

UNITED STATES HISTORY
SECTION I, Part B
Time—50 minutes
4 Questions

Directions: Read each question carefully and write your responses on a separate sheet of paper.

Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable. On test day, you will be able to plan your answers in the exam booklet, but only your responses in the corresponding boxes on the free-response answer sheet will be scored.

Question 1 is based on the excerpts below.

“Constitutionalism is descriptive of a complicated concept, deeply imbedded in historical experience, which subjects the officials who exercise governmental powers to the limitations of a higher law. Constitutionalism proclaims the desirability of the rule of law as opposed to rule by the arbitrary judgment or mere fiat of public officials.... Throughout the literature dealing with modern public law and the foundations of statecraft the central element of the concept of constitutionalism is that in political society government officials are not free to do anything they please in any manner they choose; they are bound to observe both the limitations on power and the procedures which are set out in the supreme, constitutional law of the community. It may therefore be said that the touchstone of constitutionalism is the concept of limited government under a higher law.”

Philip P. Wiener, “Dictionary of the History of Ideas: Studies of Selected Pivotal Ideas”

“I do not say that democracy has been more pernicious on the whole, and in the long run, than monarchy or aristocracy. Democracy has never been and never can be so durable as aristocracy or monarchy; but while it lasts, it is more bloody than either.... Remember, democracy never lasts long. It soon wastes, exhausts, and murders itself. There never was a democracy yet that did not commit suicide. It is in vain to say that democracy is less vain, less proud, less selfish, less ambitious, or less avaricious than aristocracy or monarchy. It is not true, in fact, and nowhere appears in history. Those passions are the same in all men, under all forms of simple government, and when unchecked, produce the same effects of fraud, violence, and cruelty. When clear prospects are opened before vanity, pride, avarice, or ambition, for their easy gratification, it is hard for the most considerate philosophers and the most conscientious moralists to resist the temptation. Individuals have conquered themselves. Nations and large bodies of men, never.”

John Adams, letter to John Taylor, 1814

1. Using the excerpts above, answer parts a, b, and c.
 - a) Briefly explain the point made by Passage 1.
 - b) Briefly explain the point made by Passage 2.
 - c) Provide ONE piece of evidence about New England government before 1800, and explain how it either supports the interpretation in the first passage OR refutes the interpretation in the second passage.

2. United States historians have debated the role of collective security in determining U.S. foreign policy in the late twentieth century. Using your knowledge of United States history, answer parts a and b.
 - a) Choose ONE of the organizations listed below and explain to what extent membership in this organization was a continuation or departure from U.S. foreign policy earlier in the century? Provide at least ONE piece of evidence to support your explanation.
 - The UN
 - NATO
 - SEATO
 - b) Briefly explain why ONE of the other options is not as persuasive as the one you chose.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Question 3 is based on the following image.



3. Use the image above and your knowledge of history to answer parts a, b, and c.
- Explain the point of view in the image regarding ONE of the following:
 - Commerce
 - American Indians
 - European exploration
 - Explain how ONE element of the image expresses the point of view you identified in Part A.
 - Explain how the point of view you identified in Part A helped to shape ONE significant historical event prior to 1754.
4. Answer a, b, and c.
- Briefly explain ONE example of how freedom of religion brought about new ideas in politics and society at any time prior to 1800.
 - Briefly explain a SECOND example of how freedom of religion brought about new ideas in politics and society in the same period.
 - Briefly explain ONE example of how religious people or groups resisted new ideas in politics and society in the same period.

END OF SECTION I