

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 - (B) The Act of Toleration was repealed by angry Protestants and Maryland soon had the most vigilant religious laws of any colony.
 - (C) The Act of Toleration was repealed by angry Protestants but Maryland retained greater tolerance among different Protestant sects.
 - (D) The Act of Toleration was supported by the Catholic assembly majority, but was repealed when they lost power.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 blue print 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 its 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 good 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

Base your answers to questions 10 through 12 on statements below and your knowledge of U.S. history.

Speaker A: “It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements.”

Speaker B: “Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none.”

Speaker C: “Whether they will or no, Americans must now begin to look outward”

10. Foreign policy during the presidency of George Washington is best reflected by which of the following speakers?
- (A) A only (D) A and B only
 (B) B only (E) A, B, and C
 (C) C only
11. 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
12. 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
-
13. The Louisiana Purchase accomplished all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) doubling the size of the United States
 (B) causing many explorers and pioneers to set forth west
 (C) giving the United States control of the important port of New Orleans
 (D) creating an alliance between the United States and Britain
 (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 nationally
16. The phrase *manifest destiny* reflects the belief that the United States had a right to
- (A) kill species of animals if it helped 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
 (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) trade names appeared for the first time
 (D) the government was successful in breaking up trusts and large businesses
 (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 (D) X-Rays
 (B) Assembly Line (E) Automobile
 (C) Electric Power

Base your answers to questions 20 and 21 on the cartoon below and your knowledge of U.S. history.



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
 - (D) Whigs
 - (E) Federalists
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

Base your answers to questions 24 and 25 on the quotation below and your knowledge of U.S. history.

“My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that.”

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 (D) Hepburn Act
 - (B) Clayton Anti-trust Act (E) Immunity of Witness Act
 - (C) Interstate Commerce 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 (D) Theodore Roosevelt
 - (B) Samuel Gompers (E) Terrence Powderly
 - (C) William Jennings Bryan
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 relieve 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 (D) Carrie Nation
 - (B) Upton Sinclair (E) Margaret Sanger
 - (C) Jane Addams
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 (D) I and II only
 - (B) II only (E) I, II, and III
 - (C) III only

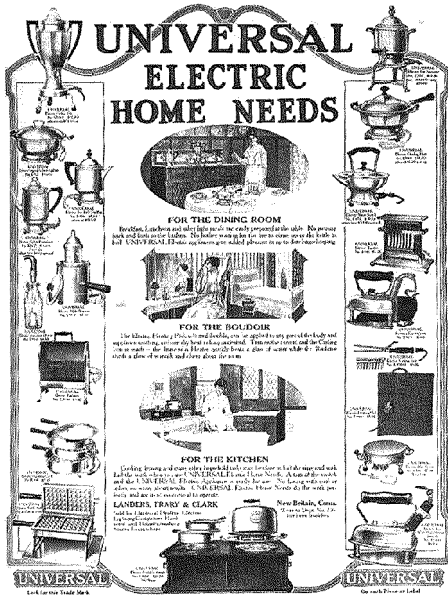
39. Which analogy best describes how Theodore Roosevelt envisioned the government's role with respect to big business?
- (A) Friend (D) Enemy
(B) Teacher (E) Stranger
(C) Umpire
40. Which of the following best describes how Theodore Roosevelt saw big business?
- (A) An evil which must be eliminated
(B) 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.



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

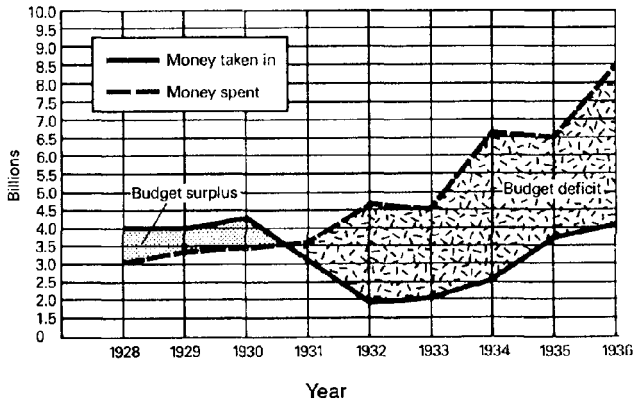


47. What term describes the phenomenon shown in the advertisement which occurred throughout the 1920s?
- (A) Consumerism (D) Religious Revival
 (B) Isolationism (E) Industrialization
 (C) McCarthyism
48. What in particular was significant about the types of products shown as in the advertisement?
- (A) 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.
49. What was the fastest growing magazine of the 1950s?
- (A) McCall's (D) Sports Illustrated
 (B) TV Guide (E) Saturday Evening Post
 (C) Better Homes and Gardens
50. What policy did Richard Nixon and Soviet Union head Leonid Brezhnev begin, encouraging an easing of tensions between the two superpowers?
- (A) brinkmanship (D) glasnost
 (B) containment (E) détente
 (C) perestroika

51. The rise of the Bull Moose Party was associated with which election of American history?
- (A) Election of 1876 (D) Election of 1920
 (B) Election of 1896 (E) Election of 1932
 (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 (D) Vietnam
 (B) China (E) Cambodia
 (C) Soviet Union
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

Base your answers to questions 56 and 57 on the graph below and your knowledge of U.S. history.

Federal Income and Spending, 1928–1936



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

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

Directions: The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of the following Documents and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period.

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.

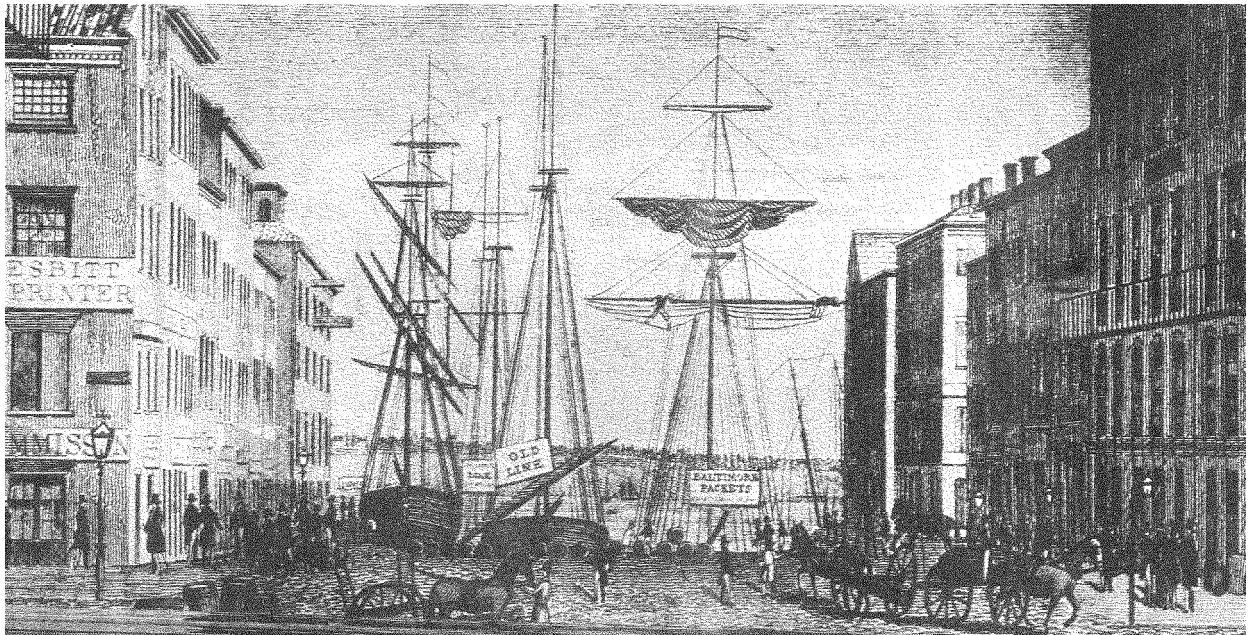
Document A:

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.

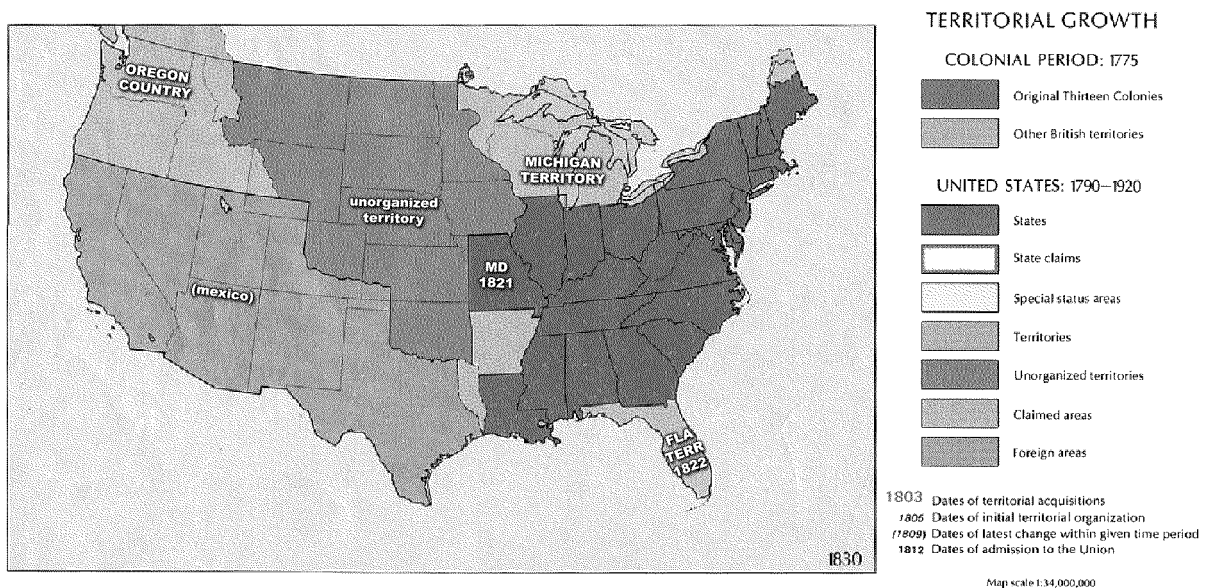
Document D:

Source: Joseph G. Baldwin. *The Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi*, a series of sketches. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1854.

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:

Source: Map of territorial growth, 1830. Courtesy of the Department of the Interior.



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 G:

Source: Tribune Almanac, 1863

New Railroad Mileage, 1850-1860 (by region)

State	1850 (Total mi.)	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861 (Total mi.)
		(miles added)										
New England	2507	305	172	180	97	227	97	22	17	37	8	3669
Mid Atlantic	2724	769	554	217	454	264	351	242	184	316	147	6222
South Atlantic	1717	378	699	327	305	188	435	420	317	395	273	5454
Gulf States	287	0	50	63	356	99	332	246	189	283	351	2256
Interior South	78	128	73	179	113	137	101	263	272	154	304	1802
Interior North	1276	859	921	1229	401	930	2024	1270	686	831	687	11114
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	8	14	0	0	0	52	74
		(Totals)										
Total North	6507	1933	1647	1626	952	1421	2472	1534	887	1184	842	21005
Total South	2082	506	822	569	774	424	868	929	778	832	928	9512
Total U.S.	8589	2439	2469	2195	1726	1853	3354	2463	1665	2016	1822	30591

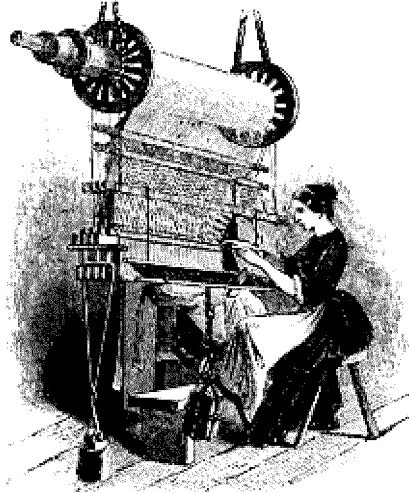
Document H:

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

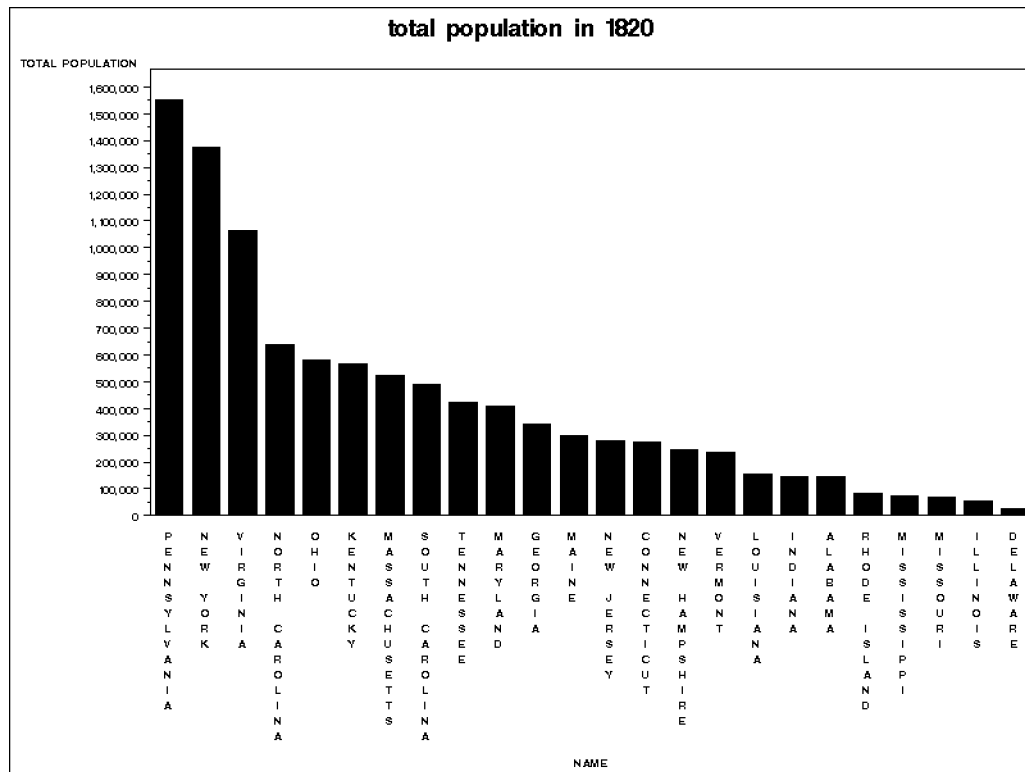
Document I:

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.

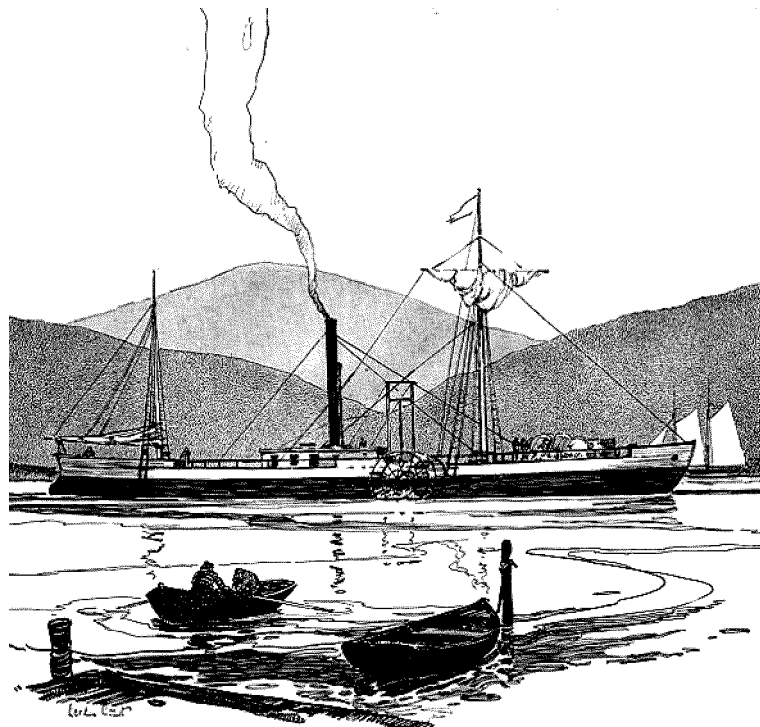
To the laboring classes it is invaluable, since it increases and multiplies the demands for their industry and gives them an option of employments. It adds power and strength to our Union by new ties of interest, blending and connecting together all its parts, and creating an interest with each in the 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

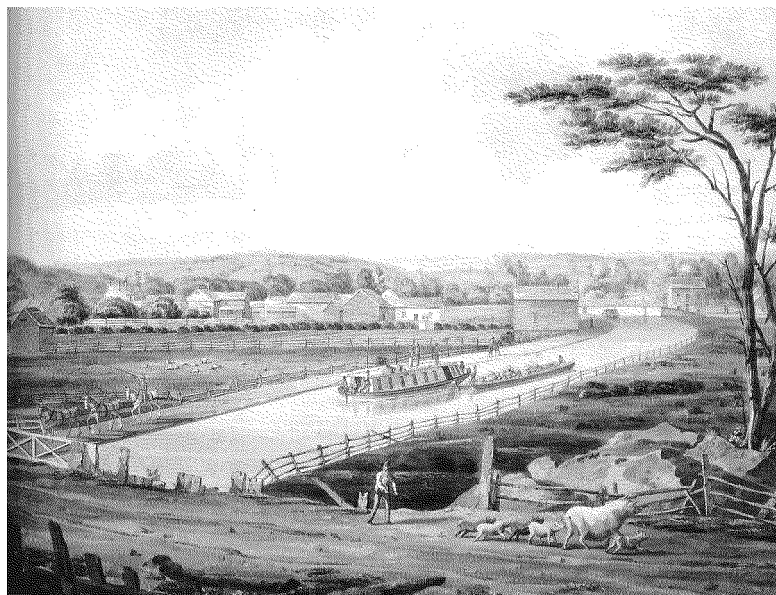
Document M:

Source: 1812: Eli Whitney's Patent for the Cotton Gin (adapted). Courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration Records of the Patent and Trademark Office



Document N:

Source: View of Erie Canal by John William Hill, 1829. Watercolor on paper.



Document O:

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. <u> B </u> | 31. <u> B </u> |
| 2. <u> D </u> | 32. <u> C </u> |
| 3. <u> C </u> | 33. <u> C </u> |
| 4. <u> D </u> | 34. <u> B </u> |
| 5. <u> C </u> | 35. <u> B </u> |
| 6. <u> A </u> | 36. <u> B </u> |
| 7. <u> C </u> | 37. <u> C </u> |
| 8. <u> A </u> | 38. <u> E </u> |
| 9. <u> D </u> | 39. <u> C </u> |
| 10. <u> A </u> | 40. <u> D </u> |
| 11. <u> E </u> | 41. <u> B </u> |
| 12. <u> C </u> | 42. <u> C </u> |
| 13. <u> D </u> | 43. <u> A </u> |
| 14. <u> A </u> | 44. <u> C </u> |
| 15. <u> B </u> | 45. <u> B </u> |
| 16. <u> B </u> | 46. <u> C </u> |
| 17. <u> E </u> | 47. <u> A </u> |
| 18. <u> B </u> | 48. <u> C </u> |
| 19. <u> B </u> | 49. <u> B </u> |
| 20. <u> C </u> | 50. <u> E </u> |
| 21. <u> D </u> | 51. <u> C </u> |
| 22. <u> A </u> | 52. <u> C </u> |
| 23. <u> B </u> | 53. <u> B </u> |
| 24. <u> D </u> | 54. <u> A </u> |
| 25. <u> C </u> | 55. <u> B </u> |
| 26. <u> A </u> | 56. <u> C </u> |
| 27. <u> C </u> | 57. <u> B </u> |
| 28. <u> D </u> | 58. <u> A </u> |
| 29. <u> C </u> | 59. <u> D </u> |
| 30. <u> C </u> | 60. <u> C </u> |

Answer Key

61. B

62. B

63. A

64. B

65. B

66. C

67. C

68. D

69. A

70. A

71. A

72. C

73. A

74. A

75. A

76. E

77. D

78. E

79. C

80. D

81. C

82. B

83. D

84. C

85. A

86. C

87. Essay

Eduware Genealogy by Question

Displaying UNIT CHAPTER TOPIC SUBTOPIC QUESTION ID

1. I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC / 1. The Colonial Period 1500-1763 / B. America under the British Empire / 1. The Thirteen Colonies : 0002259
2. I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC / 1. The Colonial Period 1500-1763 / B. America under the British Empire / 1. The Thirteen Colonies : 0002283
3. I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC / 1. The Colonial Period 1500-1763 / B. America under the British Empire / 1. The Thirteen Colonies : 0002478
4. I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC / 1. The Colonial Period 1500-1763 / C. Social and Economic Transition / 3. New Schools of Thought : 0000814
5. II. DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE NEW NATION / 1. The Age of Jefferson 1800-1815 / B. Power of the Supreme Court / 1. Supreme Court under John Marshall : 0000114
6. I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC / 1. The Colonial Period 1500-1763 / C. Social and Economic Transition / 3. New Schools of Thought : 0002257
7. I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC / 2. Age of Revolution 1763-1783 / A. Conflicts and Issues Leading to War / 2. British Attempts to Consolidate Power : 0002260
8. I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC / 3. Forging of a National Government 1781-1800 / B. Need for a Unified National Constitution / 1. Drafting of the New Constitution : 0001468
9. I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC / 3. Forging of a National Government 1781-1800 / B. Need for a Unified National Constitution / 1. Drafting of the New Constitution : 0001475
10. I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC / 4. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001522
11. I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC / 4. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001523
12. I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC / 4. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001524
13. II. DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE NEW NATION / 1. The Age of Jefferson 1800-1815 / A. Expansion of America / 1. Louisiana Purchase : 0000006
14. II. DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE NEW NATION / 5. The Growth of Sectionalism / A. Manifest Destiny and its Mission / 3. Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso : 0002252
15. II. DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE NEW NATION / 5. The Growth of Sectionalism / A. Manifest Destiny and its Mission / 3. Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso : 0002235
16. II. DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE NEW NATION / 5. The Growth of Sectionalism / A. Manifest Destiny and its Mission / 4. Westward Movement : 0002210
17. III. THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA / 1. Events Leading up to the Civil War 1850-1861 / B. Growing Tension of the Slavery Issue / 3. Secession Crisis : 0000821
18. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-1892 / A. New Methods for Promoting Business / 1. Second Industrial Revolution : 0000002
19. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-1892 / A. New Methods for Promoting Business / 1. Second Industrial Revolution : 0002385
20. II. DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE NEW NATION / 6. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001535
21. II. DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE NEW NATION / 6. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001536
22. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-1892 / A. New Methods for Promoting Business / 1. Second Industrial Revolution : 0002323
23. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-1892 / C. Reactions to the Corporations / 3. Literature at the End of the 19th Century : 0002332
24. III. THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA / 4. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001634
25. III. THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA / 4. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001635
26. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-1892 / A. New Methods for Promoting Business / 1. Second Industrial Revolution : 0000005
27. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-1892 / A. New Methods for Promoting Business / 2. Years of the Railroad Industry : 0002347
28. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-1892 / B. Supporters of Big Business / 1. Big Business Leaders and Social Darwinism : 0000752
29. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-1892 / B. Supporters of Big Business /

Eduware Genealogy by Question

1. Big Business Leaders and Social Darwinism : 0002319
30. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-1892 / C. Reactions to the Corporations / 2. Granger and Greenback Movements : 0000804
31. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-1892 / C. Reactions to the Corporations / 2. Granger and Greenback Movements : 0000843
32. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 2. The Ensuing Economic Depression & Social Crisis / A. Crisis of 1890s / 3. Election of 1896 : 0002354
33. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 2. The Ensuing Economic Depression & Social Crisis / B. The Growth of Big Cities / 2. Availability of Modern Transportation : 0001107
34. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 2. The Ensuing Economic Depression & Social Crisis / B. The Growth of Big Cities / 1. Large Influx of Immigrants : 0001083
35. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 3. Reform in America 1902-1912 / B. Social and Economic Reformation / 1. The Muckrakers and Progressives : 0002369
36. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 3. Reform in America 1902-1912 / B. Social and Economic Reformation / 1. The Muckrakers and Progressives : 0002376
37. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 3. Reform in America 1902-1912 / B. Social and Economic Reformation / 1. The Muckrakers and Progressives : 0002366
38. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 3. Reform in America 1902-1912 / B. Social and Economic Reformation / 1. The Muckrakers and Progressives : 0001232
39. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 3. Reform in America 1902-1912 / C. Political and Social Reform / 2. Theodore Roosevelt : 0001333
40. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 3. Reform in America 1902-1912 / C. Political and Social Reform / 2. Theodore Roosevelt : 0002381
41. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 3. Reform in America 1902-1912 / C. Political and Social Reform / 2. Theodore Roosevelt : 0001353
42. V. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I / 2. The First World War 1912-1920 / C. Peace and Isolation / 7. Red Scare : 0000982
43. VI. PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION / 1. Prosperity - 1920-1929 / A. From Boom to Bust / 1. Economy : 0000512
44. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 4. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001694
45. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 4. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001695
46. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 4. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001696
47. V. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I / 3. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001739
48. V. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I / 3. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001740
49. VII. GLOBAL CRISIS / 2. Peace With Problems 1945-1960 / B. Domestic Policies / 5. Arts and Entertainment : 0000396
50. VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES / 1. The Post War Period 1945-1991 / B. Foreign Policy / 1. Action Against Communism : 0000191
51. VI. PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION / 3. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001720
52. VI. PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION / 3. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001721
53. VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES / 1. The Post War Period 1945-1991 / B. Foreign Policy / 3. Other Areas : 0000221
54. VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES / 1. The Post War Period 1945-1991 / B. Foreign Policy / 3. Other Areas : 0000240
55. VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES / 1. The Post War Period 1945-1991 / A. Domestic Policy / 4. Elections : 0000350
56. VI. PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION / 3. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0002721
57. VI. PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION / 3. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0002723
58. VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES / 1. The Post War Period 1945-1991 / C. Social Movements / 2. Women and Labor : 0000255
59. IX. THE NEW WORLD ORDER / 1. The One Superpower 1989-2000 / A. Bush & Clinton / 2. At Home - Domestic Developments : 0002611
60. VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES / 2. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001805
61. IX. THE NEW WORLD ORDER / 1. The One Superpower 1989-2000 / A. Bush & Clinton / 2. At Home - Domestic Developments : 0002610
62. IX. THE NEW WORLD ORDER / 1. The One Superpower 1989-2000 / A. Bush & Clinton / 2. At Home - Domestic Developments : 0000080
63. VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES / 1. The Post War Period 1945-1991 / A. Domestic Policy / 3. Reagan : 0002591

Eduware Genealogy by Question

64. VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES / 1. The Post War Period 1945-1991 / B. Foreign Policy / 1. Action Against Communism : 0000185
65. VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES / 1. The Post War Period 1945-1991 / B. Foreign Policy / 1. Action Against Communism : 0000201
66. VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES / 1. The Post War Period 1945-1991 / A. Domestic Policy / 3. Reagan : 0000566
67. VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES / 1. The Post War Period 1945-1991 / A. Domestic Policy / 3. Reagan : 0002590
68. VI. PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION / 3. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001723
69. VI. PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION / 2. The Great Depression 1929-1941 / A. Onset of the Depression / 2. Early Effects of the Depression : 0000999
70. VI. PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION / 2. The Great Depression 1929-1941 / A. Onset of the Depression / 2. Early Effects of the Depression : 0001001
71. VI. PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION / 1. Prosperity - 1920-1929 / B. Myth of Isolation / 1. Replacing the League of Nations : 0000949
72. V. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I / 2. The First World War 1912-1920 / C. Peace and Isolation / 7. Red Scare : 0000989
73. V. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I / 1. America's Pursuit for Foreign Land 1892-1914 / D. Foreign Policy during the Taft Presidency / 1. Dollar Diplomacy : 0002650
74. V. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I / 1. America's Pursuit for Foreign Land 1892-1914 / C. Theodore Roosevelt's Presidency / 2. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine : 0000162
75. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 2. The Ensuing Economic Depression & Social Crisis / B. The Growth of Big Cities / 4. New Social Activities and "Leisure Time" : 0001166
76. III. THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA / 3. The Reconstruction Era 1865-1877 / B. Politics of the Reconstruction Era / 4. Post-war Economy : 0001436
77. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-1892 / A. New Methods for Promoting Business / 2. Years of the Railroad Industry : 0000619
78. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-1892 / A. New Methods for Promoting Business / 2. Years of the Railroad Industry : 0000647
79. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 4. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001671
80. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 4. Grouped and Thematic Questions / A. Grouped Questions / 1. Grouped Questions : 0001672
81. V. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I / 1. America's Pursuit for Foreign Land 1892-1914 / A. Connections to the Monroe Doctrine / 1. The Sino-Japanese War : 0002630
82. V. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I / 1. America's Pursuit for Foreign Land 1892-1914 / A. Connections to the Monroe Doctrine / 2. Hawaii and Latin-America : 0000040
83. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 3. Reform in America 1902-1912 / A. Pressure For Reform / 1. Labor and Business Standard : 0001190
84. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 2. The Ensuing Economic Depression & Social Crisis / A. Crisis of 1890s / 1. Depression of 1893 : 0000945
85. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 2. The Ensuing Economic Depression & Social Crisis / A. Crisis of 1890s / 1. Depression of 1893 : 0000939
86. IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA / 1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-1892 / A. New Methods for Promoting Business / 1. Second Industrial Revolution : 0000009
87. X. DBQ's / 1. Pre 1850's / H. Formation of the National Economy / 1. Formation of the National Economy : 0002080

Eduware Genealogy by Category

- 3: I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC\1. The Colonial Period 1500-1763\B. America under the British Empire\1. The Thirteen Colonies - (1, 2, 3)
- 2: I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC\1. The Colonial Period 1500-1763\C. Social and Economic Transition\3. New Schools of Thought - (4, 6)
- 1: I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC\2. Age of Revolution 1763-1783\A. Conflicts and Issues Leading to War\2. British Attempts to Consolidate Power - (7)
- 2: I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC\3. Forging of a National Government 1781-1\B. Need for a Unified National Constitution\1. Drafting of the New Constitution - (8, 9)
- 3: I. FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC\4. Grouped and Thematic Questions\A. Grouped Questions\1. Grouped Questions - (10, 11, 12)
- 1: II. DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE NEW N\1. The Age of Jefferson 1800-1815\A. Expansion of America\1. Louisiana Purchase - (13)
- 1: II. DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE NEW N\1. The Age of Jefferson 1800-1815\B. Power of the Supreme Court\1. Supreme Court under John Marshall - (5)
- 2: II. DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE NEW N\5. The Growth of Sectionalism\A. Manifest Destiny and its Mission\3. Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso - (14, 15)
- 1: II. DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE NEW N\5. The Growth of Sectionalism\A. Manifest Destiny and its Mission\4. Westward Movement - (16)
- 2: II. DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE NEW N\6. Grouped and Thematic Questions\A. Grouped Questions\1. Grouped Questions - (20, 21)
- 1: III. THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA\1. Events Leading up to the Civil War 1850\B. Growing Tension of the Slavery Issue\3. Secession Crisis - (17)
- 2: III. THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA\4. Grouped and Thematic Questions\A. Grouped Questions\1. Grouped Questions - (24, 25)
- 1: III. THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA\3. The Reconstruction Era 1865-1877\B. Politics of the Reconstruction Era\4. Post-war Economy - (76)
- 5: IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA\1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-189\A. New Methods for Promoting Business\1. Second Industrial Revolution - (18, 19, 22, 26, 86)
- 3: IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA\1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-189\A. New Methods for Promoting Business\2. Years of the Railroad Industry - (27, 77, 78)
- 2: IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA\1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-189\B. Supporters of Big Business\1. Big Business Leaders and Social Darwinism - (28, 29)
- 2: IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA\1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-189\C. Reactions to the Corporations\2. Granger and Greenback Movements - (30, 31)
- 1: IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA\1. Economic Shift toward Industry 1877-189\C. Reactions to the Corporations\3. Literature at the End of the 19th Century - (23)
- 1: IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA\2. The Ensuing Economic Depression & Social\B. The Growth of Big Cities\1. Large Influx of Immigrants - (34)
- 1: IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA\2. The Ensuing Economic Depression & Social\A. Crisis of 1890s\3. Election of 1896 - (32)
- 1: IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA\2. The Ensuing Economic Depression & Social\B. The Growth of Big Cities\4. New Social Activities and "Leisure Time" - (75)
- 4: IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA\3. Reform in America 1902-1912\B. Social and Economic Reformation\1. The Muckrakers and Progressives - (35, 36, 37, 38)
- 5: IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA\4. Grouped and Thematic Questions\A. Grouped Questions\1. Grouped Questions - (44, 45, 46, 79, 80)
- 3: IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA\3. Reform in America 1902-1912\C. Political and Social Reform\2. Theodore Roosevelt - (39, 40, 41)
- 1: IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA\2. The Ensuing Economic Depression & Social\B. The Growth of Big Cities\2. Availability of Modern Transportation - (33)
- 1: IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA\3. Reform in America 1902-1912\A. Pressure For Reform\1. Labor and Business Standard - (83)
- 2: IV. INDUSTRIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE ERA\2. The Ensuing Economic Depression & Social\A. Crisis of 1890s\1. Depression of 1893 - (84, 85)
- 3: IX. THE NEW WORLD ORDER\1. The One Superpower 1989-2000\A. Bush & Clinton\2. At Home - Domestic Developments - (59, 61, 62)
- 1: V. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I\1. America's Pursuit for Foreign Land 1892\D. Foreign Policy during the Taft

Eduware Genealogy by Category

Presiden\1. Dollar Diplomacy - (73)

1: V. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I\1. America's Pursuit for Foreign Land 1892\C. Theodore Roosevelt's Presidency\2. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctr - (74)

2: V. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I\2. The First World War 1912-1920\C. Peace and Isolation\7. Red Scare - (42, 72)

1: V. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I\1. America's Pursuit for Foreign Land 1892\A. Connections to the Monroe Doctrine\1. The Sino-Japanese War - (81)

1: V. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I\1. America's Pursuit for Foreign Land 1892\A. Connections to the Monroe Doctrine\2. Hawaii and Latin-America - (82)

2: V. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I\3. Grouped and Thematic Questions\A. Grouped Questions\1. Grouped Questions - (47, 48)

2: VI. PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION\2. The Great Depression 1929-1941\A. Onset of the Depression\2. Early Effects of the Depression - (69, 70)

1: VI. PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION\1. Prosperity - 1920-1929\B. Myth of Isolation\1. Replacing the League of Nations - (71)

5: VI. PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION\3. Grouped and Thematic Questions\A. Grouped Questions\1. Grouped Questions - (51, 52, 56, 57, 68)

1: VI. PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION\1. Prosperity - 1920-1929\A. From Boom to Bust\1. Economy - (43)

1: VII. GLOBAL CRISIS\2. Peace With Problems 1945-1960\B. Domestic Policies\5. Arts and Entertainment - (49)

3: VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES\1. The Post War Period 1945-1991\A. Domestic Policy\3. Reagan - (63, 66, 67)

1: VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES\1. The Post War Period 1945-1991\A. Domestic Policy\4. Elections - (55)

3: VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES\1. The Post War Period 1945-1991\B. Foreign Policy\1. Action Against Communism - (50, 64, 65)

2: VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES\1. The Post War Period 1945-1991\B. Foreign Policy\3. Other Areas - (53, 54)

1: VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES\1. The Post War Period 1945-1991\C. Social Movements\2. Women and Labor - (58)

1: VIII. THE WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES\2. Grouped and Thematic Questions\A. Grouped Questions\1. Grouped Questions - (60)

16: X. DBQ's\1. Pre 1850's\H. Formation of the National Economy\1. Formation of the National Economy - (87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102)

AP US History Sample Exam

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____
- 14. _____
- 15. _____
- 16. _____
- 17. _____
- 18. _____
- 19. _____
- 20. _____
- 21. _____
- 22. _____
- 23. _____
- 24. _____
- 25. _____
- 26. _____
- 27. _____
- 28. _____
- 29. _____
- 30. _____

- 31. _____
 - 32. _____
 - 33. _____
 - 34. _____
 - 35. _____
 - 36. _____
 - 37. _____
 - 38. _____
 - 39. _____
 - 40. _____
 - 41. _____
 - 42. _____
 - 43. _____
 - 44. _____
 - 45. _____
 - 46. _____
 - 47. _____
 - 48. _____
 - 49. _____
 - 50. _____
 - 51. _____
 - 52. _____
 - 53. _____
 - 54. _____
 - 55. _____
 - 56. _____
 - 57. _____
 - 58. _____
 - 59. _____
 - 60. _____
-

AP US History Sample Exam

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

64. _____

65. _____

66. _____

67. _____

68. _____

69. _____

70. _____

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

81. _____

82. _____

83. _____

84. _____

85. _____

86. _____

87.
