of judicial review
(B) weakened the Federal judiciary
(C) demonstrated the superiority of the national government over the states
(D) gave the President the right of executive privilege
(E) strengthened the system of checks and balances

6. Mercantilism is a system of economics in which
(A) a country’s political and economic strength is based on it’s colonial possessions and trade
(B) industry and technology are the basis for the economy of state
(C) colonies and states share a two-way relationship in which both help support each other equally
(D) free markets determine prices of goods and services which are traded competitively
(E) lords and vassals hold land and peasants pay fees to live on the land and have protection

7. All of the following are true statements about the Navigation Acts EXCEPT
(A) specified goods from the colonies could be exported to England only
(B) trade to and from the colonies could only be carried by England or colonial built ships
(C) all coal or iron found in the colonies had to be sent to England
(D) trade ships had to be operated by English or colonial crews
(E) all goods imported into the colonies could only pass through ports of England

8. At the Constitutional Convention in the summer of 1787, James Madison and Edmund Randolph devised a plan of national government known as the “Virginia Plan” which called for what?
(A) The establishment of an executive branch and a bicameral congress each with representatives elected by population.
(B) The creation of a three-branch form of government with an executive, legislative, and judicial branch each with headquarters in Richmond, Virginia.
(C) A form of government with a unicameral legislature with equal representation for the states.
(D) A bicameral system with one house based on population and the other with an equal number of representatives.
(E) A highly-centralized government where the President would have complete control over foreign policy and the power to veto Congress’ legislation.

9. Who of the following composed *The Federalist Papers*, a series of eighty-five newspaper essays arguing for the support of the Constitution?
(A) Luther Martin, John Hancock, and Samuel Adams
(B) Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, and James Madison
(C) George Mason, John Jay, and John Hancock
(D) James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay
(E) John Marshall, James Madison, and George Washington
13. The Louisiana Purchase accomplished all of the following EXCEPT
(A) doubling the size of the United States
(B) creating an alliance between the United States and Britain
(C) giving the United States control of the important port of New Orleans
(D) causing many explorers and pioneers to set forth west
(E) becoming the largest federal action in the nation’s history, up to that point

14. Popular sovereignty was the doctrine that
(A) people in a territory should vote on whether slavery is permitted
(B) people in a colony should vote on whether the colony becomes independent
(C) leaders should be voted on by the people, not by the state legislatures
(D) direct democracy was more effective than representative democracy
(E) the president ought to follow the will of the people closely

15. The Wilmot Proviso proposed that
(A) slavery be prohibited in all territory North of the line set in the Missouri Compromise
(B) slavery be prohibited in all territory acquired from Mexico
(C) slavery be allowed in New Mexico, but prohibited in California
(D) slavery be allowed in the Mexican cession, but prohibited in the Oregon territory
(E) slavery be prohibited in New Mexico and California

16. The phrase “manifest destiny” reflects the belief that the United States had a right to
(A) kill species of animals if it helps them economically
(B) expand across the North American continent
(C) possession of islands in the Pacific and Caribbean
(D) spread slavery across the nation
(E) take over Canada and Mexico

17. Southern slaveholders’ greatest fear from Hinton Helper’s The Impending Crisis of the South was that
(A) Northerners would believe most Southerners are against slavery
(B) Northerners would attempt to end slavery after believing some Southerners support it
(C) Southerners would support it
(D) Republicans would use the book to support their cause
(E) Southern whites who did not own slaves would realize slavery is harmful to them

18. All of the following were characteristics of the post-Civil War American industrial system EXCEPT
(A) the corporation was the most common form of business organization
(B) monopolies in various industries thrived
(C) the government was successful in breaking up trusts
(D) the government was successful in promoting free trade
(E) the transcontinental railroad provided a means for business expansion and trade

19. What technological innovation was introduced by Henry Ford in 1913?
(A) Interchangeable parts
(B) Assembly Line
(C) Electric Power
(D) X-Rays
(E) Automobile

20. Foreign policy during the presidency of George Washington is best reflected by which of the following speakers?
(A) Speaker A only (D) A and B only
(B) Speaker B only (E) A, B, and C
(C) Speaker C only

21. The quotation from Speaker A was most likely made by which of the following speakers?
(A) Alexander Hamilton (D) Aaron Burr
(B) Abraham Lincoln (E) George Washington
(C) William H. Taft

22. The U.S. decision to go to war during the Spanish American War best reflects the ideas of which of the following speakers?
(I) Speaker A
(II) Speaker B
(III) Speaker C
(A) I only (D) I and II only
(B) II only (E) I, II, and III
(C) III only

23. The Louisiana Purchase accomplished all of the following EXCEPT
(A) doubling the size of the United States
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(C) Southerners would support it
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(E) Southern whites who did not own slaves would realize slavery is harmful to them

28. All of the following were characteristics of the post-Civil War American industrial system EXCEPT
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(A) Speaker A only (D) A and B only
(B) Speaker B only (E) A, B, and C
(C) Speaker C only

31. The quotation from Speaker A was most likely made by which of the following speakers?
(A) Alexander Hamilton (D) Aaron Burr
(B) Abraham Lincoln (E) George Washington
(C) William H. Taft

32. The U.S. decision to go to war during the Spanish American War best reflects the ideas of which of the following speakers?
(I) Speaker A
(II) Speaker B
(III) Speaker C
(A) I only (D) I and II only
(B) II only (E) I, II, and III
(C) III only
20. What is the symbolism of Andrew Jackson being dressed as a king in this cartoon?
(A) Jackson's adoption of a spoils system to promote the wealthiest classes.
(B) His handling of the national bank of the United States.
(C) His desire to increase the power of the presidency by often disregarding the Constitution.
(D) His policy of severe taxation to finance the construction of a new white house.
(E) Andrew Jackson's imperialistic foreign policy.

21. Advocates of which political party would have supported the message that this cartoon suggests?
(A) Tories
(B) Progressives
(C) Dixiecrats

22. What was the most important feature in the development of skyscrapers at the end of the 19th century?
(A) the Otis elevator
(B) the new art nouveau style of architecture
(C) galvanized steel beams
(D) subways
(E) new immigrants

23. Which author portrayed the naiveté and innocence of America in such books as Daisy Miller and Portrait of a Lady?
(A) Lew Wallace
(B) Henry James
(C) Jack London
(D) Nathaniel Hawthorne
(E) Stephen Crane

24. Who was most likely the speaker of the previous quotation?
(A) Charles Sumner
(B) William Lloyd Garrison
(C) Thaddeus Stevens
(D) Abraham Lincoln
(E) Stephen Douglas

25. What does the preceding quotation demonstrate about the speaker's views on the slavery issue?
(A) Slavery was an immoral institution which had to be abolished.
(B) Slavery should be permitted as long as it did not extend into the western territories.
(C) The preservation of the Union rather than the institution of slavery should take top priority.
(D) The decision about the permission of slavery should be made by the state governments.
(E) Popular Sovereignty should determine slavery in the western territories.

26. A major difference between the industries of the first industrial revolution of the 1820s and those of the second industrial revolution in the 1880s is
(A) the industries of the 1880s were capital-intensive, increasing the ratio of capital to labor
(B) the industries of the first revolution mainly focused on the production of steel and other metals, light and heavy machinery, and textiles
(C) many of the factories during the second industrial revolution were located primarily in the Northeast
(D) the industries of the first revolution were the first to enjoy the cost advantages of economies of scale
(E) the second industrial revolution specialized in the industries of textiles, apparel, furniture, lumber, and shipbuilding

27. Which statement best describes the effect of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act?
(A) The Act was effective in shutting down several of the largest monopolies in the United States.
(B) The Act worked in limited doses, but was invalidated by the Supreme Court in 1900.
(C) The Act was used by a pro-business Supreme Court to work against labor unions and farmers' collectives.
(D) The Act became ineffective because a string of Presidents declined to allow their Attorney Generals to fight trusts.
(E) The Act made no further Anti-Trust action necessary for the next fifty years.
28. How did the robber barons emerge as the wealthiest people in the United States during the late nineteenth century?
(A) They were lucky in their speculations of companies out West.
(B) They attempted to stimulate the economy by keeping the prices of their products as low as possible.
(C) They opposed the entry of poor and uneducated immigrants into the United States.
(D) They sought to maximize their profits by eliminating competition and exploiting workers.
(E) They made large charitable donations to worthy causes.

29. “Robber barons” are sometimes defended because they
(A) kept wages and salaries reasonable even in the wake of depressions
(B) made the United States a leading industrial power
(C) often gave money they earned back to the community in the form of philanthropy
(D) kept the U.S. debt from getting too high
(E) pushed progressive legislation in Congress

30. The Supreme Court case, Munn v. Illinois (1877), in which the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Grangers, laid the groundwork for which act?
(A) Sherman Anti-trust Act
(B) Clayton Anti-trust Act
(C) Interstate Commerce Act
(D) Hepburn Act
(E) Immunity of Witness Act

31. The Greenback party was organized in 1876 to campaign for what?
(A) Federal regulation of the railroads
(B) Expansion of the supply of the paper money that was used to pay for the Civil War
(C) Improvement of the working conditions in factories
(D) The equal treatment of immigrants
(E) A continuation of the governmental policy of laissez-faire

32. What American orator is known for his statement that Americans must not be “crucified upon a cross of gold”? 
(A) Oliver Kelley
(B) Samuel Gompers
(C) William Jennings Bryan
(D) Theodore Roosevelt
(E) Terrence Powderly

33. Cities like New York, Philadelphia, and Boston were unusual because they had which of the following?
(A) Taxi services which could transport people to different parts of the city in individual automobiles
(B) Electric interurban railways that connected those three Northeastern cities
(C) Underground transit systems called subways
(D) Roadway systems to relive the traffic congestion caused by all of the automobiles
(E) A public bus system

34. How did the inflow of so many immigrants between 1870 and 1920 impact the United States demographically?
(A) The majority of rural populations consisted of German and Polish immigrants.
(B) The United States was transformed from a basically Protestant nation into one composed of Protestants, Catholics, and Jews.
(C) A rigid economic class system emerged in which industrialists dominated the upper class, educated immigrant merchants and business owners comprised the middle class, and impoverished Americans and uneducated immigrants made up the lower class.
(D) Immigrants began establishing large populations in unsettled regions out in the MidWest and West.
(E) The majority of students attending schools of higher education were immigrants seeking better employment opportunities.

35. Jacob Riis’ How the Other Half Lives was notable compared to other muckrakers’ writings because it
(A) took on problems faced by immigrants
(B) used photographs to illustrate poverty, illness and crime
(C) attacked government practices towards workers
(D) implicated safety standards instituted by the government
(E) contrasted public notions about what was happening in the cities

36. Which of the following was a result of the publication of Upton Sinclair’s The Jungle?
(A) The passing of the Hepburn Act
(B) The passing of the Meat Inspection Act
(C) The reelection of Theodore Roosevelt
(D) The first national park
(E) The prosecution of Standard Oil

37. Settlement houses were most closely associated with what Progressive Era personality?
(A) Frank Norris
(B) Upton Sinclair
(C) Jane Addams
(D) Carrie Nation
(E) Margaret Sanger

38. 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
39. Which analogy best describes how Theodore Roosevelt envisioned the government’s role with respect to big business?
(A) Friend    (D) Enemy
(B) Teacher    (E) Stranger
(C) Umpire

40. Which of the following best describes how Theodore Roosevelt saw big business?
(A) An evil which must be eliminated
(B) A boon which helps the American economy
(C) A tool to help American expand internationally
(D) A necessary factor in the economy which must be planned around
(E) A problem which should be left for the states

41. How did John Muir and Gifford Pinchot influence President Roosevelt?
(A) They were muckraker journalists who wrote extensively on the horrible sanitary conditions in city slums and factories.
(B) Both were preservationists who encouraged Roosevelt to make the conservation of America’s natural resources an important priority of his presidency.
(C) They were leaders in the 1902 Coal Miners Strike who inspired Roosevelt to adopt his “Square Deal” political campaign.
(D) They were nineteenth century writers who wrote about the importance of maintaining a strong foreign influence thus encouraging Roosevelt to implement his Big Stick diplomacy.
(E) Both were Progressive politicians who inspired Theodore Roosevelt to align himself with the Progressives.

42. The post-World War I Red Scare 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) race riots drew attention elsewhere

43. 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.

Base your answers to questions 44 through 46 on the following cartoon and your knowledge of U.S. history.

44. This cartoon deals with what issue during the Taft administration?
(A) President Taft’s attempts to reconcile over foreign conquest with Nelson Aldrich, the British Ambassador.
(B) President Taft’s support of the American Federation of Labor headed by Aldrich.
(C) President Taft’s submission to Senate leader Aldrich.
(D) Attempts by President Taft to prevent the Progressive governor, Nelson Aldrich from running for President.
(E) Taft’s infamous acceptance of robber baron money so that he would veto Progressive reform legislation.

45. In the cartoon, what is the symbolism of the cobwebs on the big stick and Theodore Roosevelt’s furious portrait hanging on the wall?
(A) President Taft did not continue the imperialistic policies initiated by Theodore Roosevelt.
(B) Taft was not as strong-willed and commanding as Theodore Roosevelt.
(C) William H. Taft was less of a trustbuster than Roosevelt.
(D) Taft submitted to the demands of labor union leaders more than Theodore Roosevelt.
(E) President Taft did not emphasize conservation as a primary concern of his presidency like Theodore Roosevelt.

46. This cartoon criticizes how Taft handled the tariff situation during his presidency because
(A) it raised the overall tariff on goods
(B) it gave the Democrats increased power in Congress.
(C) it was more protectionist than progressive and favored the wealthy Republican old-guard.
(D) it caused tensions between Germany and the United States, which precipitated into the First World War.
(E) it prevented the Standard oil Trust from being broken up.
Base your answers to questions 47 and 48 on the picture below and your knowledge of U.S. History.

![Advertisement](image)

47. What term describes the phenomenon shown in the advertisement which occurred throughout the 1920s?
(A) Consumerism  
(B) Isolationism  
(C) McCarthyism

48. What in particular was significant about the types of products shown as in the advertisement?
(A) They were owned by more than three fourths of Americans, a new high in society.  
(B) They were only produced by the same company, General Electric.  
(C) They were geared towards women homemakers rather than industry.  
(D) They ran on gas and oil power which the U.S. had plenty of at the time.  
(E) They were only available via mail order catalogs.

50. What policy did Richard Nixon and Soviet Union head Leonid Brezhnev begin, encouraging an easing of tensions between the two superpowers?
(A) brinkmanship  
(B) containment  
(C) perestroika  
(D) glasnost  
(E) détente

Base your answers to questions 51 and 52 on the cartoon below and your knowledge of U.S. history.

![Cartoon](image)

51. The rise of the Bull Moose Party was associated with which election of American history?
(A) Election of 1876  
(B) Election of 1896  
(C) Election of 1912

52. The unexpected support that the Bull Moose Party received led to which of the following?
(A) Many new Progressive reforms became laws.  
(B) Theodore Roosevelt was forced to run under the republican ticket in the Election of 1916.  
(C) Democrat, Woodrow Wilson was elected President in the election of 1912 since votes were divided between the Bull Moose and Republican parties.  
(D) A shift in power in Congress from the Democratic party to the Bull-Moose-friendly Republican party.  
(E) Woodrow Wilson was forced to adopt many Bull-Moose policies to win reelection.

53. Richard Nixon’s biggest foreign policy success was in restarting relations with which country?
(A) Cuba  
(B) China  
(C) Soviet Union  
(D) Vietnam  
(E) Cambodia

54. What happened in the Iran-Contra affair?
(A) Profits from the sales of weapons to Iran were given to Nicaraguan Contras.  
(B) Contras were imported from Nicaragua to help fight the anti-American forces in Iran.  
(C) Contras were used to deflect Iranian anger at America.  
(D) Iranian special forces were used to help save hostages from the Nicaraguan Contras.  
(E) Missiles were moved from Iran to Nicaragua to fight the Contras.

55. Hubert Humphrey’s nomination for the Democratic nomination in 1968 was sewn up when
(A) Lyndon Johnson withdrew his candidacy  
(B) Robert Kennedy was assassinated  
(C) Humphrey won the New Hampshire primary  
(D) Eugene McCarthy withdrew his candidacy  
(E) he announced his opposition to the war
56. The above graph best illustrates that from 1928-1936 deficit spending
(A) did not begin until the beginning of the Second New Deal
(B) began the year President Franklin Roosevelt took office
(C) began under President Herbert Hoover
(D) was vehemently opposed by Republicans
(E) began after the US entered World War I

57. Deficit spending would most likely be supported by which of the following people?
(A) William Howard Taft
(B) John Maynard Keynes
(C) William Jennings Bryan
(D) Alfred Thayer Mahan
(E) Andrew William Mellon

58. What is true about women’s movement of the 1960s?
(A) It was largely limited to the middle class.
(B) It sought equal employment opportunities but not equal pay.
(C) It was unsuccessful in creating any discussion about its issues.
(D) It supported the successful equal rights amendment.
(E) It faded out after certain rights were granted.

59. Which of the following was NOT a policy reform of President George W. Bush?
(A) Establishing a White House of Faith-Based and Community initiatives
(B) The USA PATRIOT Act
(C) The abolition of the estate tax
(D) The Family Medical and Leave Act
(E) The establishment of a Department of Homeland Security

60. Base your answer to the following question on the song lyrics below and your knowledge of U.S. history.

Little boxes on the hillside,
Little boxes made of ticky tacky,
Little boxes all the same.
There’s a green one and a pink one
And a blue one and a yellow one
And they’re all made out of ticky tacky,
And they all look just the same. – Malvina Reynolds

What suburban development was known for its monotonous uniformity?
(A) Walden
(B) Brook Farm
(C) Levittown
(D) New Harmony
(E) Pleasantville

61. The “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell Policy” is an example of
(A) the success of the Republicans Contract with America program
(B) a compromise struck by Bill Clinton to pass a watered-down version of one of his reforms
(C) Hillary Clinton’s significant influence in Congress
(D) new legislation limiting the rights of gays and lesbians
(E) an act of Congress found unconstitutional by the US Supreme Court

62. What was one important piece of legislation passing during George H. W. Bush’s presidency?
(A) Reconstruction Finance Corporation
(B) Americans with Disabilities Acts
(C) Budget Reconciliation Act
(D) Renewal of the Voting Rights Act
(E) Strengthened Security and Exchange Commission

63. 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

64. What was a result of the U.S. invasion at the Bay of Pigs?
(A) the Cuban people were stirred towards rebellion
(B) the international communities chastised the U.S. for its actions
(C) the U.S. made in-roads towards rebellion in Cuba
(D) the U.S. ended all trade with Cuba
(E) Cuba aligned with the Soviet Union
65. After a U-2 spy plane discovered Soviet missiles being built on Cuba, John F. Kennedy decided to
(A) invade Cuba
(B) place a blockade on Cuba
(C) ask Mexico to assist it in attacking Cuba
(D) threaten the Soviet Union with atomic destruction
(E) end all trade with Cuba

66. What was the direction of the Supreme Court in the 1980s?
(A) The court upheld further rights of privacy, such as sodomy between consenting adults.
(B) The court slowly gave more power to the federal government.
(C) The court drifted further to the right.
(D) The court experienced no vacancies in the decade.
(E) The court received less inquiries than ever before.

67. 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

68. Base your answer to the following question on the following cartoon and your knowledge of U.S. history.
What is an example of an act during Wilson’s presidency that would support the message of the cartoon?
(A) The dissolution of Federal Trade Commission
(B) Sherman Antitrust Act
(C) Pure Food and Drug Act
(D) Underwood Tariff
(E) Hay-Pauncefote Treaty

69. Hoovervilles were
(A) makeshift shacks in spaces around cities
(B) places where Hoover’s rugged individualism triumphed
(C) begun once Hoover took over the presidency in early 1929
(D) developed by Hoover when he was Secretary of Commerce
(E) advanced communities developed by Hoover

70. All of the following are true about human consequences of the Great Depression EXCEPT
(A) many people died of starvation
(B) soup lines were set up throughout the nation
(C) hundreds of thousands became homeless
(D) the marriage and birth rates declined
(E) many people were unable to continue credit payments

71. Which statement best describes the relationship between the United States and Latin American in the 1920s?
(A) The relationship between the United States and most nations improved.
(B) The United States lost any control it had over the policies of Latin American nations.
(C) The United States worked more with Europe in regards to Latin American affairs.
(D) The United States invaded most countries in order for their corporations to gain an economic foothold.
(E) The United States invaded more countries under the pretext of preventing dictatorship.

72. What was one reason A. Mitchell Palmer began his famous raids towards the end of World War I?
(A) The Americans were in serious danger of losing the war.
(B) Palmer thought the Americans could reverse the Russian Revolution.
(C) Palmer was candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1920.
(D) J. Edgar Hoover warned him of the Communist threat.
(E) The International Workers of the World threatened a revolution.

73. Which of the following can be seen as a failure of President Taft’s Dollar Diplomacy?
(A) The US invasion of Nicaragua in 1911.
(B) The use of arbitration agreements to prevent war in Asia and Latin America.
(C) The Lodge Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.
(D) The overthrow of the Chinese Empire by nationalists in 1911.
(E) The appointment of William Jennings Bryan Secretary of State in 1913.

74. The Roosevelt Corollary is most closely associated with the United States’ policy of
(A) “police power”  (D) “dollar diplomacy”
(B) “good neighbor”  (E) “preventative action”
(C) “destroyers for bases”

75. One of the first movies to contain political and social messages was
(A) Birth of a Nation
(B) The Great Train Robbery
(C) Life of an American Fireman
(D) The Jazz Singer
(E) Gone with the Wind
76. Angry pro-inflation forces formed which party in the 1870s?
(A) Liberal Republicans  (D) Southern Alliance
(B) Grange  (E) Greenback
(C) Populist

77. 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

78. 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

Base your answers to questions 79 and 80 on this excerpt from a speech and on your knowledge of U.S. history.

“You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard; we reply that the great cities rest upon our broad and fertile prairies… we will answer their demand for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.”

–Speech at Democratic Convention of 1896
William Jennings Bryan

79. This excerpt reflects William Jennings Bryan’s support for
(A) the graduated income tax
(B) initiative, referendum, and recall
(C) free coinage of silver
(D) government ownership of railroads
(E) direct election of senators

80. Which group most likely supported the ideas presented in this speech?
(A) Mugwumps  (D) Grangers
(B) Anti-Masons  (E) Scalawags
(C) Socialists

81. Which of the following US policies was enacted partially as a result of the Sino-Japanese War?
(A) Truman Doctrine
(B) Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
(C) Open Door Policy
(D) Manifest Destiny
(E) The Fourteen Points

82. Secretaries of State Richard Olney and John Sherman supported which policy in Latin America?
(A) containment
(B) Pan-Americanism
(C) Dollar Diplomacy
(D) Good Neighbor Policy
(E) walk softly, carry a big stick

83. Trustbusting, the suffragettes, and the Pure Food and Drug Act are associated with the
(A) New Deal  (D) Progressive Era
(B) Gilded Age  (E) Reconstruction
(C) Great Society

84. How was the Depression of 1893 finally resolved?
(A) The federal government financed exploration of parts of Canada in search for gold.
(B) The Sherman Silver Purchase Act was finally repealed.
(C) Financier J.P. Morgan sold 3.5 million ounces of gold to the federal government in exchange for federal bonds to replenish the depleted gold reserves of the Treasury.
(D) The government redeveloped the defunct Bank of the United States.
(E) Tariffs were imposed on foreign-goods thereby raising revenue for American manufacturing firms.

85. What was a consequence of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890?
(A) It caused the value of silver to escalate even higher than gold by 1893.
(B) The nation’s gold reserve decreased as the government continued to exchanged gold for cheaper silver.
(C) The act created inflation and increased gold reserves.
(D) The act provided the federal government with the means to stop constant inflation.
(E) All of the economic advantages it brought led Congress to maintain it for over thirty five years.

86. Andrew Carnegie became famous in American business history for establishing what?
(A) The first trans-continental railroad
(B) The Standard Oil Company
(C) The first example of large scale steel production in the United States
(D) The largest shipping company in the world
(E) The Wharton School of Business
In order to protect its status as an independent nation, the United States had to forge a national economy that would bring growth and prosperity to its land. During the first half of the nineteenth century, what were some of the significant developments that helped transform the economy of the nascent country?

Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1790-1860 to construct your response.

**Document A:**

Source: John C. Calhoun, South Carolina's Protest Against the Tariff of 1828.

We are the serfs of the system, out of whose labor is raised, not only the money paid into the Treasury, but the funds out of which are drawn the rich rewards of the manufacturer and his associates in interest...The assertion, that the encouragement of the industry of the manufacturing States is, in fact, discouragement to ours, was not made without due deliberation. It is susceptible of the clearest proof. We cultivate certain great staples for the supply of the general market of the world: They manufacture almost exclusively for the home market. Their object in the Tariff is to keep down foreign competition, in order to obtain a monopoly of the domestic market...The case, then, fairly stated between us and the manufacturing States is, that the Tariff gives them a protection against foreign competition in our own market, by diminishing, in the same proportion, our capacity to compete with our rivals, in the general market of the world. They who say that they cannot compete with foreigners at their own doors, without an advantage of 45 per cent, expect us to meet them abroad under disadvantage equal to their encouragement. But this oppression, as great as it is, will not stop at this point. The trade between us and Europe has, heretofore, been a mutual exchange of products.

**Document B:**

Protests against mid 19th-Century Tariffs in Baltimore.

**Document C:**

Source: Good Jackson Times. Farmers are doing well--of course every other man must do well. ... [Two columns of verse] [1825?].

Farmers are a doing well--of course every other man must do well. Ship-Carpenters, Truckmen, Merchants, Mechanics--Young men who wish to labor get good wages, Lawyers will stop filling Writs, and Sheriffs stop riding; and all men of business have reason to rejoice. The man of the highest rank, to the poor widow and fatherless, are all well supplied. We have a few beggars, however, among us; and I wish that there were less.
Document D:


This country was just settling up. Marvelous accounts had gone forth of the fertility of its virgin lands; and the productions of the soil were commanding a price remunerating to slave labor as it had never been remunerated before. Emigrants came flocking in from all quarters of the Union, especially from the slaveholding States. The new country seemed to be a reservoir, and every road leading to it a vagrant stream of enterprise and adventure. Money, or what passed for money, was the only cheap thing to be had. Every cross-road and every avocation presented an opening, - through which a fortune was seen by the adventurer in near perspective. Credit was a thing of course…The State banks were issuing their bills by the sheet, like a patent steam printing-press its issues; and no other showing was asked of the applicant for the loan than an authentication of his great distress for money… Under this stimulating process prices rose like smoke. Lots in obscure villages were held at city prices; lands, bought at the minimum cost of government, were sold at from thirty to forty dollars per acre, and considered dirt cheap at that.

Document E:


Document F:

Source: Henry Clay, Speech in Congress on March 31, 1824, regarding the Tariff of 1824

The superiority of the home market results, first, from its steadiness and comparative certainty at all times; second, from the creation of reciprocal interest; third, from its greater security; and, last, from an ultimate and not distant augmentation of consumption (and consequently of comfort) from increased quantity and reduced prices. But this home market, highly desirable as it is, can only be created and cherished by the protection of our own legislation against the inevitable prostration of our industry, which must ensue from the action of foreign policy and legislation. … The measure of the wealth of a nation is indicated by the measure of its protection of its industry; and … the measure of the poverty of a nation is marked by that of the degree in which it neglects and abandons the care of its own industry, leaving it exposed to the action of foreign powers. …
Document H:

Source: Cotton. Its Connection with Manufactures in the United States" - The United States Democratic Review / Volume 2, Issue 5, April 1838

We proceed to offer, in continuation of this subject, some facts and views in relation to the manufacture of cotton in the United States, which, next to the growth and exportation of this great staple, of which we treated in our March number, bears the most important relation to the prosperity of the country. Without exerting the immense and immediate influence upon our commerce and currency, which we have shown to be derived from the trade in the raw material, its manufacture, both from its extent, and the circumstances under which it has grown to its present importance, has exercised a powerful agency upon the habits and pursuits of large classes of the community, as well as upon the employment of a great amount of capital… the introduction of the power loom completed the overthrow of the household manufacture of cotton, and placed the community in a state of dependence upon manufacturing establishments, either domestic or foreign. The increase of national wealth and resources by means of these labor-saving inventions has undoubtedly been very great—though it has been questioned in other countries whether the social and moral influence produced, not only upon the individuals employed in the great establishments where these manufactures are generally carried.
Document I:

Source: 19th century loom at a New England textile factory.

Document J:

Source: 1820 State Level Census Data
Document K:

Source: Henry Clay, “A System of Real Reciprocity,” (1830) referring to the American System.

To the laboring classes it is invaluable, since it increases and multiplies the demands for their industry and gives them an option of employments. It adds power and strength to our Union by new ties of interest, blending and connecting together all its parts, and creating an interest with each in the prosperity of the whole. It secures to our own country, whose skill and enterprise, properly fostered and sustained, cannot be surpassed, those vast profits which are made in other countries by the operation of converting the raw material into manufactured articles.

It naturalizes and creates within the bosom of our country all the arts, and, mixing the farmer, manufacturer, mechanic, artist, and those engaged in other vocations together, admits of those mutual exchanges so conducive to the prosperity of all and everyone, free from the perils of sea and war — all this it effects while it nourishes and leaves a fair scope to foreign trade. …

That system has had a wonderful success. It has more than realized all the hopes of its founders. It has completely falsified all the predictions of its opponents. It has increased the wealth, and power, and population of the nation. It has diminished the price of articles of consumption and has placed them within the reach of a far greater number of our people than could have found means to command them if they had been manufactured abroad instead of at home.

Document L:

Source: Sketch of the Clermont, the original steamboat invented by Robert Fulton (1807).

THE CLERMONT
Document M:


Document N:

Source: The age of progress. H. De Marsan, Songs, Ballads, &c., 38 & 60 Chatham St., N. Y. [c. 1860]

The age of giant progress,
Americans all hail!
The land all interwoven
With telegraph and rail;
No sluggish chains shall bind us,
No tardiness delay;
The morning light is breaking (waking),
O'er our destiny.

The age of trained lightning.
"Despatching" human thought;
What wondrous revolution
The scheme of Morse hath wrought!
No time, no space can hinder
The quick, electric fire;
Intelligence is flashing, (dashing),
O'er the magic wire.

The age of grand conceptions,
The "cable of the deep!"
It "snapped," but we will mend it,
We have no time to weep.
The great Pacific Railroad!
'Twill not be long before
The railroad cars are flying (hieing),
From the golden shore.

The age of priceless knowledge,—
The scholar's jubilee!
The land all dotted over
With institutions free.
Our public schools! O, hail them!
They offer treasures cheap:
The boys and girls are scaling (hailing),
Science's rugged steep.
Answer Key

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. D
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11. E
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AP US History Sample Exam

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