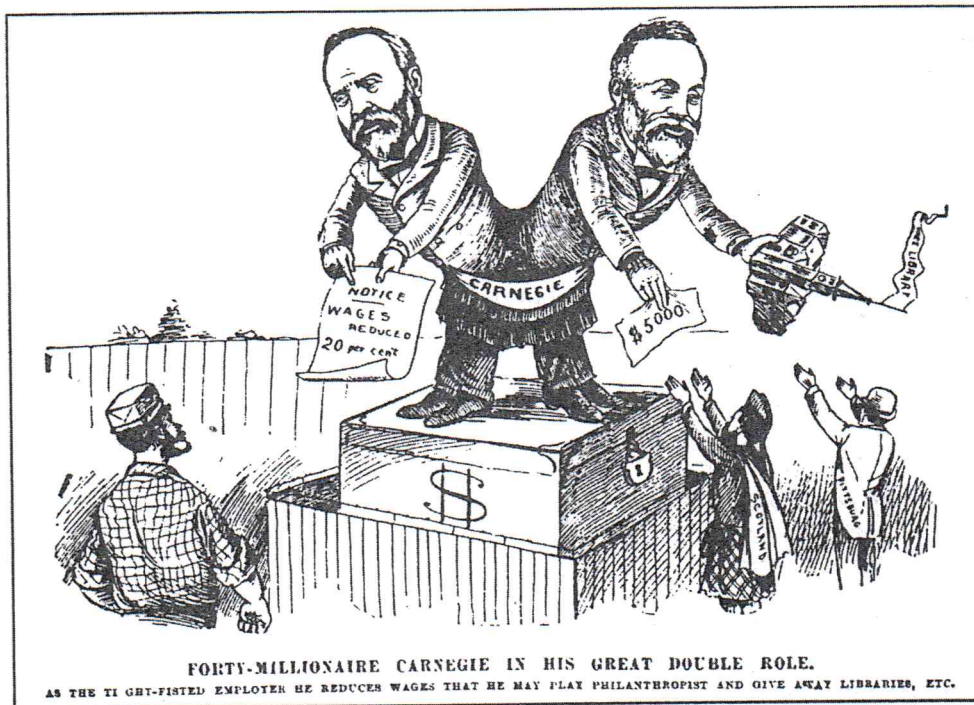


QUESTIONS 17–20 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING IMAGE:



—American Social History Project

17. Which of the following statements best represents the criticism of Andrew Carnegie found in this cartoon?
- (A) Carnegie was able to give away a great deal of money only because he abused his workers' rights.
 - (B) Carnegie did not give enough of his considerable fortune to charity.
 - (C) Carnegie was dividing his attention and was therefore not as successful in either of his main endeavors.
 - (D) Carnegie's ruthless business practices were causing him to lose touch with his working-class origins.
18. Which of the following was another common criticism of Andrew Carnegie?
- (A) As an immigrant, Carnegie has no right to own a controlling interest in major American industries.
 - (B) Carnegie did nothing to prevent the use of violence against his workers when they asked for better wages and working conditions.
 - (C) Carnegie was seen as the epitome of American success, but he was not even the richest man in America.
 - (D) Too much of Carnegie's philanthropic efforts were concentrated on his homeland of Scotland, denying Americans the benefits of his charity.

19. Which of the following federal laws was NOT designed to empower the government to regulate the increasing wealth and power of the industrialists in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
- (A) Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)
 - (B) Interstate Commerce Act (1887)
 - (C) Federal Trade Commission Act (1914)
 - (D) Newlands Reclamation Act (1902)
20. During the Pennsylvania anthracite coal miner strike in 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt altered governmental policy toward striking workers by
- (A) using the United States Army to take over the administration of the coal mines.
 - (B) helping the coal miners keep their jobs but preventing them from collecting a higher salary.
 - (C) mediating negotiations between the miners and the mine owners.
 - (D) declaring the use of collective bargaining to be unconstitutional and using the United States Army to bar the workers from entering the mining facilities.

QUESTIONS 21–23 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

“Wherever I go—the street, the shop, the house, or the steamboat—I hear the people talk in such a way as to indicate that they are yet unable to conceive of the Negro as possessing any rights at all. Men who are honorable in their dealings with their white neighbors will cheat a Negro without feeling a single twinge of their honor. To kill a Negro they do not deem murder; to debauch a Negro woman they do not think fornication; to take the property away from a Negro they do not consider robbery. The people boast that when they get freedmen affairs in their own hands, to use their own classic expression, ‘the niggers will catch hell.’

“The reason of all this is simple and manifest. The whites esteem the blacks their property by natural right, and however much they may admit that the individual relations of masters and slaves have been destroyed by the war and the President’s emancipation proclamation, they still have an ingrained feeling that the blacks at large belong to the whites at large, and whenever opportunity serves they treat the colored people just as their profit, caprice or passion may dictate.”

—Congressional testimony of Col. Samuel Thomas, Assistant Commissioner,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, 1865

21. According to this official from the Freedman’s Bureau, how has southern society reacted to the end of the Civil War?
- (A) Blacks were able to freely travel around the country without fear of reprisal.
 - (B) The only way for southern whites to demonstrate their manhood was to mistreat freed slaves.
 - (C) Southern whites were willing to accept the freedom of slaves as long as the slaves did not ask for voting rights.
 - (D) The freed slaves were experiencing discrimination and limitations on their rights similar to their treatment under slavery.

22. The Fourteenth Amendment attempted to eliminate the societal conditions described in this passage by
- (A) revoking the voting rights of all known members of the Confederate government and soldiers of the Confederate Army.
 - (B) granting citizenship and guaranteeing equal protection under the law to former slaves.
 - (C) creating a special appeals process that expedited civil rights claims directly to the Supreme Court.
 - (D) ensuring that former slaves received the forty acres of land promised to them by General William Sherman and the Freedman's Bureau Bill of 1866.
23. Which of the following events of the twentieth century reflects a continuation of the attitudes of southern whites as described in this passage?
- (A) The Great Migration
 - (B) Jim Crow legislation
 - (C) The Civil Rights Act of 1957
 - (D) The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom

QUESTIONS 24–26 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

“For we live in fear of the enemy every hour, yet we have had a combat with them on the Sunday before Shrovetide. And we took two alive and made slaves of them. But it was by policy, for we are in great danger, for our plantation is very weak, by reason of death and sickness of our company. For we came but twenty, for the merchants, and they are half dead just. And we look every hour when two or more should go. . . .

“And I have nothing to comfort me, nor is there nothing to be gotten here but sickness and death, except one had money to lay out in some things for profit. But I have nothing at all, no, not a shirt on my back, but two rags, nor no clothes, but one poor suit, nor but one pair of shoes, but one pair of stockings, but one cap. My cloak was stolen by one of my own fellows, and to his dying hour he would not tell me what he did with it. But some of my fellows saw him have butter and beef out of a ship, which my cloak I [don't] doubt paid for. So that I have not a penny, nor a penny worth to help me to either spice, or sugar, or strong waters [alcohol, probably rum], without the which one cannot live here. For as strong beer in England doth fatten and strengthen thee, so water doth wash and weaken here, only keeps life and soul together.”

—Indentured servant Richard Frethorne, in Virginia, 1623

24. The conditions described in this passage contributed to
- (A) the Virginia Company's decision to abandon the colony and try to establish a new colony farther to the south.
 - (B) a successful rebellion by the white indentured servants who were brought to the colony to work on tobacco plantations.
 - (C) the importation of African slaves as a labor force.
 - (D) an aggressive war over resources with the local Indian tribe.

25. Which of these is the most likely effect of declining mortality rates of indentured servants in the Chesapeake region in the seventeenth century?
- (A) Indentured servants outlived their contracts and gained freedom, but discovered that freedom did not equate to land ownership.
 - (B) Most indentured servants were able to purchase plots of land that guaranteed them economic security.
 - (C) Cash crop planters were eager to help indentured servants acquire land so that the colony as a whole would be more economically viable.
 - (D) There was an increased demand for cooperation with the Indian tribes on the frontier of the colonies.
26. Which of the following best describes a yeoman farmer in the Chesapeake region in the seventeenth century?
- (A) A farmer who was only in the colony until he earned enough money to purchase land in England
 - (B) A farmer who owned a small, family-farmed plot of land and possibly had a few servants to help work the land
 - (C) A farmer who lived a subsistence life in the wilderness
 - (D) A farmer who was unwilling to cede political control to the growing population of indentured servants

QUESTIONS 27–29 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE:

“Lincoln was strongly anti-slavery, but he was not an abolitionist or a Radical Republican and never claimed to be one. He made a sharp distinction between his frequently reiterated personal wish that ‘all men everywhere could be free’ and his official duties as a legislator, congressman, and president in a legal and constitutional system that recognized the South’s right to property in slaves. Even after issuing the Emancipation Proclamation he continued to declare his preference for gradual abolition. While his racial views changed during the Civil War, he never became a principled egalitarian in the manner of abolitionists such as Frederick Douglass or Wendell Phillips or Radical Republicans like Charles Sumner.”

—Eric Foner, *The Fiery Trial*, 2010

27. Which of the following statements best describes Eric Foner’s argument in regard to President Abraham Lincoln’s views on slavery?
- (A) President Lincoln was a consistent supporter of the abolitionist cause.
 - (B) President Lincoln was reluctant to be ideologically associated with advocates like Frederick Douglass.
 - (C) In his ambition to become president, Abraham Lincoln declared his desire to use his constitutional powers to end slavery.
 - (D) President Lincoln had continually changing views on slavery and abolition that did not always fit into the prevailing political categories.

28. How did President Lincoln's issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation alter the course of the Civil War?
- (A) The war came to a swift conclusion because the Proclamation made the Confederacy realize the futility of their cause.
 - (B) The war grew in scope because the Proclamation caused Great Britain to join the fight on the side of the Union.
 - (C) President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy vowed massive resistance to any Union effort to free the slaves.
 - (D) The war aims of the United States were no longer exclusive to the preservation of the Union.
29. Which of these statements best describes the Emancipation Proclamation?
- (A) It guaranteed the freedom of all slaves living within the boundaries of the United States at the conclusion of the Civil War.
 - (B) It freed only the slaves in states and portions of states in rebellion against the United States at the time it was issued.
 - (C) It declared that the freedom of the slaves was conditional upon the agreement of individual southern states to sign a peace treaty with the United States government.
 - (D) It prohibited the use of slaves in combat in both the Union and Confederate Armies.

QUESTIONS 30–31 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

"The only force which is strong enough to break down social convention is economic necessity. . . .The economic necessity which has forced women out of the home and into the world of business has completely annihilated the old idea that a woman should eat only in the privacy of her household or in the homes of her friends, has created the absolutely new social phenomenon of women eating in public, unescorted by men, by the tens of thousands, and has given rise to a wholly new phase of the restaurant business."

—*New York Times*, October 15, 1905.

30. Which of the following groups would have most likely supported the scenario described in this passage?
- (A) Ku Klux Klan
 - (B) American Temperance Union
 - (C) National Woman Suffrage Association
 - (D) Southern Christian Leadership Conference
31. The scenario described in the passage above is most directly reflected in the ideas of which of the following?
- (A) Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - (B) Equal Rights Amendment
 - (C) Pure Food and Drug Act
 - (D) Interstate Commerce Act

QUESTIONS 32–34 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING POLITICAL CARTOON:



—The Granger Collection

“Pull away, pull away my Son. Don’t fear. I’ll give you all my assistance.”

“Oh! I fear it is stronger rooted than I expected but with the assistance of my old friend and a little more brandy I will bring it down.”

“Mad Tom in a Rage” unknown cartoonist circa 1802

32. The above cartoon illustrates which of the following?
- (A) The growing political partisanship after the election of Thomas Jefferson as president
 - (B) A governmental effort to regulate excessive drinking
 - (C) An effort on the part of the British government to subvert American democracy
 - (D) The pessimistic outlook of many Americans concerning the ability of the nation to survive its formative years
33. The development of political parties led to which of the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States?
- (A) The elected president would appoint the vice president after the election to ensure that members of the same political party filled both positions.
 - (B) The majority party in Congress would have the authority to choose the vice president.
 - (C) Distinct ballots would be cast for president and vice president, avoiding a situation in which one person from each political party would serve in those posts.
 - (D) The electoral college was abolished and the winner of the popular vote would be declared president, with the vice president being chosen by the officials of the president’s political party.

34. How does this cartoon demonstrate the political viewpoint of the Federalist Party?
- (A) Thomas Jefferson is portrayed as the Devil and is helping to tear down the federal government.
 - (B) Thomas Paine is attempting to hold back the efforts of the Devil to destroy the national government.
 - (C) Alexander Hamilton is working with the Devil to dismantle the Constitutional principle of federalism.
 - (D) John Adams and George Washington were unable to successfully argue against the negative attitudes of the Republican press.

QUESTIONS 35–38 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION:

“The economic ills we suffer have come upon us over several decades. They will not go away in days, weeks, or months, but they will go away. They will go away because we as Americans have the capacity now, as we’ve had in the past, to do whatever needs to be done to preserve this last and greatest bastion of freedom. In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem. . . .

It is my intention to curb the size and influence of the Federal establishment and to demand recognition of the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the States or to the people. All of us need to be reminded that the Federal Government did not create the States; the States created the Federal Government.”

—Ronald Reagan, First Inaugural Address, January 21, 1981

35. The conservative political revival that led to President Ronald Reagan’s election in 1980 was most directly a reaction to
- (A) President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal.
 - (B) the Supreme Court’s decision in *Loving v. Virginia*.
 - (C) President John F. Kennedy’s close electoral victory over Richard Nixon.
 - (D) President Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society.
36. Which of the following would have most likely agreed with President Reagan’s statement that the federal government was created by the states and the federal government’s role should be limited?
- (A) The Antifederalists
 - (B) The Whig Party
 - (C) The Mugwumps
 - (D) The Progressives