



American History Examination IAC Nationals 2025

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.

“Between 1500 and 1800, Western Europe experienced a historically unprecedented period of sustained growth, perhaps the ‘First Great Divergence,’ making this area substantially richer than Asia and Eastern Europe by the beginning of the 19th century... This pattern, at least in part, reflects the direct effects of ‘Atlantic trade’ between Europe and America ... Profits from Atlantic trade and colonialism strengthened new merchant groups, and opened the way for changes in political institutions, which constrained expropriation by the monarchy and other established groups, encouraged commerce and production for the market, and enabled the emergence of new organizational forms and technologies.”

- Acemoglu, et. al. “The Rise of Europe: Atlantic Trade, Institutional Change, And Economic Growth” (2005)

1. All of these are among the Western European nations establishing colonies in North America EXCEPT which of the following?
 - A. England
 - B. France
 - C. Spain
 - D. Poland-Lithuania
2. According to the passage, which of the following contributed most directly to Western Europe’s sustained economic growth between 1500 and 1800?
 - A. The agricultural revolution and improved farming techniques
 - B. The Industrial Revolution’s early mechanical innovations
 - C. Profits from Atlantic trade and colonial expansion
 - D. Religious reforms that reduced economic restrictions
3. Which of the following developments made possible the economic developments described in the passage?
 - A. Native resistance to European colonization
 - B. The development of a belief in white superiority
 - C. Improvements in maritime technology
 - D. Fragmentation of power among European monarchs
4. As European colonization of the New World progressed, the most significant ethical debate surfaced over the issue of
 - A. the desirability of allowing long-term agricultural colonies.
 - B. prohibiting the importation of slaves into New World settlements.
 - C. opening trade with competing colonial powers.
 - D. the treatment of the Native Americans whom explorers encountered in the New World.

Questions 5-7 refer to the following passage.

“Spain had a grand imperial plan that it pursued with notable consistency: ...convert the native peoples to Catholicism, follow military conquest with military rule, and eventually defer to colonial elites for the orderly administration of its possessions. Britain had no comparably systematic plan. It showed relatively little interest in converting the Indians, tolerated all kinds of immigrants to its colonies, [and] long left them alone to cultivate institutions of self-government and representative democracy... The two empires left consequential and contrasting legacies of political stability in the United States and chronic political turmoil in Latin America.”

- David M. Kennedy and Lizabeth Cohen, “Europeanizing America or Americanizing Europe?”

5. According to the passage, which of the following best characterizes Spain's imperial approach in the Americas?
- A. Enforcing Catholic conversion and centralized military rule
 - B. Encouraging economic competition among colonies
 - C. Promoting religious tolerance and multiculturalism
 - D. Allowing local self-government from the start
6. One major difference between Spanish and British colonial policies in the Americas was:
- A. Spain emphasized religious conversion and military authority, while Britain encouraged local autonomy
 - B. Britain focused on military conquest, while Spain avoided warfare
 - C. Spain allowed religious diversity, while Britain imposed Catholicism
 - D. Britain encouraged intermarriage with Native peoples, while Spain prohibited it
7. Which of the following supports the authors' assertions about the legacy of British rule in North America?
- A. The gradual decline in the authority of the British monarchy in North American affairs
 - B. The expansion of self-rule based on English legal and political traditions
 - C. The comparatively lesser impact of British settlement on neighboring Native American tribes
 - D. The rapid geographic expansion of British settlers across the Eastern half of North America

Questions 8-10 refer to the following passage.

"Be it enacted ... That after the five and twentieth day of March, 1698, no goods or merchandizes whatsoever shall be imported into, or exported out of, any colony or plantation to his Majesty, in Asia, Africa, or America ... in any ship or bottom, but what is or shall be of the built of England, Ireland, or the said colonies or plantations ... and navigated with the masters and three fourths of the mariners of the said places only ... under pain of forfeiture of ships and goods."

— English Parliament, Navigation Act, 1696

8. The goals presented in the excerpt from the act have the most in common with which of the following?
- A. Increases in the federal tariff in the 1820s
 - B. Progressive Era antitrust reforms in the 1900s
 - C. Free-trade policies in the 1990s
 - D. Federal tax reductions in the 2000s
9. The excerpt most directly reflects which of the following goals for England's North American colonies?
- A. Developing manufacturing
 - B. Developing trade with other nations
 - C. Using them for benefit under the mercantilist system
 - D. Protecting them from American Indian attacks

10. One long-term direct effect of the Navigation Act was that it
- A. promoted commercial treaties with Spain and France throughout the 1700s
 - B. contributed to the rise of opposition that ultimately fostered the independence movement
 - C. encouraged colonists in North America to expand trade agreements with American Indians
 - D. led to the imposition of heavy taxes on the North American colonists in the early 1700s

Questions 11-13 refer to the following passage.

"The exchange of European goods for enslaved Africans that began in the middle of the fifteenth century set the terms of the slave trade for the next four hundred years, but the character of that trade was constantly changing for both traders and slaves. The number of slaves grew; their nationality, sex, and age fluctuated. New maritime technology changed the transport that carried slaves, which, in turn, affected everything from the price of slaves to the slaves' mortality and morbidity. And while the trade expanded enormously, reaching deep into the African interior and to all parts of the Americas, it also created opposition among Africans, Europeans, and the Americas, which eventually led to the slave trade's final demise during the middle years of the nineteenth century."

- Ira Berlin, "The Discovery of the Americas and the Transatlantic Slave Trade" (2013)

11. According to the passage, which of the following most influenced the initial structure of the transatlantic slave trade?
- A. Native American resistance to colonization
 - B. European demand for raw materials
 - C. The collapse of African kingdoms
 - D. The exchange of European goods for enslaved Africans
12. Which of the following best describes the scope and evolution of the slave trade as outlined in the passage?
- A. It remained limited to coastal African regions and the Caribbean
 - B. It expanded in scale and geographic reach, while also facing increasing opposition
 - C. It was quickly abolished due to widespread European disapproval
 - D. It involved mostly adult male slaves from a single African region
13. According to the passage, what was one significant consequence of opposition to the slave trade?
- A. A permanent increase in the number of enslaved Africans
 - B. The collapse of European colonial empires
 - C. The eventual end of the transatlantic slave trade in the mid-1800s
 - D. A shift to more humane labor systems in Africa

Questions 14 and 15 refer to the following image.



14. This cartoon was most likely produced in connection with which of these events in colonial America in the 1770s?

- A. the imposition of the Tea Act and the Boston Tea Party
- B. the trial of Anne Hutchinson
- C. the conclusion of the French and Indian War
- D. the passage of the Iron Act

15. Based on the image, what is the point of view of the artist with regard to American protests against the British?

- A. Americans are justified in their anger towards Parliament and the Crown
- B. Americans, particularly Bostonians, are gleefully breaking British law
- C. British authorities have been successful in collecting taxes and maintaining order
- D. the artist takes no identifiable position based on the image

Questions 16-18 refer to the following passage.

Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but, in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

It serves always to distract the Public Councils, and enfeeble the Public Administration. It agitates the Community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, foment occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

16. What was George Washington's main warning in this passage from his Farewell Address?

- A. The harmful effects of political parties
- B. The need for a strong central government
- C. The dangers of foreign alliances
- D. The importance of religious unity

17. According to the passage, how does Washington describe the nature of political parties in popular governments?

- A. They are necessary tools for political organization
- B. They are mostly harmless and easily managed
- C. They are especially dangerous and divisive
- D. They ensure foreign influence is kept in check

18. Based on this passage, which broader theme of early U.S. history does Washington's warning reflect?

- A. The expansion of suffrage
- B. The rise of sectionalism and political division
- C. The rejection of federal authority
- D. The pursuit of Manifest Destiny

Questions 19-21 refer to the following passage.

"I. Resolved, that the several States composing the United States of America . . . delegated to [the national] government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self government. . . .

II.... therefore the act of Congress, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798 . . . [is] altogether void . . . and that the power to create, define, and punish such other crimes is reserved solely and exclusively to the respective States....

VIII.... that every State has a natural right in cases not within the compact, to nullify of their own authority all assumptions of power by others within their limits."

— Thomas Jefferson, Kentucky Resolutions, 1798

19. Which of these governmental principles did Thomas Jefferson articulate in this excerpt?

- A. judicial review
- B. nullification
- C. the veto power
- D. the referendum

20. The ideas expressed in the passage are best understood as part of the debate in American politics over which of these?

- A. racial justice
- B. economic equality and the class system
- C. the legitimacy of the U.S. Constitution
- D. the relative power of the national government

21. The arguments made by Jefferson in this passage would be most directly reflected in the nineteenth century debates over

- A. the scope of federal economic policies.
- B. the rise of popular democracy.
- C. slavery and abolitionism.
- D. the expansion of the nation's borders.

Questions 22-26 refer to the following passages.

"The conduct of the Abolitionists, in distributing their incendiary publications...in the slave holding States, in violation of their laws and in contravention of the spirit of the constitution of the United States... is wholly unjustifiable—a contempt of public opinion, a flagrant outrage against the society which affords them protection, and a high offense against the principles of morality, because their whole conduct is predicated on a total recklessness of consequences, which can only proceed from depravity of heart or desperate infatuation."

- Broadside: "A Declaration of the Sentiments of the People of Hartford" (1835)

"The great fundamental principle of Abolitionists is that man cannot rightfully hold his fellow man as property. Therefore, we affirm that... [every man] has inalienable rights he cannot rightfully be reduced to slavery...So far from thinking that a slaveholder is bound by the immoral and unconstitutional laws of the southern states, we hold that he is solemnly bound as a man, as an American, to break them, and that immediately and openly."

- Angelina Grimke, "Letters to Catharine E. Beecher in reply to an Essay on Slavery and Abolitionism" (1838)

22. Based on the tone and content of both passages, what can be inferred about public opinion on abolitionism in the 1830s?

- A. Abolitionism was controversial and provoked both strong support and fierce opposition
- B. There was national consensus against slavery
- C. Abolitionism was universally respected as a moral cause
- D. Most Americans were unaware of abolitionist arguments

23. Which of the following best reflects Angelina Grimké's core argument in the second passage?

- A. Slavery should be gradually phased out to avoid conflict
- B. Slavery is a moral evil that should be opposed, even at the cost of breaking the law
- C. Slaveholders should obey state laws to maintain public order
- D. Only Southern legislators can abolish slavery in the United States

24. The author of the first passage criticizes abolitionists primarily for:

- A. Failing to advocate for women's rights
- B. Encouraging peaceful resistance to slavery
- C. Supporting gradual emancipation policies
- D. Violating laws and stirring unrest in slaveholding states

25. The roots of the movement to which Angelina Grimke, the author of the second passage, belonged were based most strongly in which of these?

- A. the Enlightenment
- B. the American Revolution
- C. the Second Great Awakening
- D. the Market Revolution

26. Which of these was a prominent radical abolitionist during the time period of these excerpts?

- A. William Lloyd Garrison
- B. Abraham Lincoln
- C. Jefferson Davis
- D. Robert E. Lee

Questions 27-31 refer to the following passage.

Is there no danger to our liberty and independence in a bank that in its nature has so little to bind it to our country? The president of the bank has told us that most of the State banks exist by its forbearance. Should its influence become concentrated, as it may under the operation of such an act as this, in the hands of a self-elected directory whose interests are identified with those of the foreign stockholders, will there not be cause to tremble for the purity of our elections in peace and for the independence of our country in war? Their power would be great whenever they might choose to exert it; but if this monopoly were regularly renewed every fifteen or twenty years on terms proposed by themselves,

they might seldom in peace put forth their strength to influence elections or control the affairs of the nation. But if any private citizen or public functionary should interpose to curtail its powers or prevent a renewal of its privileges, it can not be doubted that he would be made to feel its influence.

If we must have a bank with private stockholders, every consideration of sound policy and every impulse of American feeling admonishes that it should be purely American. Its stockholders should be composed exclusively of our own citizens, who at least ought to be friendly to our Government and willing to support it in times of difficulty and danger.

- Andrew Jackson (1832)

27. What is the main concern expressed in the passage about the Bank of the United States?

- A. It is ineffective at regulating the economy
- B. It threatens the sovereignty and democratic processes of the nation
- C. It favors agricultural interests over manufacturing
- D. It is too closely tied to the federal government

28. Which of the following events most directly caused the formation of the Second Bank of the United States?

- A. the failure of the Specie Circular
- B. unregulated currency and federal debts after the War of 1812
- C. efforts by Alexander Hamilton to stabilize the national economy
- D. Federalist counter-reaction to the extreme budget-cutting under Jefferson

29. The debate over the First Bank of the United States was significant because it raised the issue of

- A. whether the new government should issue paper currency
- B. whether the president had the power to act unilaterally on important economic issues
- C. whether the United States should pay back its war debt to France
- D. how strictly the Constitution should be interpreted

30. Which group would have most likely opposed the sentiments expressed in this passage?

- A. Northern industrialists with commercial banking interests
- B. Western farmers fearing debt and foreclosure
- C. Supporters of states' rights and limited government
- D. Jacksonian Democrats wary of concentrated power

31. Which of the following best reflects Jackson's proposed solution to the problem he describes?

- A. Nationalize the bank and increase federal oversight
- B. Replace all private banks with a single central bank
- C. Require that any national bank be fully American-owned
- D. Limit the bank's charter to five years instead of twenty

Questions 32-34 refer to the following passage.

'Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully...

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.'

- Abraham Lincoln (1865)

32. According to the passage, how did both sides in the Civil War view their cause?

- A. As immoral but necessary
- B. As justified by religion and righteousness
- C. As influenced solely by foreign intervention
- D. As primarily a political dispute over tariffs

33. Lincoln's tone in this passage can best be described as:

- A. Triumphant and vengeful
- B. Condemning and partisan
- C. Reflective and conciliatory
- D. Detached and indifferent

34. The phrase "to bind up the nation's wounds" most directly refers to:

- A. Reconstructing the South physically and economically
- B. Rebuilding the U.S. military after wartime losses
- C. Expanding voting rights to new immigrants
- D. Ending the war with a military occupation of the North

Questions 35-37 refer to the following passage.

The Constitution regulates our stewardship ; the Constitution devotes the domain to union, to justice, to defence, to welfare, and to liberty.

But there is a higher law than the Constitution, which regulates our authority over the domain, and devotes it to the same noble purposes...

And now the simple, bold, and even awful question which presents itself to us is this : Shall we, who are founding institutions, social and political, for countless millions ; shall we, who know by experience the wise and the just, and are free to choose them, and to reject the erroneous and unjust ; shall we establish human bondage, or permit it by our sufferance to be established...

I confess that the most alarming evidence of our degeneracy which has yet been given is found in the fact that we even debate such a question.

Sir, there is no Christian nation, thus free to choose as we are, which would establish slavery. I speak on due consideration, because Britain, France, and Mexico, have abolished slavery, and all other European States are preparing to abolish it as speedily as they can.

- Senator William Seward (1850)

35. According to the speaker, what does the phrase "a higher law than the Constitution" most likely refer to?

- A. The Supreme Court's final authority
- B. Federal legislation passed by Congress
- C. The original Articles of Confederation
- D. Divine or moral law above man-made law

36. The reference to Britain, France, and Mexico in the final paragraph serves to:

- A. Promote new international trade partners
- B. Show the growing military strength of foreign powers
- C. Highlight that other nations have moved toward ending slavery
- D. Justify the expansion of the U.S. into foreign territories

37. Which of the following groups would have opposed the views expressed by the speaker in this passage?

- A. Republicans
- B. Free-Soilers
- C. Fire-Eaters
- D. Whigs

Questions 38 and 39 refer to the following passage.

'... we are the nation of progress, of individual freedom, of universal enfranchisement. Equality of rights is the cynosure of our union of States, the grand exemplar of the correlative

equality of individuals... We must onward to the fulfilment of our mission - to the entire development of the principle of our organization - freedom of conscience, freedom of person, freedom of trade and business pursuits, universality of freedom and equality. This is our high destiny, and in nature's eternal, inevitable decree of cause and effect we must accomplish it. All this will be our future history, to establish on earth the moral dignity and salvation of man - the immutable truth and beneficence of God. For this blessed mission to the nations of the world, which are shut out from the life-giving light of truth, has America been chosen; and her high example shall smite unto death the tyranny of kings, hierarchs and oligarchs... Who, then, can doubt that our country is destined to be the great nation of futurity?'

38. The ideas expressed in the passage are most closely associated with which 19th-century concept?

- A. Popular Sovereignty
- B. American System
- C. Jacksonian Democracy
- D. Manifest Destiny

39. The passage reflects a belief that American values are:

- A. Unique and divinely appointed to lead global progress
- B. Secondary to European traditions of governance
- C. Rooted primarily in economic motivations
- D. Dependent on alliances with monarchies

Questions 40-43 refer to the following passage.

"Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the productions of our hands...No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin, and not at the top...In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

- Booker T. Washington, "Atlanta Compromise Address" (1895)

"Mr. Washington represents in Negro thought the old attitude of adjustment and submission... Moreover... Mr. Washington's programme practically accepts the alleged inferiority of the Negro races... In the history of nearly all other races and peoples the doctrine preached at such crises has been that manly self-respect is worth more than lands and houses, and that a people who voluntarily surrender such respect, or cease striving for it, are not worth civilizing."

- W.E.B. Du Bois, *The Souls of Black Folk* (1903)

40. What best describes Booker T. Washington's argument in the "Atlanta Compromise Address"?

- A. African Americans should immediately demand full political and social equality.
- B. Economic self-reliance and vocational training should be prioritized over immediate civil rights.
- C. Black Americans should migrate to Africa to escape oppression in the U.S.
- D. Higher education is the only path to racial equality.

41. Which of the following best represents W.E.B. Du Bois's criticism of Booker T. Washington's approach?

- A. Washington was too focused on elite education.
- B. Washington's accommodationist stance undermined the fight for Black civil and political rights.
- C. Washington promoted violent resistance rather than peaceful protest.
- D. Washington failed to emphasize the importance of religious institutions in Black life.

42. Du Bois's reference to "manly self-respect" most closely reflects which of the following ideas?

- A. True equality requires the pursuit of civil rights and higher education
- B. Black Americans should avoid politics and focus on trade skills
- C. Respect is earned through labor and patience
- D. Economic prosperity is more important than legal rights

43. The differences between Washington and Du Bois reflect a broader national debate over:

- A. Whether slavery should be abolished
- B. The role of religion in African American communities
- C. Strategies for achieving racial equality in the late 19th and early 20th centuries
- D. The importance of agricultural work to the U.S. economy

Questions 44-46 refer to the following passage.

The white race deems itself to be the dominant race in this country. And so it is in prestige, in achievements, in education, in wealth and in power. So, I doubt not, it will continue to be for all time if it remains true to its great heritage and holds fast to the principles of constitutional liberty. But in view of the constitution, in the eye of the law, there is in this country no superior, dominant, ruling class of citizens. There is no caste here. Our constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. In respect of civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law. The humblest is the peer of the most powerful. The law regards man as man, and takes no account of his surroundings or of his color when his civil rights as guaranteed by the supreme law of the land are involved. It is therefore to be regretted that this high tribunal, the final expositor of the fundamental law of the land, has reached the conclusion that it is competent for a state to

regulate the enjoyment by citizens of their civil rights solely upon the basis of race.

In my opinion, the judgment this day rendered will, in time, prove to be quite as pernicious as the decision made by this tribunal in the Dred Scott Case.

44. Which of the following would most likely have agreed with the sentiments expressed in this passage?

- A. a Bourbon Democrat
- B. a northern industrialist
- C. a supporter of Booker T. Washington
- D. a union organizer

45. Which of the following is most likely the purpose of this passage?

- A. a presidential inauguration
- B. a major civil rights speech
- C. a gathering of major business leaders
- D. a Supreme Court opinion

46. The phrase 'when his civil rights are guaranteed by the supreme law of the land' most likely refers to which of the following?

- A. the Civil Rights Act of 1875
- B. the Freedmen's Bureau
- C. Jim Crow laws in the South
- D. the Fourteenth Amendment

Questions 47-50 refer to the following passage.

"I have been asked, for instance, to what extent deportation will check radicalism in this country. Why not ask what will become of the United States Government if these alien radicals are permitted to carry out the principles of the Communist Party as embodied in its so-called laws, aims and regulations? There wouldn't be any such thing left. In place of the United States Government we should have the horror and terrorism of bolsheviki tyranny such as is destroying Russia now. Every scrap of radical literature demands the overthrow of our existing government...The whole purpose of communism appears to be a mass formation of the criminals of the world to overthrow the decencies of private life, to usurp property that they have not earned, to disrupt the present order of life regardless of health, sex or religious rights."

- A. Mitchell Palmer (1920)

47. The excerpt above best reflects which of the following historical developments in the United States following World War I?

- A. The rise of the civil rights movement
- B. A widespread fear of communist influence and political radicalism
- C. Increasing isolationism in foreign policy
- D. Government support for labor union activism

48. A. Mitchell Palmer is most closely associated with which of the following actions during the First Red Scare?

- A. Organizing mass deportations and raids targeting suspected radicals
- B. Leading a congressional investigation into the Ku Klux Klan
- C. Advocating for the Equal Rights Amendment
- D. Supporting open immigration policies

49. Palmer's warning about "the horror and terrorism of bolsheviki tyranny" is an example of:

- A. Anti-imperialist rhetoric
- B. Yellow journalism
- C. Nativist and anti-communist propaganda
- D. Support for religious freedom

50. The sentiments expressed in the passage are most nearly reflected in the events of which of these decades?

- A. 1980s
- B. 1970s
- C. 1950s
- D. 1890s

Questions 51-54 refer to the following passage.

"We often hear it said that government operation of anything under the sun is socialistic. If that is so, our postal service is socialistic, so is the parcel post which has largely taken the place of the old express companies; so are the public highways which took the place of the toll roads."

—Franklin Roosevelt

51. The main purpose of Franklin Roosevelt's argument in the excerpt is to:

- A. Defend the expansion of federal government programs
- B. Encourage the privatization of government services
- C. Criticize the rise of socialism in Europe
- D. Promote isolationism in foreign policy

52. Which of the following programs from Roosevelt's New Deal is most directly aligned with the philosophy expressed in the passage?

- A. The Espionage Act
- B. The Social Security Act
- C. The Kansas-Nebraska Act
- D. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff

53. Critics of Roosevelt's programs during the New Deal most frequently argued that:

- A. They failed to address racial inequality
- B. They created a dangerous precedent for executive overreach and socialism
- C. They excessively favored wealthy industrialists
- D. They encouraged American entry into World War II

54. Roosevelt's comparison of government programs to existing public services (like the postal service and highways) is best described as an attempt to:

- A. Undermine the legitimacy of New Deal critics
- B. Promote military spending over domestic programs
- C. Justify American imperialism
- D. Encourage private corporations to lead reform

Questions 55-57 refer to the following image.



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

55. Which constitutional issue was crucial to Congress's hostility to the League of Nations?

- A. Several senators didn't believe the president had the power to deviate from a proposed peace plan.
- B. Congress was concerned about diverting too many government funds to the League of Nations.
- C. After World War I many congressmen wanted to return to isolationism
- D. They believed that Article X shifted the power to declare war from Congress to the League of Nations.

56. Which of the following accurately expresses an impact of the Senate's refusal to join the League of Nations?

- A. The League thrived as a Europe-centric organization.
- B. The United States remained completely isolated from world affairs until entering World War II in 1941.
- C. Without the United States the League was ineffective and fell apart as Europe neared the Second World War.
- D. The United States' status as a world power decreased in the eyes of other powerful nations.

57. Which of the following accurately describes the domestic political fallout of the event depicted in the cartoon?

- A. The American economy descended into the Great Depression.
- B. The Republicans won a sweeping electoral victory in the 1920 election.
- C. Woodrow Wilson was narrowly elected to a second term in the presidency despite his support of the League.
- D. Franklin Roosevelt assembled the New Deal coalition.

Questions 58 and 59 refer to the following passage.

'I preach to you, then, my countrymen, that our country calls not for the life of ease but for the life of strenuous endeavor. The twentieth century looms before us big with the fate of many nations. If we stand idly by, if we seek merely swollen, slothful ease and ignoble peace, if we shrink from the hard contests where men must win at hazard of their lives and at the risk of all they hold dear, then the bolder and stronger peoples will pass us by, and will win for themselves the domination of the world. Let us therefore boldly face the life of strife, resolute to do our duty well and manfully; resolute to uphold righteousness by deed and by word; resolute to be both honest and brave, to serve high ideals, yet to use practical methods. Above all, let us shrink from no strife, moral or physical, within or without the nation, provided we are certain that the strife is justified, for it is only through strife, through hard and dangerous endeavor, that we shall ultimately win the goal of true national greatness.'

58. The passage above, from a speech given near the end of the nineteenth century, outlines

- A. part of the personal and political philosophy of Theodore Roosevelt
- B. Theodore Roosevelt's domestic policy program on assuming the presidency
- C. Theodore Roosevelt's opposition to the Populist Party platform of William Jennings Bryan
- D. the inauguration message of Theodore Roosevelt, a direct response to the death of William McKinley

59. As president, Theodore Roosevelt would transform the office by

- A. reverting to the custodial policies of presidents like Cleveland and Harrison
- B. bringing youthful energy and vigor to an office normally held by much older men
- C. repeatedly clashing with Congress over even the most basic domestic policies
- D. abandoning progressive ideals in favor of conservative fiscal policy and improved relations with corporations

Questions 60-62 refer to the following passages.

"In the process of gaining our rightful place we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. . . . We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force."

—Martin Luther King, Jr.

"Revolution is bloody, revolution is hostile, revolution knows no compromise, revolution overturns and destroys everything that gets in its way. And you, sitting around here like a knot on the wall, saying, 'I'm going to love these folks no matter how much they hate me,' Whoever heard of a revolution where they lock arms . . . , singing 'We shall overcome?' You don't do that in a revolution. You don't do any singing, you're too busy swinging."

—Malcolm X

60. Martin Luther King Jr.'s philosophy as shown in the passage is most consistent with which of the following movements or figures?

- A. The Black Panther Party
- B. Booker T. Washington's emphasis on vocational training
- C. Mahatma Gandhi's use of nonviolent resistance
- D. The Nation of Islam's call for Black separatism

61. The central difference between the views of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X as expressed in the excerpts is their:

- A. Support for integration in public schools
- B. Approach to achieving civil rights and social change
- C. Rejection of economic reform
- D. Advocacy for working within the Democratic Party

62. Malcolm X's criticism of nonviolent protest in the passage is most similar to which earlier American movement or figure?

- A. The militant resistance of some labor unions during the Gilded Age
- B. The abolitionists' moral arguments against slavery
- C. The pacifist stance of the Quakers during the American Revolution
- D. The nonviolent sit-ins of Progressive reformers

Questions 63-66 refer to the following image.



63. This image depicts which of the following events during the Vietnam era?

- A. The aftermath of the 1969 March on Washington.
- B. A violent antiwar protest at Kent State University.
- C. Civil rights activists during the 'Bloody Sunday' march at Selma.
- D. Student protestors at a free speech rally at the University of California.

64. Considering the atmosphere in the country in the 1960s, how did revelations of Nixon's actions in Cambodia affect the American public?

- A. The American people supported the bombing of Cambodia as a necessary part of the war effort in Indochina.
- B. The American people began to understand the tactics used by the Johnson administration leading to a post-presidency increase in his approval.
- C. Americans blamed the army for following orders that led to crimes against civilians.
- D. The people protested against the Cambodian raids and faith in the government once again decreased despite the election of a new president.

65. Which Cold War policy did US military action in Korea, Vietnam, and Cambodia hope to achieve?

- A. Brinkmanship
- B. Mutually assured destruction
- C. Containment
- D. Détente

66. How did the Nixon administration's actions in Southeast Asia contradict the majority of Nixon's foreign policy goals?

- A. Nixon's foreign policy focused on nations in the Western Hemisphere rather than those farther from home.
- B. Nixon emphasized a theory of détente, taking major steps to cool—rather than to escalate—tensions with long-standing enemies.
- C. The Nixon administration preferred an isolationist foreign policy to work on domestic issues.
- D. Nixon focused solely on large powerful nations and ignored smaller nations all over the globe.

Questions 67 and 68 refer to the following passage.

"Freedom is indivisible, and when one man is enslaved, all are not free. When all are free, then we can look forward to that day when this city will be joined as one and this country and this great continent of Europe in a peaceful and hopeful globe. When that day finally comes, as it will, the people of West Berlin can take sober satisfaction in the fact that they were in the front lines for almost two decades. All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words 'Ich bin ein Berliner.'"

- President John Kennedy, speech in West Berlin, West Germany, 1963

67. The speech most directly responded to which of the following historical events?

- A. The Cuban Missile Crisis
- B. The Marshall Plan
- C. The construction of the Berlin Wall
- D. The end of World War II

68. Kennedy's statement that "freedom is indivisible" reflects which of the following Cold War ideologies?

- A. Containment of communism
- B. Détente with the Soviet Union
- C. Isolationism in foreign affairs
- D. Non-alignment in global conflicts

Questions 69-71 refer to the following passage.

But some governments will be timid in the face of terror. And make no mistake about it: If they do not act, America will.

Our second goal is to prevent regimes that sponsor terror from threatening America or our friends and allies with weapons of mass destruction. Some of these regimes have been pretty quiet since September the 11th. But we know their true nature. North Korea is a regime arming with missiles and weapons of mass destruction, while starving its citizens.

Iran aggressively pursues these weapons and exports terror, while an unelected few repress the Iranian people's hope for freedom.

Iraq continues to flaunt its hostility toward America and to support terror. The Iraqi regime has plotted to develop anthrax, and nerve gas, and nuclear weapons for over a decade...

States like these, and their terrorist allies, constitute an axis of evil, arming to threaten the peace of the world. By seeking weapons of mass destruction, these regimes pose a grave and growing danger. They could provide these arms to terrorists, giving them the means to match their hatred. They could attack our allies or attempt to blackmail the United States. In any of these cases, the price of indifference would be catastrophic.

69. Which of the following actions did President Bush use this speech to justify?

- A. The liberation of Kuwait after its invasion by Iraq.
- B. The invasion of Afghanistan in the immediate aftermath of the September 11 attacks.
- C. The deployment of more American troops to the DMZ between North and South Korea
- D. The invasion of Iraq to end the regime of Saddam Hussein

70. Which of the following statements best explains the U.S.'s role in the world in the twenty first century?

- A. The post-Cold War United States is heavily involved in the Middle East and its foreign policy is devoted to taking action against terrorists in many parts of the world.
- B. The United States suffered a significant decrease in power after the Cold War and has given up its position as a political, military, and cultural leader in the world.
- C. Resistance to globalization in the United States under the guise of American exceptionalism damaged its position in world markets.
- D. The Great Recession that began in 2008 damaged other countries significantly enough to make the United States the only remaining superpower.

71. In what way did Operation Desert Storm lead to the U.S.'s military action in Iraq in the twenty-first century?

- A. The U.S. wanted to avenge the massive casualties of the first conflict.
- B. The UN sanctions that Iraq violated were a result of Desert Storm.
- C. Iraq invaded Kuwait again, reigniting the conflict.
- D. The U.S. military sought resources it could not find during the first war.

Questions 72-75 refer to the following passage.

The evidence of this permeates our history and our government. The Declaration of Independence mentions the Supreme Being no less than four times. "In God We Trust" is engraved on our coinage. The Supreme Court opens its proceedings with a religious invocation. And the members of Congress open their sessions with a prayer. I just happen to believe the schoolchildren of the United States are entitled to the same privileges as Supreme Court Justices and Congressmen.

Last year, I sent the Congress a constitutional amendment to restore prayer to public schools. Already this session, there's growing bipartisan support for the amendment, and I am calling on the Congress to act speedily to pass it and to let our children pray...

Yes, let us pray for the salvation of all of those who live in that totalitarian darkness -- pray they will discover the joy of knowing God. But until they do, let us be aware that while they preach the supremacy of the state, declare its omnipotence over individual man, and predict its eventual domination of all peoples on the Earth, they are the focus of evil in the modern world....

72. The speaker's primary argument is that:

- A. Congress should eliminate religious references from government proceedings
- B. School prayer is a violation of the First Amendment
- C. Students should have the same religious privileges as other public officials
- D. The government should adopt Christianity as the national religion

73. Which of the following historical developments best explains the broader context of this speech?

- A. The growth of the religious right and social conservatism in the 1980s
- B. The New Deal's expansion of federal government power
- C. The Vietnam War protests and counterculture movements
- D. The rise of environmentalism and consumer protection laws

74. The speaker's reference to "the focus of evil in the modern world" most likely refers to:

- A. Nazi Germany
- B. Communist governments, particularly the Soviet Union
- C. Radical Islamic terrorism
- D. Domestic political opposition

75. This speech most directly reflects the influence of which group in late 20th-century American politics?

- A. Labor unions
- B. Anti-imperialists
- C. The Moral Majority and evangelical Christians
- D. Isolationists

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 United States in the 1800 census?