

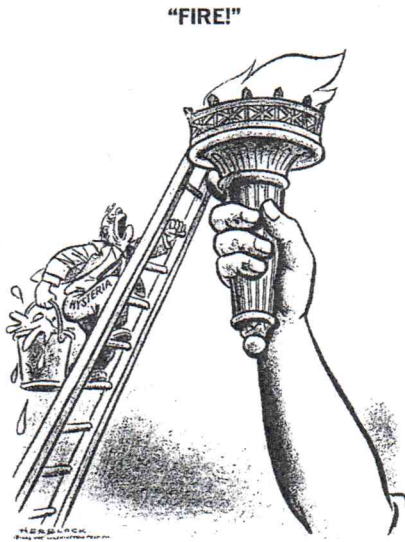
Practice Exam 2

SECTION I

Part A: 55 Multiple-Choice Questions

Directions: The questions in the section are grouped in sets of 2–4 questions. Each set is organized around a primary source, secondary source, or other historical issue. Select the best answer for each of the questions in this section. (55 minutes)

QUESTIONS 1–3 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING POLITICAL CARTOON:



—Herblock, *Washington Post*, 1949

1. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the main point of this cartoon?
 - (A) The need to extinguish the communist threat justified swift and severe government action.
 - (B) The freedoms of Americans were at risk because of an overreaction to the perceived threat of communism after World War II.
 - (C) The existence of communists in the United States was a simple problem to solve.
 - (D) There was no need to panic in the face of the communist threat.

2. Which other historical time period could have elicited a similar political cartoon?
 - (A) The Panic of 1873
 - (B) The era of the New Deal
 - (C) The Great Awakening
 - (D) The Quasi-War with France in 1798

3. Which of the following actions would this cartoonist most likely have criticized?
 - (A) Congressional passage of the McCarran Internal Security Act
 - (B) President Eisenhower's Farewell Address
 - (C) Vice President Nixon's "Kitchen Debate" with Soviet Premier Khrushchev
 - (D) The implementation of the containment policy

QUESTIONS 4–6 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE:

"I know that whenever the subject has occurred in conversation where I have been present, it has appeared to be the opinion of every one that we could not be taxed by a Parliament wherein we were not represented. But the payment of duties laid by an act of Parliament as regulations of commerce was never disputed. . . . An *external* tax is a duty laid on commodities imported; that duty is added to the first cost and other charges on the commodity, and, when it is offered for sale, makes a part of the price. If the people do not like it at that price, they refuse it; they are not obliged to pay it. But an *internal* tax is forced from the people without their consent if not laid by their own representatives. The Stamp Act says we shall have no commerce, make no exchange of property with each other, neither purchase nor grant, nor recover debts; we shall neither marry nor make our wills, unless we pay such and such sums; and thus it is intended to extort our money from us or ruin us by the consequence of refusing to pay it."

—Benjamin Franklin, *Examination before Parliament*, 1766

4. Which Enlightenment political ideal is best represented in this passage?
 - (A) Governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed.
 - (B) Governmental power should be divided among three branches.
 - (C) The general will, or majority, should determine the rules of society.
 - (D) The free market is the best way to determine the economic course of a society.

5. Prime Minister George Grenville later challenged Benjamin Franklin's statements that the American colonists should have representation in Parliament by claiming that
 - (A) the colonists had virtual representation in Parliament, meaning that Parliament represented all subjects of the British king.
 - (B) the Stamp Act would be only the first of many internal taxes that the Americans would be expected to pay.
 - (C) no subject of the king had the right to challenge Parliament's authority.
 - (D) by refusing to pay the taxes imposed by Parliament, the Americans were committing treason.

6. Which of the following actions most closely mirrors the arguments presented in this quotation by Benjamin Franklin?
- (A) Antifederalist arguments in favor of adding a Bill of Rights to the United States Constitution
 - (B) Representatives of the colonies convening the Stamp Act Congress to protest the laws of Parliament
 - (C) South Carolina implementing the doctrine of nullification in the 1830s
 - (D) The business-friendly policies of Presidents Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover in the 1930s

QUESTIONS 7–9 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

“As a means of effecting this end I suggest for your consideration the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi, and without the limit of any State or Territory now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes as long as they shall occupy it. . . . There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavor to teach them the arts of civilization. . . .

“This emigration would be voluntary, for it would be as cruel and unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed that if they remain within the limits of the States they must be subject to their laws. . . .”

—President Andrew Jackson, 1829

7. Which author was most critical of the policy being described here by President Jackson?
- (A) Rachel Carson in *Silent Spring*
 - (B) Ralph Ellison in *Invisible Man*
 - (C) Helen Hunt Jackson in *A Century of Dishonor*
 - (D) William Lloyd Garrison in *The Liberator*
8. The policy described above most immediately led to
- (A) peace between Indian tribes and white settlers.
 - (B) the forced removal of the Cherokee tribe from their homelands.
 - (C) the first Treaty of Fort Laramie, which guaranteed Indian possession of lands west of the Mississippi River.
 - (D) a negotiated settlement between the tribes of the Southeast and the United States government in which the tribes were allowed to remain on their lands for ten years.
9. President Jackson’s policy was later altered by the
- (A) Homestead Act of 1862.
 - (B) Immigration Act of 1921.
 - (C) Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - (D) Dawes Act of 1887.

QUESTIONS 10–12 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

“I am in Birmingham because injustice is here. . . . Moreover, I am cognizant of the interrelatedness of all communities and states. I cannot sit idly by in Atlanta and not be concerned about what happens in Birmingham. Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly affects all indirectly. Never again can we afford to live with the narrow, provincial “outside agitator” idea. Anyone who lives inside the United States can never be considered an outsider anywhere in this country. . . .”

—Martin Luther King, Jr., “Letter from a Birmingham Jail,” April 16, 1963

10. Based on this quotation, what can you infer about the efforts of Martin Luther King, Jr., and others in the civil rights movement of the 1950s?
 - (A) The civil rights movement was not finding success through nonviolent methods.
 - (B) Advocates for civil rights were coordinating their efforts to raise awareness of racial segregation across the country.
 - (C) Martin Luther King, Jr., was focused on ending segregation in Birmingham only.
 - (D) Martin Luther King, Jr., was willing to compromise his principles and would be a violent agitator if necessary.

11. Which of the following Supreme Court decisions provided the legal basis for the system of segregation that Martin Luther King, Jr., and others were trying to end?
 - (A) *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)
 - (B) *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* (1954)
 - (C) *Worcester v. Georgia* (1831)
 - (D) *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)

12. Martin Luther King, Jr., was in jail in Birmingham, Alabama, because of his belief in protesting injustice through the use of
 - (A) targeted assassinations of segregationist public officials.
 - (B) massive letter-writing campaigns denouncing segregated businesses.
 - (C) violent self-defense.
 - (D) nonviolent direct action.

QUESTIONS 13–16 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

“One-half of the people of this nation to-day are utterly powerless to blot from the statute books an unjust law, or to write there a new and a just one. The women, dissatisfied as they are with this form of government, that enforces taxation without representation,—that compels them to obey laws to which they have never given their consent,—that imprisons and hangs them without a trial by a jury of their peers, that robs them, in marriage, of the custody of their own persons, wages and children,—are this half of the people left wholly at the mercy of the other half, in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the declarations of the framers of this government, every one of which was based on the immutable principle of equal rights to all.”

—Susan B. Anthony, 1872

13. On which of these documents is Susan B. Anthony basing her appeal for women’s equality?
 - (A) Articles of Confederation
 - (B) Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction
 - (C) Compromise of 1850
 - (D) Declaration of Independence

14. Which other nineteenth century reform movement made similar arguments to those written here by Susan B. Anthony?
 - (A) The temperance movement
 - (B) Utopian communities
 - (C) The abolition movement
 - (D) Public school advocates

15. Susan B. Anthony and others in the women’s rights movement had a major influence on the ratification of which of the following?
 - (A) The Nineteenth Amendment
 - (B) The Equal Rights Amendment
 - (C) The Fifteenth Amendment
 - (D) The Twenty-sixth Amendment

16. The language of this passage by Susan B. Anthony demonstrates which of the following continuities in United States history?
 - (A) Debates over free speech
 - (B) Debates over voting rights
 - (C) Debates over federal power and states’ rights
 - (D) Debates over the procedures of amending the Constitution