

ration of Independence did not in any way shield Jefferson from those attacks. Thomas Paine, the pamphleteer responsible for *Common Sense*, was also the subject of Federalist attacks because of his support for the radical revolutionaries in France.

35. **(D)** There were many factors that led to the election of Ronald Reagan as president, but one of the largest factors was the conservative reaction to the growth of government spending on social welfare programs under President Lyndon B. Johnson in the 1960s. President Johnson's "Great Society" agenda included new or expanded government spending to combat poverty, housing shortages, and nutritional needs for millions of Americans. Conservatives like President Reagan believed that issues such as those were not under the purview of the federal government, but rather should be handled by the individual states.
36. **(A)** During the debate over the ratification of the Constitution of the United States in 1787 and 1788, many people, generally categorized as the Antifederalists, argued that the new nation would be best served by a limited national government, with a larger role for the individual states, which would allow for the states to respond to the needs of their people on a local level. The Antifederalists were satisfied with the structure of the United States government under the Articles of Confederation, which had limited the powers of Congress and guaranteed the equality and sovereignty of each state.
37. **(C)** President Ronald Reagan ran on a platform of shrinking the size and spending of the federal government, and his inaugural address takes on that issue directly. President Reagan and the Republican Party had vowed to change the way the federal government interacted with the economic system of the United States, primarily promising to cut taxes, cut spending, and to reduce or eliminate regulations on businesses. This was a reversal of policy from much of the twentieth century, where presidents such as Franklin Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower, and Lyndon Johnson had used the federal government to shape a changing United States economy.
38. **(B)** President Ronald Reagan's economic policies, commonly called supply-side or "trickle-down" economics were intended to cut taxes and regulations while also cutting government spending in order to reduce the growing national debt. The theory behind much of President Reagan's economic plans was that the wealthy and business owners, with their taxes lowered and restrictions loosened, would be able to invest more money and spur job growth, thereby allowing working-class Americans to have more earning potential.
39. **(C)** President Jimmy Carter's 1977 speech on the energy crisis was part of an ongoing debate in the United States about how best to use natural resources such as petroleum and natural gas. President Carter urged Americans to change their energy consumption habits and advocated for national policies that would protect the environment, help the economy, and promote national defense.
40. **(C)** Starting with the presidential administration of Richard Nixon, the United States had been subjected to several oil embargoes enacted by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The embargoes had resulted in gasoline shortages, higher fuel prices, and other economic consequences. President Jimmy Carter was hoping to ease some of the threat of those embargoes by enacting a new national energy policy that would make the United States less reliant on imported petroleum.

41. **(C)** The 1899 cartoon makes the point that the United States misread the situation in the Philippines following the Spanish-American War (1898). Under the provisions of the Treaty of Paris (1898), the United States assumed several of Spain's possessions following the war, including the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico. The United States stated that it would grant the Philippines independence sometime in the future, but for the time being, it held on to the Philippines. Many Filipinos were deeply disappointed in this outcome, hoping to attain independence, as Cuba had following the war. A resistance movement developed in the Philippines and a bloody three-year war, known as the Philippine-American War ensued. Filipino forces were led by Emilio Aguinaldo. The infantilization of the Filipino people in the image can be read on two levels. It serves as a visual pun, comparing Uncle Sam to a parent coming to the realization that a baby is more work than he or she thought. Also, it reflects racist attitudes toward the Filipino people.
42. **(B)** The cartoon questions the wisdom of American involvement in the Philippines. It does not reject the morality of such involvement. After all, the portrayal of Filipino rebel leader Emilio Aguinaldo as an infant seems to imply that the Philippines was not ready for self-rule. However, the cartoon wonders if the effort is worth it. Similar questions were raised during the war in Vietnam and during other American interventions.
43. **(D)** The cartoon depicts the war in the Philippines with rebels following the American victory in the Spanish-American War. Many Filipino people expected to gain independence after Spain's defeat. They were deeply disappointed that the United States decided to hold on to the Philippines. This move by the United States marks a turn toward a more imperialistic direction.
44. **(B)** Mercantilism, as practiced by European nations in the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries, was an economic system by which nations attempted to accumulate wealth by creating a trade surplus, especially by founding colonies on other continents. Mercantilism served to strengthen the power of monarchs and led to intense competition for land and resources between the European nations. Here, the Englishman Richard Hakluyt advocated for English participation in that competition by striving to establish colonies on the Atlantic coast of America.
45. **(C)** Richard Hakluyt wrote extensively on the benefits of establishing colonies in the New World. The arguments he presented in favor of doing so included economic, spiritual, political, and nationalistic benefits for England. England's first permanent colony was established at Jamestown in Virginia in 1607 and by 1732 there were thirteen colonies along the Atlantic Coast of North America, as well as an English foothold in Canada and island possessions in the Caribbean Sea.
46. **(A)** Edwards is asserting that God gives individuals a chance to rectify their sins because he is merciful. The sermon presents a dark view of humanity, but Edwards offers hope to those who find their way to Jesus. This sermon is one of the central texts of the Great Awakening. The idea that human beings are inherently good, but are corrupted by the evils of society (B) is associated with Jean-Jacques Rousseau, one of the great philosophers of the French enlightenment. Edwards has a dimmer view of human nature. In Edwards's view, God is angry, but he is not merciless (C). It is his action, after all, that is preventing us from descending into the fires of hell. Choice D describes a

more modern view of ethics and morality; Edwards certainly argued that it is important that you believe in the saving grace of Jesus.

47. **(C)** Edwards was a central figure in the Great Awakening. In the face of declining membership in the Congregational Church of New England, preachers such as Edwards attempted to revive flagging piety. By the 1730s, we see several charismatic ministers attempting to infuse a new passion into religious practice. These ministers, and their followers, were part of a religious resurgence known as the Great Awakening. The movement took a more emotional, and less cerebral, approach to religion. The other choices identify nineteenth-century religious movement.
48. **(A)** By the early 1700s, the white-hot piety of Puritanism had dimmed considerably. The succeeding generations of New England became increasingly interested in commerce and matters of this world, rather than spiritual things. They had not endured religious suppression in England, nor had they suffered through the difficulties of settling in the New World. The Great Awakening hoped to revive the intense religious feeling of the previous century. Disestablishment—the severing of links between the church and the state—occurred in many states in the early nineteenth century (B). New England remained fairly homogeneous throughout the colonial period. It failed to attract immigrants from outside of England (C). There were devastating wars with American Indians in New England, such as King Philip’s War, but those wars occurred in the seventeenth century (D).
49. **(D)** Edwards was part of the Great Awakening, and the Great Awakening contributed to changes in colonists’ understanding of God, themselves, and the world around them. Specifically, it led to questioning of traditional authorities and encouraged colonists to see themselves as agents for change. It did not specifically encourage a questioning of British policies (A); this did not occur until after the French and Indian War, well after the height of the Great Awakening. Great Awakening ministers did not, for the most part, condemn slavery (C), nor did they encourage better treatment of American Indians (D).
50. **(D)** The Ford Motor Company was known for the policy of its chairman, Henry Ford, to pay his workers well enough to be able to afford the product they were making. American consumers of the 1920s were able to buy more products at affordable prices, but were also subjected to a great deal of advertising that attempted to convince them of the necessity of those purchases in order to increase or maintain their status in society.
51. **(A)** Credit-buying plans offered by companies like the Ford Motor Company allowed consumers to purchase products that they otherwise may not have been able to afford if they had been required to pay the entire purchase price up front. Many consumers were willing to use credit to buy the new products as a way to demonstrate their status in an increasingly status-centered culture. However, the growth of consumer debt was a significant harbinger of the approaching economic calamity of the Great Depression.
52. **(B)** The Industrial Revolution in the United States began in the late 1700s and grew along with the nation throughout the 1800s. American manufacturing had become one of the world’s leading exporters of manufactured goods, in no small part because of the contributions of numerous inventors and entrepreneurs like Eli Whitney, Charles Goodyear, John Deere, Cyrus McCormick, and Henry Ford himself.

53. **(C)** The numbers in the table illustrate a major problem for farmers in the post-Civil War period. Commodity prices for agricultural products were falling; in other words, farmers were getting less and less for their produce. It reached a point where it was hardly worth growing crops. The costs of production were almost more than the price they received for their goods. A primary culprit in this situation was mechanization and improved agricultural techniques. These created surpluses which pushed down prices. Another important culprit was the tight money supply, which contributed to deflation. An important demand of the movement was to base currency on silver as well as gold.
54. **(D)** Farmers' organizations, such as the Grange and the Populist Party, wanted more money in circulation so that there would be inflation. Inflation would lead to higher prices for agricultural commodities. The populists demanded an end to the gold standard and a shift to currency backed by silver as well as gold.
55. **(C)** In the last decades of the nineteenth century, farmers organized groups to challenge the corporate-driven policies that were putting them in a bind. The Populist Party became a formidable force in the 1890s. The movement challenged the concentration of wealth and power among eastern industrialists and bankers. It supported a national income tax so that those with higher incomes would pay more than the poor. It also supported free and unlimited coinage of silver. The Populist Party wanted the United States to get off the gold standard and to issue money backed by silver as well. This would increase the amount of money in circulation and would lead to inflation. Farmers supported inflationary policies so that the prices they received for their produce would increase.