



American History Examination IAC Nationals 2026

Instructions – Mark your answers on the scantron provided. Correct answers are worth 2 points. Incorrect answers are worth –1 point. Questions left blank are worth 0 points. Write the answer to your tiebreaker question in the box at the top of your scantron.

Questions 1-4 refer to the following passage.

“For the increase of shipping and encouragement of the navigation of this nation wherein... be it enacted by the king’s most excellent Majesty, and by the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament assembled...[that] no goods or commodities whatsoever shall be imported into or exported out of any lands, islands, plantations, or territories to his Majesty ...in any other ship ... but in such ships or vessels as do truly and without fraud belong only to the people of England or Ireland...and whereof the master and three fourths of the mariners at least are English.”

Navigation Act (1660)

1. The Navigation Act of 1660 most directly reflected the English government’s effort to which of the following?
 - A. channel colonial commerce through imperial systems that would strengthen the wealth and power of the mother country
 - B. encourage colonial self-sufficiency by allowing planters to choose the most profitable foreign markets for their exports
 - C. reduce dependence on Atlantic trade by promoting local exchange within individual colonies and settlements
 - D. weaken parliamentary authority over trade by transferring regulatory power to colonial assemblies and merchants
2. Which of the following developments in the British North American colonies was most likely reinforced by the policy described in the passage?
 - A. The rapid disappearance of regional economic differences among New England, the middle colonies, and the South
 - B. The replacement of plantation agriculture with subsistence farming designed for strictly local consumption
 - C. The decline of commercial ties between the colonies and the Caribbean due to new limits on ocean travel
 - D. The growth of port cities whose merchants depended on participation in the transatlantic trading system
3. Over time, colonial objections to policies such as the Navigation Act of 1660 most clearly contributed to which of the following broader historical developments?
 - A. The immediate formation of an intercolonial government dedicated to ending monarchy in North America
 - B. The emergence of arguments that imperial regulations could threaten colonial liberties and economic autonomy
 - C. The widespread colonial belief that Parliament should exercise even greater control over internal colonial affairs
 - D. The abandonment of overseas trade in favor of a colonial economy based mainly on barter and local exchange
4. Which of the following developments most significantly affected colonial reaction to laws such as the one excerpted in the passage above?
 - A. A century of misrule by inept colonial governors
 - B. Declining trade values as the British turned their attention to other colonies
 - C. A history of self-government together with ideas of liberty gleaned from the Enlightenment
 - D. Experiences along the frontier, which distinguished the colonists from their British peers

Questions 5-8 refer to the following passage.

"... wee must be knitt together, in this worke, as one man. Wee must entertaine each other in brotherly affection. Wee must be willing to abridge ourselves of our superfluities, for the supply of others' necessities. Wee must uphold a familiar commerce together in all meekeness, gentlenes, patience and liberality. Wee must delight in eache other; make other's conditions our owne; rejoyce together, mourne together, labour and suffer together, always haeueing before our eyes our commission and community in the worke, as members of the same body. . . . The eies [eyes] of all people are upon us. Soe that if wee shall deale falsely with our God in this worke wee have undertaken, and soe cause him to withdrawe his present help from us, wee shall be made a story and a byword through the world."

—John Winthrop, "A Modell of Christian Charity," 1630

5. The ideas expressed in the passage would most likely have been used to justify which of the following in seventeenth-century Massachusetts Bay?

- A. Separation of church membership from political participation in order to broaden democracy
- B. Expansion of settlement primarily to secure gold, silver, and other extractive resources
- C. Enforcement of conformity in order to preserve the stability of the community's religious mission
- D. Encouragement of immigration from all faiths in order to strengthen the colony's labor force

6. Which of the following colonial developments is best understood as a challenge to the social vision described in Winthrop's passage?

- A. Roger Williams's criticism of Puritan authorities and his advocacy of greater separation between church and civil government
- B. The rise of tobacco cultivation in the Chesapeake and the spread of indentured servitude
- C. The growth of mercantilist trade regulations connecting the colonies more closely to England
- D. The adoption of elected assemblies in several colonies to address local economic concerns

7. Compared with the founding of the Virginia colony in the early seventeenth century, the settlement envisioned by Winthrop was more strongly characterized by which of these?

- A. a greater dependence on cash-crop agriculture for participation in Atlantic markets
- B. an emphasis on collective religious purpose as a central organizing principle of society
- C. a stronger reliance on dispersed settlement patterns shaped by plantation production
- D. a broader commitment to attracting settlers through promises of social mobility and private profit

8. The warning that the colonists would become "a story and a by-word through the world" if they failed in their mission reveals which of the following about Puritan beliefs?

- A. They believed England had permanently abandoned Christianity and could no longer influence colonial development
- B. They believed material prosperity alone would prove whether their society had earned divine favor
- C. They believed the main threat to the colony came from the absence of representative political institutions
- D. They believed their community had entered into a special covenant whose success or failure carried moral significance beyond the colony itself

Questions 9-12 refer to the following passage.

The members of this congress, sincerely devoted, with the warmest sentiments of affection and duty to his majesty's person and government, inviolably attached to the present happy establishment of the protestant succession, and with minds deeply impressed by a sense of the present and impending misfortunes of the British colonies on this continent; having considered as maturely as time would permit, the circumstances of said colonies, esteem it our indispensable duty to make the following declarations, of our humble opinions, respecting the most essential rights and liberties of the colonists, and of the grievances under which they labor, by reason of several late acts of parliament.

2d. That his majesty's liege subjects in these colonies are entitled to all the inherent rights and privileges of his natural born subjects within the kingdom of Great Britain.

3d. That it is inseparably essential to the freedom of a people, and the undoubted rights of Englishmen, that no taxes should be imposed on them, but with their own consent, given personally, or by their representatives.

4th. That the people of these colonies are not, and from their local circumstances, cannot be represented in the house of commons in Great Britain.

5th. That the only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein, by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by their respective legislatures.

- Declaration of Rights and Grievances (1765)

9. The language of the passage is most significant because it demonstrates that many colonial protestors in 1765 wanted which of these?

- A. to reject monarchy and intended to replace imperial government with a republican confederation
- B. to deny any legal connection between the colonies and Parliament in matters of trade and navigation
- C. to defend what they viewed as traditional English constitutional liberties rather than immediately demand independence
- D. to extend voting rights to all adult male colonists regardless of property ownership

10. The argument in the passage most directly challenged which of the following consequences of Britain's new imperial policies after the French and Indian War?

- A. The Crown's decision to station troops in western forts to prevent conflict with Native nations
- B. Parliament's assertion that it could raise revenue from the colonies without approval from colonial assemblies
- C. The ministry's effort to encourage Anglican organization in several mainland colonies
- D. The Board of Trade's attempt to expand royal authority over appointments to colonial governorships

11. Which of the following later developments most clearly marked a departure from the constitutional position expressed in the passage?

- A. The Declaration of Independence's assertion that the colonies were "Free and Independent States"
- B. The First Continental Congress's petition for redress of grievances while affirming loyalty to the Crown
- C. Colonial nonimportation agreements intended to pressure British merchants and lawmakers
- D. Pamphlet arguments that parliamentary taxation violated the rights of English subjects overseas

12. The reasoning in the passage would have been most strongly opposed by which of the following arguments made by British officials?

- A. Colonists were represented in Parliament through the doctrine of virtual representation
- B. Colonial assemblies possessed full sovereign authority equal to that of Parliament
- C. The king alone possessed the constitutional authority to tax the colonies directly
- D. Mercantilist laws had always prohibited Parliament from regulating imperial commerce

Questions 13-16 refer to the following passage.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the

consent of the governed, —That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness."

Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence (1776)

13. In what way did the Enlightenment influence the colonists as they united under the ideology expressed in this passage?

- A. It united the colonists under a sense of entitlement as a people uniquely blessed by Divine Providence.
- B. It emphasized the value of the individual and proclaimed the doctrine of natural rights.
- C. It rejected the legitimacy of any government based in heredity in favor of direct democratic rule.
- D. It introduced for the first time the concept of limited government and self-rule.

14. The argument in the passage represented the most direct ideological break from earlier colonial protests because it did which of the following?

- A. claimed that Parliament could tax the colonies only through colonial representatives
- B. requested restoration of the traditional rights of English subjects within the British Empire
- C. defended continued loyalty to the king while asking for repeal of recent legislation
- D. asserted that the people had the right to overthrow a government that violated their rights

15. Which of the following groups in the Revolutionary era would have been most likely to point out a major contradiction between the ideals in the passage and conditions in British North America?

- A. Enslaved African Americans challenging a society that proclaimed equality while maintaining slavery
- B. Backcountry farmers objecting to the continued use of paper currency in colonial markets
- C. British merchants protesting colonial boycotts of imported manufactured goods
- D. New England clergy defending the continuation of established Congregational churches

16. Which of the following later developments most clearly reflected the continued influence of the ideas expressed in the passage?

- A. Efforts by Federalists to strengthen the authority of the national government over the states
- B. Expansion of commercial agriculture tied to Atlantic and international markets
- C. Reform movements that invoked natural rights language to challenge political and social inequality
- D. The growth of sectional compromises intended to preserve balance in Congress

Questions 17-19 refer to the following image.



- 'Congressional Pugilists' (1798)

17. This political cartoon is best understood as evidence of which of the following broader developments in the late 1790s?

- A. The intensification of partisan conflict during the early republic as Federalists and Democratic-Republicans competed over the direction of the national government
- B. The collapse of support for constitutional government after the failure of the Articles of Confederation
- C. The disappearance of regional political divisions as national parties gave way to consensus politics
- D. The triumph of anti-party sentiment among national leaders who rejected organized political opposition

18. The scene shown in the image most directly reflects tensions generated by disagreements over which of these?

- A. whether the federal government should sponsor internal improvements in the trans-Appalachian West
- B. whether the United States should annex Spanish territory in order to expand slavery
- C. whether Congress should charter a second national bank after the War of 1812
- D. whether the United States should pursue policies more favorable to Great Britain or to revolutionary France

19. A historian could most reasonably use the image as evidence of which of the following in the early national period?

- A. succeeded in eliminating political conflict by creating a stronger central government
- B. fell short of the expectation that republican government would be guided primarily by disinterested and virtuous leadership
- C. produced universal agreement on the limits of federal power and the role of dissent
- D. marked the end of popular political participation in favor of elite rule by unelected officials

Questions 20-24 refer to the following passage.

"Between 1815 and 1850 Americans constructed elaborate networks of roads, canals, and early railroad lines; opened up wide areas of newly acquired land for settlement and trade; and began to industrialize manufacturing. What had been in Thomas Jefferson's day a backward rural nation on the fringes of world economic development had by midcentury established many of the preconditions necessary to its becoming a major economic power. In the 1950s George Rogers Taylor wrote what remains the authoritative account of these changes and dubbed them, collectively, America's 'transportation revolution.' . . . Behind the technological and institutional innovations Taylor discussed was a deeper revolution in human relations, linked to the emergence of new markets in land, labor, and produce."

—Sean Wilentz, *Society, Politics, and the Market Revolution, 1815–1848* (1990)

20. The interpretation in the passage most strongly supports which of the following claims about the United States between 1815 and 1850?

- A. The nation's economic development during the period resulted primarily from the decline of westward migration and the consolidation of older coastal settlements
- B. Industrial change during the period had little effect on social relations because most Americans remained outside commercial exchange
- C. Economic growth during the period depended not only on improved transportation but also on the expansion of market relationships that reshaped daily life
- D. The rise of manufacturing during the period reduced the importance of internal trade networks linking farms, towns, and cities

21. Which of the following developments most directly contributed to the process described in the passage?

- A. A decline in commercial farming as households increasingly turned to local self-sufficiency
- B. The elimination of immigration, which reduced labor competition in northern manufacturing centers
- C. Government and private investment in canals and railroads that linked regional producers to wider markets
- D. The replacement of wage labor with household-based artisan production in urban workshops

22. The passage's reference to "new markets in land, labor, and produce" most directly suggests which of the following broader changes in the early nineteenth-century United States?

- A. Increasing participation of Americans in a cash-based economy in which goods and work were bought and sold more regularly
- B. The rapid disappearance of regional specialization as all sections of the country developed identical economies
- C. The end of social mobility as economic opportunity became confined to long-established Atlantic seaboard elites
- D. A reduced demand for western land as industrialization made agriculture less central to national development

23. Which of the following regions of the United States would have been least affected by the economic transformation described in the passage?

- A. New England
- B. The South
- C. The West
- D. The Old Northwest

24. A historian using the passage to characterize the period from 1815 to 1850 would be most likely to emphasize which of the following continuities alongside the changes described?

- A. Political conflict over economic policy disappeared as all Americans accepted industrialization and market exchange
- B. The federal government withdrew almost completely from economic development and left transportation improvements entirely to local communities
- C. Economic transformation intensified sectional specialization even as it bound different regions together through trade
- D. American expansion halted because industrial growth made additional land acquisition unnecessary

Questions 25-28 refer to the following image.



25. The image most directly reflects which of the following developments in United States politics during the mid-nineteenth century?

- A. The emergence of Populist criticism of railroads and banks in the agrarian West
- B. The growth of support for Reconstruction policies among formerly enslaved people in the South
- C. The expansion of Progressive reform efforts to regulate corporations and urban political machines
- D. The rise of nativist hostility toward immigrant groups as immigration reshaped urban politics and culture

26. Which of the following details would most greatly have magnified the sentiments depicted in the cartoon?

- A. The tendency among immigrants to live in concentrated ethnic communities
- B. Anti-Catholic feelings among many Americans
- C. Immigrant desires to assimilate rapidly into American society
- D. The growing support for civil rights for minorities, spurred by the abolition movement

27. The image would have been most likely used to support which of the following political goals?

- A. Restricting the political influence of immigrants through support for voting restrictions and longer naturalization requirements
- B. Encouraging immediate citizenship for all new arrivals in order to expand democratic participation
- C. Promoting federal subsidies for immigrant settlement in western territories
- D. Defending the spoils system as the best means of integrating immigrants into national politics

28. The portrayal of "Irish Whiskey" and "Lager Bier" in the image most clearly suggests that the artist associated immigrants with which of the following perceived threats?

- A. Judicial activism and constitutional challenges to slavery
- B. Sectional extremism connected to abolitionist resistance in the North
- C. Electoral corruption and social disorder linked to ethnic political mobilization
- D. Corporate monopolies created by railroad consolidation and finance capitalism

Questions 29-32 refer to the following passage.

The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise.

He has compelled her to submit to laws, in the formation of which she had no voice.

He has withheld from her rights which are given to the most ignorant and degraded men - both natives and foreigners.

Having deprived her of this first right as a citizen, the elective franchise, thereby leaving her without representation in the halls of legislation, he has oppressed her on all sides.

He has made her, if married, in the eye of the law, civilly dead.

- The Declaration of Sentiments (1848)

29. The passage most clearly reflects the influence of which of the following reform movements in the mid-nineteenth century?

- A. A movement that sought to expand opportunities for female laborers through unrestricted employment and open access to western lands
- B. A movement that aimed to defend household authority against the social effects of industrialization and urban growth
- C. A movement that promoted the extension of slavery into western territories as a means of protecting white women's traditional status
- D. A movement that applied the language of natural rights and representative government to demands for women's legal and political equality

30. Which of the following historical developments most directly contributed to the ideas expressed in the passage?

- A. The collapse of the Second Great Awakening, which reduced women's involvement in churches and benevolent societies
- B. Women's participation in reform movements such as abolitionism, which encouraged them to challenge broader systems of inequality
- C. The spread of planter agriculture into the Deep South, which created new opportunities for women's voting rights
- D. The decline of print culture, which limited the circulation of arguments about citizenship and equality

31. Compared with earlier arguments about rights in the Revolutionary era, the passage is most notable because it does which of these?

- A. extends claims about representation and natural rights to a group largely excluded from formal political participation
- B. rejects the idea of natural rights and instead bases its argument entirely on economic productivity
- C. abandons criticism of legal inequality in favor of a focus on foreign policy and military service
- D. argues that women should gain equality primarily through state-sponsored industrial employment programs

32. The statement that married women were "in the eye of the law, civilly dead" most directly refers to which of the following legal conditions?

- A. The principle of popular sovereignty, under which settlers in a territory could vote on the status of slavery
- B. The system of separate sovereignty, under which women exercised authority through independent church institutions
- C. The doctrine of coverture, under which a married woman's legal identity was largely subsumed under that of her husband
- D. The doctrine of nullification, under which states could invalidate federal laws judged unconstitutional

Questions 33-36 refer to the following passage.

"We assert that fourteen of the states have deliberately refused for years past to fulfill their constitutional obligations, and we refer to their own statutes for proof....Those states have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property established...and recognized by the Constitution...they have permitted the open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace of and eloign [take away] the property of citizens of other States....A sectional party has found within...the Executive Department, the means of subverting the Constitution itself....On the 4th of March next this party will take possession of the Government....The guarantees of the Constitution will then no longer exist; the equal rights of the States will be lost. The Slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy."

South Carolina Declaration of the Causes of Secession, December 24, 1860

33. The argument in South Carolina's declaration most directly reveals that secession in 1860 was primarily motivated by which of the following?

- A. fears that the federal government would no longer protect slavery and the political power of slaveholding states
- B. demands for immediate western expansion to secure additional land for small independent farmers
- C. opposition to industrial capitalism and the growing influence of northern manufacturing interests
- D. concern that the Supreme Court had permanently abolished state authority over internal improvements

34. The passage's warning about a "sectional party" taking control of the executive branch refers most directly to which of the following developments?

- A. The formation of the Whig Party, which united supporters of internal improvements and a national bank
- B. The rise of the Democratic Party under Andrew Jackson, which expanded white male political participation
- C. The admission of California as a free state under the Compromise of 1850 and the rise of the Free Soil movement
- D. The election of Abraham Lincoln, whose victory convinced many southern leaders that slaveholding interests had lost national political influence

35. Which of the following earlier controversies most directly shaped the constitutional arguments made in the passage?

- A. Debates over the renewal of the charter of the Second Bank of the United States
- B. Conflicts over whether the federal government should fund roads and canals across the West
- C. Arguments over the annexation of overseas territories and the expansion of American trade in the Pacific
- D. Disputes over fugitive slave laws and whether free states were obligated to enforce protections for slave property

36. A historian would most likely use the passage as evidence for which of the following interpretations of the coming of the Civil War?

- A. Southern political leaders were primarily motivated by a desire to create a more democratic society with broader voting rights for poor whites and free Blacks
- B. Southern secessionists framed their actions in the language of constitutional rights, but their central concern was the preservation of slavery
- C. The principal cause of disunion was disagreement over tariff rates rather than sectional conflict over slavery
- D. Secession was mainly a response to western Native resistance that threatened the security of frontier settlements

Questions 37-40 refer to the following passage.

"Individual invasion of individual rights is not the subject matter of [this] amendment. It has a deeper and broader scope. It nullifies . . . all State legislation . . . which impairs the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States or which . . . denies to any of them the equal protections of the laws It does not authorize Congress to create a code of municipal law for the regulation of private rights, but to provide modes of redress against the operation of state laws. It is proper to state that civil rights . . . cannot be impaired by the wrongful acts of individuals, unsupported by State authority The wrongful act of an individual . . . is

simply a private wrong . . . [which] may presumably be vindicated by resort to the laws of the State for redress."

—Justice Joseph P. Bradley, delivering the majority opinion, Civil Rights Cases, 1883

37. To what amendment does Justice Bradley refer in this passage?

- A. Fourth Amendment
- B. Thirteenth Amendment
- C. Fourteenth Amendment
- D. Fifteenth Amendment

38. Justice Bradley's interpretation in the Civil Rights Cases most directly limited the federal government's ability to do which of the following?

- A. Enforce voting rights protections against southern states that imposed literacy tests and poll taxes
- B. Protect African Americans from discrimination carried out by private businesses and individuals without direct state involvement
- C. Prevent former Confederate states from reentering the Union without ratifying new constitutional amendments
- D. Use military force to suppress violent resistance to Reconstruction governments in the South

39. The Court's distinction between state action and "private wrong" in the passage would have been most welcomed by which of the following groups in the 1880s?

- A. Radical Republicans attempting to revive Congressional Reconstruction
- B. African American civil rights advocates demanding broader national protection of equal access
- C. White southern conservatives seeking to limit federal intervention in racial matters
- D. Labor reformers arguing for federal regulation of working hours in northern factories

40. A historian could most reasonably use the passage as evidence for which of the following interpretations of the post-Reconstruction period?

- A. The Supreme Court consistently expanded the meaning of equality in ways that strengthened Reconstruction legislation
- B. Federal institutions after Reconstruction remained fully committed to interracial democracy in the South
- C. The end of slavery quickly produced broad agreement on the meaning of citizenship and equal protection
- D. The federal judiciary played an important role in narrowing the scope of Reconstruction amendments and limiting national protection of civil rights

Questions 41-45 refer to the following passage.

"The impulse to share the lives of the poor, the desire to make social service, . . . is as old as Christianity itself. . . . Hull-House combined three trends: first, the desire to interpret democracy in social terms; secondly, the impulse beating at the very source of our lives, urging us to aid in the race progress; and, thirdly, the Christian movement toward humanitarianism. . . . The [institution] then, is an experimental effort to aid in the solution of the social and industrial problems which are engendered by the modern conditions of life in a great city. . . . [We] are bound to see the needs of their neighborhood as a whole, to furnish data for legislation, and to use their influence to secure it."

—Jane Addams, *Twenty Years at Hull House*, 1910

41. Jane Addams's description of Hull-House most directly reflects which of the following broader developments in the early twentieth century?

- A. Reformers increasingly sought to address the social consequences of industrialization and urbanization through organized community-based activism
- B. Political leaders abandoned efforts to regulate cities and instead relied on private corporations to provide welfare services
- C. Most Americans came to reject democracy as an effective means of solving problems created by industrial capitalism
- D. Reform movements shifted away from cities and focused primarily on expanding plantation agriculture in the rural South

42. The language of this passage most nearly reflects the influence of which of these?

- A. Social Darwinism
- B. Populism
- C. utopianism
- D. the Social Gospel

43. The passage suggests that Addams believed settlement houses should do which of the following beyond offering direct aid to individuals?

- A. Replace municipal governments as the chief source of political authority in immigrant neighborhoods
- B. Gather information about urban conditions and use it to support public policy changes
- C. Discourage women from entering public life by emphasizing private charitable work within the home
- D. Promote laissez-faire economics by reducing demands for state intervention in labor and housing issues

44. The ideas expressed in the passage were most closely associated with which of the following reform impulses of the period?

- A. A commitment to strict constitutional originalism that opposed nearly all new forms of social legislation
- B. A defense of political machines as the most effective way to meet the needs of urban immigrant communities
- C. A belief that expertise, investigation, and social responsibility could be used to improve the conditions of modern industrial society
- D. A desire to restore the United States to a purely rural economy dominated by subsistence farming

45. A historian would most likely use the passage as evidence of which of the following changes in women's roles during the Progressive Era?

- A. Women reformers increasingly justified public activism by linking civic work to moral responsibility and social improvement
- B. Women withdrew from reform organizations because industrialization made voluntary associations less important
- C. Women gained immediate equal access to all elected offices through the success of settlement house work
- D. Women reformers abandoned interest in legislation and focused exclusively on personal religious devotion

Questions 46-50 refer to the following passage.

"Our industries, from railroads to working men, are being organized to prevent milk, nails, lumber, freights, labor, soothing syrup, and all these other things from becoming too cheap. . . . Society is letting these combinations become institutions without compelling them to adjust their charges. Our laws and commissions to regulate the railroads are but toddling steps in a path in which we need to walk like men. The change from competition to combination is nothing less than one of those revolutions which march through history with giant strides."

—Henry D. Lloyd, "Lords of Industry," *North American Review*, 1884

46. Which of the following best describes the government's response during the nineteenth century to the situation described in the passage?

- A. Government leaders focused on strengthening individual sections of the U.S. economy.
- B. Government became increasingly isolationist in hopes of strengthening the American economy.
- C. Government reduced its support for transportation systems.
- D. Government supported the growth of industry by pursuing largely probusiness policies.

47. Which of the following best describes industrial workers' reactions to the situation described above?

- A. They joined labor unions in increasingly large numbers.
- B. They formed alliances that eventually led to the creation of the Populist party.
- C. Most moved out of the cities and onto the western plains to escape the monopolies.
- D. They threw their support behind the national and state governments' policies of higher tariffs.

48. Lloyd's argument in the passage most directly reflects concern about which of the following late nineteenth-century economic developments?

- A. The decline of factory production as small artisan workshops regained control of national manufacturing
- B. The disappearance of wage labor as industrial workers acquired ownership stakes in most major firms
- C. The growing power of large combinations and trusts to dominate markets and weaken the effects of competition
- D. The rapid reduction of federal involvement in interstate commerce through the abolition of regulatory commissions

49. Lloyd's criticism of existing railroad laws and commissions most strongly suggests that he believed which of these?

- A. railroad corporations should be exempt from oversight because regulation interfered with free enterprise
- B. state governments had already solved the problem of monopoly through aggressive antitrust enforcement
- C. government regulation had so far been too limited to restrain the power of large corporations effectively
- D. labor unions posed a greater threat to the public interest than railroad owners and managers did

50. A historian could most reasonably use the passage as evidence that by the 1880s many critics of industrial capitalism believed which of the following?

- A. industrial development had already distributed wealth broadly enough to eliminate demands for reform
- B. unchecked economic concentration threatened the public welfare and required a more active regulatory state
- C. the main danger to the economy came from farmers' cooperatives rather than from major corporations
- D. political corruption had largely disappeared because business leaders no longer influenced government policy

Questions 51-54 refer to the following passage.

"I believe in providing for direct nominations by the people, including therein direct presidential primaries for the election of delegates to the national nominating conventions. . . . I believe in the election of United States senators by direct vote. Just as actual experience convinced our people that presidents should be elected (as they are now in practice, although not in theory) by direct vote of the people instead of by indirect vote through an untrammelled electoral college, so actual experience has convinced us that senators should be elected by direct vote of the people instead of indirectly through the various legislatures."

—Speech by Theodore Roosevelt, February 22, 1912

51. The ideas expressed in the preceding speech show evidence for which of the following trends of the early twentieth century?

- A. Expanding the size and scope of the government through social-welfare legislation
- B. Increasing the democratic powers of the people
- C. Limiting the powers of the federal government
- D. Eliminating obstacles to voting for all groups

52. The reform Roosevelt advocates for the selection of United States senators was most directly achieved by which of the following developments?

- A. Ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment
- B. Ratification of the Sixteenth Amendment
- C. Passage of the Pendleton Civil Service Act
- D. Supreme Court approval of state primary laws in *Smith v. Allwright*

53. Roosevelt's argument in the passage is best understood as a response to which of the following criticisms of late nineteenth-century politics?

- A. The federal government had become too authoritarian and therefore unable to protect the rights of property holders
- B. State governments had lost the ability to regulate industrial labor because voters exercised too much influence over legislatures
- C. Western farmers had gained too much control over national elections through the overrepresentation of new states
- D. Political institutions had become too insulated from ordinary voters and too vulnerable to corruption by party organizations and special interests

54. A historian would most likely use the passage as evidence that Progressive reformers such as Roosevelt believed which of the following?

- A. social problems created by industrialization could be solved only by voluntary charity rather than political reform
- B. the Constitution should be left entirely unchanged because existing electoral arrangements already reflected the popular will
- C. structural changes to political institutions were necessary to make democracy more responsive in an industrial society
- D. federal power should be reduced in order to return the nation to the decentralized politics of the early republic

Questions 55-58 refer to the following image.



55. The cartoon most clearly criticizes which of the following approaches to addressing economic crisis in the 1930s?

- A. Reliance on government spending as a recurring tool for stimulating recovery
- B. Dependence on high protective tariffs to restore international trade
- C. Efforts to dismantle federal regulation of banking and securities markets
- D. Excessive use of executive authority in responding to unemployment and poverty

56. The viewpoint expressed in the cartoon would have been most consistent with which of the following criticisms made by opponents of New Deal policies?

- A. Federal deficits and expanded spending threatened economic stability and encouraged excessive dependence on government
- B. The national government had done too little to regulate private business and redistribute wealth
- C. Recovery required immediate nationalization of major industries and banks under permanent federal ownership
- D. The administration should have focused more on overseas military expansion than on domestic economic reform

57. Which of the following groups would have been most likely to support the criticism expressed in the cartoon?

- A. Labor organizers who wanted stronger collective bargaining protections and federal workplace regulation
- B. Unemployed workers who depended on relief and public works jobs for short-term survival
- C. Conservatives who argued that expanded federal spending and deficit financing endangered limited government
- D. Reformers who believed the national government should play a more active role in economic life

58. A historian could most reasonably use the cartoon as evidence of which of the following broader patterns in the 1930s?

- A. Public debate over the Depression had largely ended once the first New Deal programs were introduced
- B. Most critics of the administration favored a complete return to the economic policies of the Articles of Confederation
- C. Disputes over economic policy were replaced by broad consensus on the proper limits of presidential power
- D. Americans remained sharply divided over whether the federal government should assume major responsibility for economic recovery

Questions 59-62 refer to the following passage.

"[The Soviets] are increasing their military power and their sphere of influence in preparation for the 'inevitable' conflict. This government should be prepared to resist vigorously and successfully any efforts of the U.S.S.R. to expand into areas vital to American security. The main deterrent to Soviet attack on the United States, or to attack on areas of the world which are vital to our security, will be the military power of this country. In addition to maintaining our own strength, the United States should support and assist all democratic countries which are in any way menaced or endangered by the U.S.S.R..."

Providing military support in case of attack is a last resort; a more effective barrier... is strong economic support."

—Memorandum from Clark Clifford to President Truman, "American Relations with the Soviet Union," 1946

59. The recommendations in the memorandum most directly reflect which of the following emerging United States foreign policy commitments after World War II?

- A. A return to prewar isolationism designed to avoid long-term commitments outside the Western Hemisphere
- B. A strategy of containing Soviet expansion through a combination of military readiness and economic assistance
- C. A policy of appeasement intended to reduce tensions by accepting Soviet control of contested regions
- D. A reliance on colonial empires to maintain postwar stability without significant American involvement

60. Which of the following later policies most directly reflected the logic of the final sentence of the passage?

- A. the Dawes Plan
- B. the Marshall Plan
- C. the Eisenhower Doctrine
- D. the Camp David Accords

61. What was the domestic impact of the foreign policy described by Clifford?

- A. Tensions among civil rights activists
- B. Calls for economic equality in the United States
- C. Internal conflict and anti-Communist hysteria
- D. Economic instability throughout the 1950s

62. The assumptions expressed in the memorandum would have been most directly reinforced by which of the following developments in the late 1940s?

- A. Soviet-backed pressure on Greece and Turkey, which heightened fears of further communist expansion
- B. The rapid end of wartime alliances and a full return to democratic governments in Eastern Europe
- C. The dismantling of U.S. military alliances in favor of reliance on the United Nations alone
- D. A shared American and Soviet commitment to decolonization over strategic rivalry

Questions 63-66 refer to the following passage.

"The Great Society rests on abundance and liberty for all. It demands an end to poverty and racial injustice, to which we are totally committed in our time. But that is just the beginning. The Great Society is a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and to enlarge his talents. So I want to talk to you today about three places where we begin to build the Great Society: in our cities, in our countryside, and in our classrooms. . . . For better or for worse, your generation has been appointed, by history, to

deal with those problems and to lead America toward a new age. Will you join in the battle to give every citizen an escape from the crushing weight of poverty?"

—President Lyndon Johnson, commencement address at Michigan State University, May 22, 1964

63. President Johnson's address reveals that American politics continued to be dominated by which of the following trends?

- A. Anti-liberalism among most working-class voters
- B. Congressional opposition to expansions of national power
- C. Federal support for individual economic security and freedom
- D. The growth of the Republican party

64. The passage is best understood as building most directly on which of the following earlier political traditions?

- A. The laissez-faire belief that private enterprise would solve social inequality without state intervention
- B. The New Deal belief that the federal government should promote economic security and social reform
- C. The nullification argument that states could reject national policies they considered unconstitutional
- D. The isolationist belief that domestic progress depended on avoiding political commitments at home and abroad

65. Which of the following developments most directly reflected the goals outlined in the passage?

- A. Adoption of supply-side tax cuts intended to reduce the role of the federal government
- B. Repeal of federal civil rights protections in order to restore local control over race relations
- C. Elimination of federal aid to education on the grounds that schooling was a private matter
- D. Passage of legislation creating Medicare and Medicaid to expand access to health care

66. Johnson's appeal to "give every citizen an escape from the crushing weight of poverty" most directly suggests which of the following assumptions?

- A. Poverty was a national problem that could be reduced through deliberate public policy and reform
- B. Poverty was best accepted as an unavoidable consequence of industrial capitalism
- C. Poverty would disappear automatically if immigration were sharply restricted
- D. Poverty could only be solved by dismantling the constitutional system and replacing it with socialism

67. Which of the following was a long-term political effect of the goals articulated in the excerpt?

- A. Attention to the issue of poverty gave the Democratic party greater national support that lasted through the end of the 1980s.
- B. Disagreements over the proper role of state authority and of morality in government strengthened the liberal movement.
- C. A backlash to the social-welfare programs led to the growth of a modern conservative movement in the 1970s and 1980s.
- D. The Democratic coalition changed significantly as minority voters abandoned the Democratic party.

Questions 68-71 refer to the following passage.

"The Moral Majority, Christian Voice, and other groups of the 1970s and 1980s had a far broader issue agenda than their predecessors. The core agenda involved opposition to abortion, civil rights protection for gays and lesbians, and the ERA [Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which would have guaranteed equal rights for women], and support for school prayer and tuition tax credits for religious schools. But the organizations staked positions on a variety of other issues as well. [Jerry] Falwell . . . consistently supported increases in defense spending. The Moral Majority Report, the organization's newsletter, attempted to build support for conservative economic issues as well, including a subminimum wage, a return to the gold standard, and cuts in social welfare spending."

- Clyde Wilcox, historian, 2003

68. The passage most directly describes which of the following political developments in the late twentieth century?

- A. The expansion of the New Deal coalition, which united labor unions, immigrants, and southern whites behind welfare liberalism
- B. The rise of New Populism, which focused on cultural issues and currency reform
- C. The emergence of right libertarianism, which emphasized lower government involvement in people's daily lives
- D. The growth of the New Right, which linked social conservatism to broader conservative positions on defense and economic policy

69. Which of these federal government agencies came under attack from groups like the Moral Majority in the 1980s and 1990s in their quest to uphold 'family values'?

- A. the IRS
- B. the NEA
- C. the CIA
- D. the Social Security Administration

70. The opposition to the ERA, abortion, and gay and lesbian civil rights protections described in the passage most directly reflected a backlash against which of the following developments?

- A. Expanding feminist and sexual-liberation movements that challenged traditional gender roles and family structures
- B. The federal government's retreat from civil rights legislation after the 1960s
- C. The end of evangelical political activism following the Scopes Trial
- D. The decline of suburbanization and the return of most Americans to rural communities

71. Which of the following earlier developments most directly laid the groundwork for the activism described in the passage?

- A. The creation of the Great Society and the expansion of antipoverty programs in the mid-1960s
- B. The emergence of organized labor radicalism during the post-war period
- C. The rise of Sunbelt conservatism and the conservative reaction against the social movements and federal reforms of the 1960s
- D. The establishment of containment as the dominant American foreign policy after World War II

72. A historian would most likely use the passage as evidence for which of the following interpretations of conservatism in the late twentieth century?

- A. Conservative politics increasingly fused cultural traditionalism with free-market and antistatist economic ideas
- B. Religious conservatism remained narrowly focused on church doctrine and avoided most policy questions outside morality
- C. The conservative movement became less concerned with national defense as social issues grew more prominent
- D. Social conservatives and economic conservatives generally failed to cooperate because their priorities were fundamentally incompatible

Questions 73-75 refer to the following passage.

"Tonight, we are a country awakened to danger and called to defend freedom. Whether we bring our enemies to justice or bring justice to our enemies, justice will be done... On September the 11th, enemies of freedom committed an act of war against our country... Americans are asking, 'Who attacked our country?' The evidence we have gathered all points to a collection of loosely affiliated terrorist organizations known as al Qaeda. The leadership of Al Qaeda has great influence in Afghanistan and supports the Taliban regime in controlling most of that country... Our war on terror begins with Al Qaeda."

—President George W. Bush, speech before Congress, September 20, 2001

73. Bush's argument in the passage most directly contributed to which of the following broader developments in the early twenty-first century?

- A. A sharp reduction in intelligence gathering because terrorism was treated as a temporary danger
- B. A bipartisan consensus to avoid overseas intervention under any circumstances
- C. The end of debate over civil liberties during wartime because all Americans agreed on security policy
- D. An expansion of executive power and federal security measures in the name of counterterrorism

74. Which of the following earlier foreign policy patterns is most useful for understanding the response proposed in the passage?

- A. The long-standing refusal of the United States to form alliances or intervene beyond the Western Hemisphere
- B. The preference of U.S. leaders since World War II to avoid framing conflicts in ideological terms
- C. The commitment of post-1945 presidents to reduce the global presence of American military power
- D. The tendency of the United States to mobilize militarily after attacks perceived as direct threats to national security

75. The attacks described here by President Bush most closely mirror the events that led the United States to become involved in which of these?

- A. the Spanish-American War
- B. World War I
- C. World War II
- D. the Cold War

Tiebreaker

This question will only be scored if there is a tie for placement on the exam. **This is a required question, but there is no penalty for a wrong answer to this question.**

Write your answer legibly in the space provided on your scantron.

What was the total population of the state of New York in the 1880 census?